

AGAIN REBEL TO THE CORE

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC SENATE AND
THE SENATE TO-DAY.

MEN WHO RULE NOW—MASON, DAVIS
AND TOOMBS MAKE WAY FOR HAMPTON
BUTLER, AND HILL—WHAT BEN WADSWORTH
SAID TO TOOMBS—OLD SEATS REFILLED
—EX-REBELS TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Eighteen years ago, at noon on a bright, crisp day in the early part of December, the Senate of the United States met in the Capitol, presenting very much the same appearance which it presents to-day. Sixty-four, out of a total list of 86 Senators, were in their places, calm, decorous, filled with the wisdom of age, and the calmness of a casual observer at least, as self-complacent as they are the distinguished representatives who to-day occupy seats in the upper house. The Vice President of the United States, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, fresh from overwhelming defeat in the never-to-be-forgotten Presidential contest which was then just past, occupied the chair, supported on either side by Asbury Dickens and Dunning R. McNair, loyal Democratic henchmen, who filled the positions of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, now held by their no less loyal legal Democratic, Messrs. Burch and Craig. The Rev. Dr. Davidson, who has much the same tenor now for a day to day employed by the good Democratic priest who has been elected to perform the duties of Chaplain, prayed for the welfare of the country—the success of the Democracy—and the session opened quietly. At this time the State of South Carolina had already seceded from the Union, and her Senators, Messrs. Chesnut and Hammond, were not in their places.

war which was to follow their retirement, and most of their Republican associates of the time had no doubt as to their future. They were far from any serious thought of danger to themselves or to their country. On the side of the Democratic majority sat Bayard and Sanborn; of Delaware; R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, of Virginia; Bragg and Clingman of North Carolina; Fitzpatrick and Clay, of Alabama; Brown and Davis, of Mississippi; Benjamin and Sidel, of Louisiana; O. A. P. Nicholas and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; R. W. Howell, of Kentucky; H. C. Smith, of Missouri; Polk, of Missouri; Bright and Fitch, of Indiana; Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Iverson and Tombs, of Georgia; Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas; and many others. On the other side stood Fenner, of New Jersey; Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Fearg, of Maryland; Powell, of Kentucky; George, of Ohio; Donnell, of Illinois; McKim, of Maine, and Lane, of Oregon. Two so-called Union Americans, Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, were also present. The Democrats on all questions regarding slavery and the powers and duties of the National Government, thus giving the dominant parting point between them and the Unionists, found a majority of 12.

On the Republican side there were 26 Senators. Of these, 10 were from the States of Maine; Hale and Clark, of New-Hampshire; Foot and Collamer, of Vermont; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Simmons and Chandler, of Rhode Island; Sherman, of Connecticut; Seward and King, of New York; Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan; Durkee and Brewster, of Wisconsin; Sherman, of Illinois; Iowa; Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Ohio; and Sherman, of California. There were also two ex-Senators, Baker, of Oregon. They were as shrewd, thoughtful men, these Republicans, as those accustomed to the political life of the South estimated importance and probable result of the contest.

passing events; yet it is now well known that with but three or four exceptions, they were as unprepared as the people for the crisis that was even then staring them full in the face. They were themselves so true and loyal to the Union, their Government, and their flag, that they were not likely to be deceived or to convince them that the Senators of the South were nearly all traitors at heart, and that the Democratic Senators from the North, to a certain extent, were equally so. Yet such was the fact, as keen of Simon Cameron, quick-witted Zach Chandler, and blunt Ben Wade, alone of all the Republican Senators, fully and justly admitted. The gentlemen were forewarned by private information and personal association before the war took alarm at the public acts and utterances of the seceding States. They were especially particularly favored with the kind of information referred to. He had for a long time been in terms of personal intimacy with Jefferson Davis, and was conversant with all the proceedings by his manner and conversation that war between the North and South was inevitable. Indeed, on one occasion, weeks before the war broke out, he was talking with him, and

visit to the Southern leader, Mr. Cameron asked him what the South wanted, and how the struggle for political equality was to be ended. To which David replied: "We want our rights, all our rights, every right we are entitled to. If you will not discuss, as you call it, will end in the most terrible strife that this country has ever known." "You mean," said Mr. Cameron recently, in relating the incident, "I felt convinced that we would be compelled to go to war."

Senator Chandler was quite as well prepared for the struggle as Mr. Cameron. In Pennsylvania, he, too, was for a time on terms of personal friendship with one of the Southern leaders, and he, too, was in 1860 the friend of 1860 he is known to have privately held the opinion that war could not be avoided. On the subject of secession, he was, however, of a different belief, occurred late in the year named. He was in the Senate Chamber, and meeting a delegation of Southern Senators, he was asked him as Mr. Cameron had asked Joe Davis how the pending struggle was going to end. To which he replied: "Oh, it will all go out, and the Union will be broken up, and the country will be divided into a number of small states, the mouth of the Mississippi," said Mr. Chandler.

"We will, of course, have to seize and hold the forts," said Mr. Cameron.

Indignant at this, Chandler exclaimed: "We own that river, Mr. Sidel: we bought and sold it, and we own it now." He then continued, "saying which he went over to his seat, convinced that war was nearer than even he had anticipated. Many other indications which clearly indicated that the war was near, were rapidly in the same direction, until that bright December day, to which I have already referred, when it was made plain to many thoughtful men that the war was inevitable. Between Cameron, that a war between the North and South was not to be avoided. It was on that bright day, and during that morning session of the Senate, that the great question of the war for heaven for the welfare of the country and the Democratic majority, that Alfred Iverson, a Senator from Georgia, rising in his place, after a long and arduous day of debate, and filled the galleries, boldly declared that the two

sessions could no longer dwell together in peace," Chris," he cried, for form's sake addressed the speaker as "Chris," "said, 'I am going toward Jefferson.' Davis and John S. Spradley, who were in the audience, felt an enmity between the Northern and Southern people that is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never. Look at the scars on the faces of the men in the crowd. There are the Republican Northern Senators and the Democratic Southern Senators. Look at those scars on their faces. How much social intercourse there between us! You sit upon your side and I sit upon my side. You are a white man and I am a brown and portentous soul. Yesterday I observed that there was not a solitary man here who would not be glad to see the law even extend the civilities and courtesies of life, nor did any of us go over there. There is no enmity between the two sections. We are but types of the feeling which exists between the two sections. We are envious of each other, but we are not enemies. That the Northern people hate the South more than ever the English people hated France, as you know, is true. But there is no love lost upon the part of the South."

Alfred Iverson then gave utterance to a few words of feeling, and then he said that when he had finished the men of the South

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 309 West 55th-st., on this (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ordering a special primary election. **W. M. MONTGOMERY,** President.

HERMAN KATZ, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DEVELOP. April 1.—Flour in wood demand, No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10; No. 3, 9 1/2; No. 4, 9; No. 5, 8 1/2; No. 6, 8; No. 7, 7 1/2; No. 8, 7; No. 9, 6 1/2; No. 10, 6; No. 11, 5 1/2; No. 12, 5; No. 13, 4 1/2; No. 14, 4; No. 15, 3 1/2; No. 16, 3; No. 17, 2 1/2; No. 18, 2; No. 19, 1 1/2; No. 20, 1; No. 21, 1/2; No. 22, 1/4; No. 23, 1/8; No. 24, 1/16; No. 25, 1/32; No. 26, 1/64; No. 27, 1/128; No. 28, 1/256; No. 29, 1/512; No. 30, 1/1024; No. 31, 1/2048; No. 32, 1/4096; No. 33, 1/8192; No. 34, 1/16384; No. 35, 1/32768; No. 36, 1/65536; No. 37, 1/131072; No. 38, 1/262144; No. 39, 1/524288; No. 40, 1/1048576; No. 41, 1/2097152; No. 42, 1/4194304; No. 43, 1/8388608; No. 44, 1/16777216; No. 45, 1/33554432; No. 46, 1/67108864; No. 47, 1/134217728; No. 48, 1/268435456; No. 49, 1/536870912; No. 50, 1/1073741824; No. 51, 1/2147483648; No. 52, 1/4294967296; No. 53, 1/8589934592; No. 54, 1/17179869184; No. 55, 1/34359738368; No. 56, 1/68719476736; No. 57, 1/137438953472; No. 58, 1/274877906944; 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THAT TRIFLE OF BACK PAY.

SEQUELS TO THE PORTER INQUIRY.

PRESIDENT HAVING THE POWER OF RE-
INSTATING THE GENERAL OR REVIEW-
ING HIS CONVICTION, THE PROCEDURE
TO BE FOLLOWED—OVER \$130,000 OF
ARREARAGES OF SALARY. AC.

As no clear and succinct statement of the legal points involved in the case of Fitz John Porter, who was cashiered on Jan. 31, 1863, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust under the Government of the United States, has been presented in the course of the inquiry instituted by the Advisory Board whose findings have just been submitted to the President, an exposition prepared from interviews with the law officers of the Government may be of some interest. There is no ground for the supposition, which appears to be entertained in many quarters, that the findings of the board are substantially final as respects the disposition of the case, or that they in any manner reinstate Porter as

a Major-General in the service of the United States, or that any authority beyond that of advising the President should be exercised by the President. The evidence was worth investigating, was wasted in the gentlemen composing that body. The statement that the findings of this more Board are in any sense an official declaration of the President's innocence in the campaign of August, 1862, is, therefore, entirely without warrant or foundation. Although favorable to the convicted officer, the decision of Gen. Schofield and Terry and Col. Getty is purely advisory in its purpose, and no more.

To prevent a general course of martial, when once the findings thereof have been approved by the President of the United States, is absolutely without appeal, except through special legislation authorizing an appellate court or reinstatement of the President.

For the conviction of an officer of crimes tried and sentenced in the Circuit Court of the United States, exercise the pardoning power so far as the disabilities associated with such sentence are concerned, and may remit the convicted officer to the standing army of the United States; but he has no power, the findings having once been approved and the sentence carried into effect, to again revise the proceedings. He may, upon sufficient newly-discovered evidence appearing to the President, recommend that he be pardoned, or recommend the interposition of Congress in the case, and that body can, by special bill, reinstate an officer who has been wrongfully convicted, or provide for an appellate court. In considering such evidence, and

A brief reference to facts that have now passed from the public mind may serve both to illustrate the nature of the action of the board and to justify its sessions, and to fix the legal relations of the case. Last year, upon the representation and petition of the board of directors of the United States Savings Bank of the United States passed a special act empowering the board to appoint a special reviewer to determine whether Dr. Hammond was wrongfully removed from the board of directors, and to take such measures as might be deemed expedient to further the interests of the bank. The board then referred the matter to the Hammond case, and the board appointed a special reviewer to determine whether Dr. Hammond was wrongfully removed from the board of directors, and to take such measures as might be deemed expedient to further the interests of the bank. The board then referred the matter to the Hammond case, and the board appointed a special reviewer to determine whether Dr. Hammond was wrongfully removed from the board of directors, and to take such measures as might be deemed expedient to further the interests of the bank.

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CONFIDENTIAL WALKER ROOM 8 URGENT 11/11/68

BY HATHORS WHO WERE UNWITTINGLY USED TO TRY THE IDEAS

10-10-68

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LITTLE DUKE.
 UNION-SQUARE.—THE BAKERS' DAUGHTER.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WICKS.
 STANDARD THEATRE.—THE S. P. POLYMER.
 LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE PETIT DUC.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A SCAR OF PAPER.
 PARK THEATRE.—ENGLAND.
 BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE S. P. POLYMER.
 CHICKERING HALL.—ENGLISH GLEN.
 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTERS.
 STONE GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROSS.
 THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELS.
 THEATRE COMIQUE.—VAUDEVILLE.
 MASOINO HALL.—THE MINORS. Matinee.
 ELMORE GARDEN.—FRODOLOP CORNER.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per copy, 5 cts.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per copy, 10 cts.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE—No. 1258 Broadway.
 Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 The Times is on sale in London, at No. 449 Strand, W. C. from Henry R. Walling & Co., and at Mr. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain or snow, north-westerly winds backing to warmer south-westerly and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

In the Senate, the resolution confining the business of the extra session to the two appropriation bills was not adopted by the Democrats, because Senator EDMUNDS introduced it before the Senator who had been intrusted with a similar resolution from the Democratic caucus found time to present that one. But the majority in the Senate seem disposed to act as if such a resolution had been adopted, and repeated adjournments will, it is said, be had till the House has finished its discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, and that measure is actually before the Senate. Democratic Senators feared that by opening the way to general legislation, the country would be disturbed by the introduction of wild financial proposals, and judging from their action in shutting off the introduction of bills on Monday, the majority of the House appear to have a wholesome fear of the same contingency. In the interests of returning business prosperity it is to be hoped that this state of mind will continue.

The Democrats in Congress have at last found somebody who was elected on the "issue" of repealing the Election laws by backing on the repealing clauses to appropriation bills. This is no less than Mr. CARTER H. HARRISON, who was elected Mayor of Chicago on Tuesday, after a campaign in which national issues were made a good deal more prominent than local interests. As Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, suggested, Mr. HARRISON was first nominated by the Greenbackers, and afterward taken up by the Democrats, but it is certainly no fault of the Republican newspapers of Chicago if the revolutionists in Congress do not derive great aid and comfort from the election of Mr. HARRISON. The independent Times supported him, while vigorously condemning the Bourbon programme in the House, but the Republican Tribune and Inter-Ocean insisted that the eyes of the nation were turned on Chicago, to discover whether "the schemes of the revolutionists" were approved by the people or not, and it was said by the latter organ that on the result of the election depended "not only the prosperity and fair fame of the city, but almost the national peace itself." However Chicago Republicans may regard the matter, intelligent members of the party throughout the country will hardly be prepared to see the connection between the popular verdict on the caucus programme of the majority in Congress and the triumph of the Democratic mob of Chicago. The election has, however, one obvious moral, and that is the folly of judging of the qualifications of the chief executive officer of a municipal corporation with special reference to his views on national politics.

As was expected, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported adversely on the claim of CHARLES H. BELL, of New-Hampshire, to the seat lately vacated by Senator WADSWORTH. The only question involved in this case is whether the Governor of a State has the right to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of his predecessor. Mr. WADSWORTH's term ended March 4, 1879, and the Legislature not then being in session, Gov. PRASCOOT appointed Mr. BELL to fill the vacancy until his successor should be

elected. The Constitution is not clear upon this point. Primarily, it is provided that State Legislatures shall choose the Senators, though it is also provided that the Governor of a State may make appointments when "vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature." Does the expiration of a Senator's term of office constitute a "vacancy"? The Democratic members of the committee contend that it does not, and that the words "or otherwise" do not enlarge the scope of the entire phrase. There have been ten cases like this previously submitted to the Senate, the first being that of WILLIAM COCKE, appointed a Senator from Tennessee, in 1797, and the last being that of AMBROSE H. SEVIER, of Arkansas, appointed in 1837. Nine of these ten were decided in favor of the claimant. It would be unreasonable to ask that a majority so bitterly partisan as that now in the Senate should hesitate to decide when the claimant is a Republican.

We publish this morning, in our Washington dispatches, and in a letter from New-Orleans, some interesting facts in regard to the remarkable migration of colored people from the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and its possible extension to other States. There can be no doubt that political oppression is the main, though not the only, motive for this movement. The natural home of the negro is in the South. Under fair conditions, he can work more efficiently and profitably, and live more comfortably, there than anywhere else, and however impressionable he may be, he is not a natural emigrant, and would stay in the South if he were decently treated. The movement now going on is conclusive evidence that he is not so treated, and this is confirmed by the fact that in Louisiana the negroes are leaving the cotton districts for the sugar districts, where their labor is required the year round, and where their employers cannot afford to mistreat them. Doubtless, those who go West will encounter many hardships which they do not expect; but, if their departure brings their former employers to their senses, the movement will be a blessing to both races.

We are beginning to find out how much Mr. BAYARD's prophecy amounted to, that the Democrats would not make any great changes in the Senate officers. Having begun by turning out the Secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chief Clerk because they were guilty of being Republicans, and having provided that petitions to the Throne of Grace should be put up by a trustworthy Democratic person, the Democratic caucus yesterday decided to gradually change nearly all the subordinates. They will doubtless make a great virtue of their moderation, but the fact is that they will make the changes just as fast as their own men can learn to attend to business fairly well. Moreover, by taking time for the process they hope that they will not attract attention, and that the troublesome and impertinent criticism of the Republicans will be avoided. The public, however, so far as it cares anything about the matter, understands perfectly well that the whole affair is a game of "grab."

THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

Not for the first time, the worst foes of the South are members of its own household. It craves peace as the precursor of prosperity, and they are involving it in a strife whose first effects will fall on Southern interests. It disclaims any desire to kindle fresh sectional animosities, and the Representatives it has sent to Congress avail themselves of the debate on the Army Appropriation bill to revive unfriendly recollections and to rouse Northern indignation. The contrast between the profession and the practice is all the more striking because of the efforts of conspicuous Southerners to convince the country that the Southern element in Congress participates unwillingly in the struggle now going on. Their version of the affair is that the Northern Democrats are responsible for the present programme, and that the South acquiesced reluctantly as an act of party faith. Supposing this statement to be true, the South must by this time be ready to confess that it is afflicted with Representatives whose zeal so far outruns discretion that it exhibits their section in the worst possible light. If it be said that Mr. CHALMERS is a typical hot-head whose violence is perpetually getting the South into trouble, the answer is that, in the House at least, the hot-heads do most of the Southern talking, and are never rebuked by their cooler associates. We might with greater reason be asked to believe that the South is not as aggressive and defiant as Mr. CHALMERS's orations appear to indicate if other Southern men so declared, promptly and publicly. But nothing of the sort ever occurs. CHALMERS is cheered by his party friends—never rebuked. The South, therefore, ought not to be surprised that Northern people put an unfavorable construction on its temper and purposes. Instead of being a check upon the Democratic extremists—a restraining force, visibly affecting their plans—it appears in the House only as their reckless ally. Whether they shape the policy or not, matters little, so far as the general judgment is concerned; the fact is, that Southern members are the most conspicuous fomenters of the partisanism which in the present instance assails the authority of the Federal Government.

It must be admitted that the direction given to the debate is in some respects unfortunate. More in relation to the merits of the measures to be voted on and less of exciting cries would have been better. There should be no difficulty in dealing with grave political questions without assuming that the foundations of the Government are endangered, and without talk of usurpation and despotism on one hand or of revolution on the other. But the initiative devolved on the Democrats, and their tactics turned the controversy into its present channel. Had they adopted the proper method of presenting the changes which they propose to make, and evinced no inclination to employ other than legitimate methods of effecting them, the country would have been spared the unprofitable speculations now to be seen at Washington. The repeal or alteration of existing laws might then have been discussed intelligently without apprehension as to the result. Or had the Democrats been content with tacking the pending measures to appropriation bills, leaving them to their fate, no cause of

quarrel could have arisen. Bad as the practice is, both parties have availed themselves of it too often for either to make it an excuse for more than the ordinary warfare of words. Neither of these hypotheses, however, covers the case. Not satisfied with availing themselves of precedents for treating important measures as riders to appropriation bills, the Democrats developed a new issue by asserting in advance their determination to make the fate of the appropriation bills contingent upon the President's approval of their partisan measures. The declaration gave a new direction to the debate. The merits of the measures are ignored. The Democrats concentrate their energies upon an attempt to prove that the will of Congress is supreme, and that a disregard of it by the President will justify the stoppage of supplies. This issue, thus wantonly raised, leaves Republicans only one open course. Whether the President's control of the Army shall be curtailed, whether Southern jurors shall be chosen as freely as Northern jurors, whether Federal authority at elections shall be reduced to a mockery,—are questions which the action of the Democrats has thrown into the shade. Merely to state the questions is to show that in regard to two of them there really is no need of strife. But the new issue overrides everything else. And if in its discussion greater emphasis is laid upon its destructive tendency than some may deem expedient, the country is not likely to forget that the exposition of the doctrine by the Democrats themselves, especially by Democrats of the Chalmers class, warrants the construction put upon it by Republican speakers. If they appear to cry "revolution!" a little too loudly for the nerves of non-partisans, it is because the Democrats avow their purpose to enforce a policy subversive of the principle on which the Government rests.

The South cannot reasonably wonder that in this controversy it suffers from the Republican attack. A section which recently emerged from a disastrous conflict with the national power cannot abet the Democratic movement for destroying a constitutional function of the Executive without exposing itself to criticism. Rightly or wrongly, it incurs distrust; its motives and purposes are suspected. And the worst impressions are deepened when its representatives revive old threats, repay forbearance with insults, in return for magnanimity give defiance, and generally identify themselves with the most obnoxious interpretation of the doctrines urged in defense of the Democratic policy. If men like CHALMERS really do represent the South, it is evident that the sectional conflict is not ended. The sentiment which enabled the North to put down the rebellion must be appealed to once more to rebuke in whatever manner may be necessary the results of victory. If, on the contrary, injustice is done to the South by making it responsible for Southern speeches in Congress, it should find some means of correcting the misapprehension and arresting the mischief from which it must suffer.

REGULATING PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

The bill now before the Assembly to amend the portion of the Revised Statutes relating to "applications to the Legislature," bears upon a subject of the greatest interest and importance. It is well known that, even since the adoption of the more stringent rules of the amended Constitution, legislation of a private nature occupies much of the time of the Legislature. It crowds measures of public importance, and engages the greater part of the attention of committees, because there is no possible way of separating it from general legislation, or of subjecting it to special and thorough examination. The bill referred was prepared by a committee of the Municipal Society, of which Mr. SIMON STEINBERG is Chairman, and was explained and advocated by that gentleman before the Judiciary Committee yesterday. It proceeds upon the principle that legislation applied for by private citizens or by corporations, and not required by general interests, is not, in the broadest sense of the word, legislation at all, but is the use of the sovereign legislative power for special purposes. It not only may be, therefore, but it ought to be, subjected to entirely different conditions. The burden of proving that it is desirable and proper, and that it does not conflict with the Constitution or inflict injury on the public or wrong individuals in respect of their property or their legal privileges, falls upon those who seek such legislation. It is just, moreover, that such applications should be so made that there shall be ample time to examine them; that they shall be given due publicity; that objections to them of all reasonable kinds shall be invited; and that some special examination of both the claims and the objections shall be provided for.

The bill enacts that in the case of what may be called local bills, such as those for the amendment of charters or village enactments, extension or change of boundaries, removal of a court-house, building railways or roads, there shall be notice of intended application published for six weeks in a local newspaper, in the State paper, and, for New-York, in the City Record. A like notice is required in the case of application by a corporation for a charter or for amendments to existing acts of incorporation. All private, special, or local bills shall be filed on the first day of the session, and if any such bill requires the exercise of the right of eminent domain, notice of the intention to file it shall be served upon all persons whose property it would affect. A commission is authorized to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, consisting of three members, holding office for four years, and retiring one each year. This commission is to examine all bills of the character referred to, to ascertain if the conditions regarding notice have been complied with, as to which they may require positive evidence by affidavit, and to report to the Legislature the bills and all objections to them which have been received at the office of the Secretary of State; for which twenty days are allowed. After such report has been made, and not until then, the bill is to be referred to a committee, which shall give at least one week's notice of its intention to take it into consideration; and when it is taken up, evidence for or against it, and argument by counsel or otherwise, shall be heard. The committee is given the powers of a court as to witnesses, and also as to contempt of court.

but in the latter case must have the consent of a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, in which the capital is situated. By a two-thirds vote, taken by yeas and nays, the committee may impose a fine up to \$500 for malicious opposition to a bill, or upon persons guilty of what is known at Albany as "striking," that is, presenting a bill solely to put parties whom it affects to the expense of opposing it. The Legislature, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, may suspend the operation of the act in regard to any bill, but if no such suspension is made, and the provisions of the act are not complied with in respect of any bill, then, though passed by the Legislature, such bill is declared inoperative. Every petition for special legislation must be signed by the persons or corporation for whose benefit it is sought, who must pay \$100 to the Controller to be used for the expenses of the Examiners and for those of the committee investigating it. As a further precaution against hasty or unwarranted legislation, the right is given to any person feeling aggrieved by the provisions of any proposed bill, to bring action in the Supreme Court, on the advice of a member of the Bar of at least ten years' standing, for an injunction against the applicants for such legislation, on the ground of constitutional objections; and if such injunction is granted, after trial, the Legislature is inhibited from proceeding with the proposed bill.

The purpose of the proposed act, which we have above summarized, is a good one. The methods suggested, though novel in this country, are for the most part such as have been successfully adopted in England. The resort to the courts is likely to arouse opposition, but it is certainly better to obtain a judicial decision on the constitutionality of a proposed law before its passage than to leave it to be tested afterward by a much more dilatory and expensive process. The main objection to the bill is, that it seeks to accomplish by simple legislation what may require constitutional provision, in order to be permanent and effectual. It is hardly possible that at this late day of the session, the bill will make any serious progress, but Mr. STEINBERG has done good service in bringing the evils which it is intended to remedy to the attention of the public and the Legislature, and in proposing a definite plan for doing away with them.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The operatic season which comes to an end this week (for the so-called two may well be regarded as an interrupted one) has a peculiar and an honorable place in our musical annals. For the first few performances it did not promise well, and failed to produce an impression conforming to its pretensions. Of this there were two causes; the first of which was that the company was formed upon a model which was somewhat new to our opera-going public, and in which fullness of parts, completeness, and a diffused strength took the place of signal ability in three or four renowned artists; the second was, that for a while the performances did not seem to show a superior or even a peculiar merit in this plan.

When the Albany lobby descends to inter-linings of bills on the Clerk's desk or to petty larceny, its power for evil is not very formidable. The interminable delays in reporting bills, the constant reminder of how much more active and watchful the agents of public plunderers are apt to be than the agents of the people. It is, however, some consolation to reflect that, against ex-Senator CAMERON, the trial of which began on St. PATRICK'S anniversary and ended on All Fool's Day, is chiefly remarkable as showing what trumpery suits may be maintained in the courts on the pretense of a breach of marriage contract. Suits of the kind have, fortunately, grown rare in this country, not because they have not received sufficient consideration at the hands of courts and juries—especially juries—but because the popular sentiment has of late subjected them to ridicule, and verdicts have so dwindled as to make the average profits decidedly small. But although they are seldom brought nowadays, even where one justification might be shown, this one, which has occupied a court at Washington more than two weeks, and been the source of scandal for over two years, was one of the most flimsy that the false theories so long prevalent on the subject could tolerate.

The so-called Mrs. OLIVER was easily shown to be one of the characterless adventurers who infest the capital and seek a living through dubious relations with public men. Unfortunately, it is too easy to form the relations which give them their power, and their black-mailing demands are too often met, for the sake of preventing a scandal for which no opportunity should have been given. It is pretty evident that Mr. CAMERON was not free from foolishness and blame, not to speak more severely, but that he ever gave a promise of marriage to this woman is rendered absurd by the evidence in the case, to say nothing of reason or probability. It was shown that she was picked up in this City by Mr. OLIVER many years ago, when she admitted that her virtue was already a thing of the past. She lived with him for years in the South, though he had a wife living, and without anything that could be called a marriage ceremony, even on her own showing. What her adventurous career may have been between that remote period and her appearance in Washington was not brought out on the trial. But, once there, she played a bold game, and for high stakes. The aged Senator was a too easy victim, and she seems to have established relations with him that served as a basis for exorbitant demands for money. She pretends that a promise of marriage was made in 1875, and yet all through the following year, when she was complaining of the "slender" and abuse that he permitted, demanding money, and threatening a suit for satisfaction, nothing was said about such a promise. She admitted to one lawyer that there was nothing of the sort, and swore on the stand that she wrote no letter alluding to it until after it was adopted as a basis of action in a formal note of her lawyer a day or two before the suit was begun, while the two alleged letters of Mr. CAMERON referring to such promise were shown to be forgeries by the uncontradicted evidence of several experts. It was simply an extreme case of a resort to a breach of promise suit for the purpose of extorting a sum of money, under the pretense of damage to character and reputation, where there was neither character nor reputation capable of further injury.

But the case serves as well as another to bring up the question of the propriety of giving damages for breach of promise of marriage, as such, at all. It has been too readily assumed that contents of this kind are one-sided, involving obligations that are

other one person, we owe the enjoyment which this admirable series of operatic performances has given to cultivated hearers—Signor ARDITI. To the general opera-going public, we suppose, the conductor in a man who sits with his back to the audience, and beats time in his hands. Were it not so, Signor ARDITI would have received many more acknowledgments, and much more pronounced acknowledgments, of his talent and of his arduous labors than any that we have had opportunity of observing. Persons of even moderate musical culture know, or should know, that the musical conductor is the very life and soul of a musical performance. It is he who rides the tempest and controls the storm. Upon him depends entirely the success of the performance as a consistent whole. His brain is the keystone of the musical arch, which without him would fall from beauty into ruin. His eye must be in a dozen places, his ear open to a score of sounds at once. This at portance; while at rehearsal he is the master and the mold of all things; in a manner a union of artist and drill-master. All this Signor ARDITI is, and in this important musical role he has attained a distinction which now is hardly second to that of any living operatic conductor. He promised to be all this when he was here twenty-five years ago with his distinguished friend BOTTESINI, the great contrabassist, whose talent received here its first recognition. And then he—Signor ARDITI, we mean—actually received a heartier and more general recognition of his eminent abilities than has been publicly awarded to him on his present visit. He would not then have been allowed to conduct such a performance of, for example, one of MOZART's overtures as he has given us, without acknowledging applause, and even without admiring attention. The reason of this we find in a change in the character and composition of our operatic audiences. Then our most highly-cultivated musical people went much more to the opera than they do now. Then an opera audience and a Philharmonic audience were in a great measure the same. Now they are in the main composed of different materials. Then "Don Giovanni" was sure to pack the house from top to bottom for four or five nights. It is not so now. The cause of this change we cannot, and we need not, now discuss. Signor ARDITI himself must have remarked it. He must have also found one great improvement, that in our orchestral resources. He has had an orchestra worthy of his baton; he can have rarely conducted, even in Europe, one composed of more accomplished instrumentalists. We bid him, and the company that has appeared under his baton, farewell with regret. Mr. MAPLESOX may have taught us something, but he has, we think, also learned something, by his visit. At any rate he has earned a welcome for his return.

THE BILL FIXING THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE has been "lost" on its way from the Assembly to the Senate. If we mistake not, a somewhat similar accident overtook a bill having the same object, at a previous session, and the incident is a seasonable reminder of how much more active and watchful the agents of public plunderers are apt to be than the agents of the people. It is, however, some consolation to reflect that, against ex-Senator CAMERON, the trial of which began on St. PATRICK'S anniversary and ended on All Fool's Day, is chiefly remarkable as showing what trumpery suits may be maintained in the courts on the pretense of a breach of marriage contract. Suits of the kind have, fortunately, grown rare in this country, not because they have not received sufficient consideration at the hands of courts and juries—especially juries—but because the popular sentiment has of late subjected them to ridicule, and verdicts have so dwindled as to make the average profits decidedly small. But although they are seldom brought nowadays, even where one justification might be shown, this one, which has occupied a court at Washington more than two weeks, and been the source of scandal for over two years, was one of the most flimsy that the false theories so long prevalent on the subject could tolerate.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

The case of Mrs. OLIVER—the "poor widow," who never had husband and whose alleged husband is still living, notwithstanding his variegated marital experience and the indubitable is a seasonable reminder of how much more active and watchful the agents of public plunderers are apt to be than the agents of the people. It is, however, some consolation to reflect that, against ex-Senator CAMERON, the trial of which began on St. PATRICK'S anniversary and ended on All Fool's Day, is chiefly remarkable as showing what trumpery suits may be maintained in the courts on the pretense of a breach of marriage contract. Suits of the kind have, fortunately, grown rare in this country, not because they have not received sufficient consideration at the hands of courts and juries—especially juries—but because the popular sentiment has of late subjected them to ridicule, and verdicts have so dwindled as to make the average profits decidedly small. But although they are seldom brought nowadays, even where one justification might be shown, this one, which has occupied a court at Washington more than two weeks, and been the source of scandal for over two years, was one of the most flimsy that the false theories so long prevalent on the subject could tolerate.

The so-called Mrs. OLIVER was easily shown to be one of the characterless adventurers who infest the capital and seek a living through dubious relations with public men. Unfortunately, it is too easy to form the relations which give them their power, and their black-mailing demands are too often met, for the sake of preventing a scandal for which no opportunity should have been given. It is pretty evident that Mr. CAMERON was not free from foolishness and blame, not to speak more severely, but that he ever gave a promise of marriage to this woman is rendered absurd by the evidence in the case, to say nothing of reason or probability. It was shown that she was picked up in this City by Mr. OLIVER many years ago, when she admitted that her virtue was already a thing of the past. She lived with him for years in the South, though he had a wife living, and without anything that could be called a marriage ceremony, even on her own showing. What her adventurous career may have been between that remote period and her appearance in Washington was not brought out on the trial. But, once there, she played a bold game, and for high stakes. The aged Senator was a too easy victim, and she seems to have established relations with him that served as a basis for exorbitant demands for money. She pretends that a promise of marriage was made in 1875, and yet all through the following year, when she was complaining of the "slender" and abuse that he permitted, demanding money, and threatening a suit for satisfaction, nothing was said about such a promise. She admitted to one lawyer that there was nothing of the sort, and swore on the stand that she wrote no letter alluding to it until after it was adopted as a basis of action in a formal note of her lawyer a day or two before the suit was begun, while the two alleged letters of Mr. CAMERON referring to such promise were shown to be forgeries by the uncontradicted evidence of several experts. It was simply an extreme case of a resort to a breach of promise suit for the purpose of extorting a sum of money, under the pretense of damage to character and reputation, where there was neither character nor reputation capable of further injury.

But the case serves as well as another to bring up the question of the propriety of giving damages for breach of promise of marriage, as such, at all. It has been too readily assumed that contents of this kind are one-sided, involving obligations that are

not reciprocal. Many a promise of marriage is given hastily or foolishly, where there was no wrong intent, and it is often the part of wisdom to recede from a bargain that involves so much of responsibility, and may so vitally affect the happiness of two lives, if on cooler consideration it appears ill-advised. Nobody disputes a woman's right to back out, if she becomes dissatisfied, and the man who would attempt to force her to fulfill the agreement against her will, or claim pecuniary damages for its violation, would be laughed at or despised. But a man is not allowed so easily to change his mind. He may see that to abide by his promise would be not only foolish but wrong, incurring misery to both parties; but if his affianced sees fit to press her claims, in spite of all delicacy or propriety, he may be held to damages, to be measured by the effect that skillful pleading may produce on a sympathetic jury. There may be cases of great hardship and actual loss, but they fall as often, perhaps, on men as on women, and at any rate, notwithstanding these unhappy circumstances, marriage would in most cases only add to calamity and multiply misery. If, then, marriage is clearly not dictated by wisdom or a regard for the well-being of the parties, should a penalty be exacted for avoiding it? There may be cases of willful fraud and deception, or of criminal wrong, not involved in a bona fide promise, but these offenses can be dealt with by themselves.

It may be doubted whether it is safe to assume that the wiles which result in a promise of marriage always proceed from the masculine side. We know there are designing and artful women, and women whose intent is not always virtuous, and are we to suppose that none of these ever attempt to meddle with marriage, or that they become innocent and guileless when, with tears and pitiful stories, they appeal to the sensibilities of juries? No woman should yield to actual wrong under a promise of marriage, whether she believes it or not. No virtuous woman will, and it is doubtful whether those whose virtue is not proof against a sollicitation, which is itself *prima facie* evidence of deception and guile, should be encouraged to use their own sin as an instrument for extorting pecuniary recompense. There are outrages and wrongs growing out of the relations of the sexes which should not escape punishment, but the specific offenses should be dealt with directly, and there is strong ground for questioning whether a refusal or failure to abide by a promise to marry should of itself be a subject for legal damages. It is pretty certain that its being so has been the occasion of more actual wrong and inquiry than it has ever rectified.

The bill fixing the salary of the Commissioners of the Land Office has been "lost" on its way from the Assembly to the Senate. If we mistake not, a somewhat similar accident overtook a bill having the same object, at a previous session, and the incident is a seasonable reminder of how much more active and watchful the agents of public plunderers are apt to be than the agents of the people. It is, however, some consolation to reflect that, against ex-Senator CAMERON, the trial of which began on St. PATRICK'S anniversary and ended on All Fool's Day, is chiefly remarkable as showing what trumpery suits may be maintained in the courts on the pretense of a breach of marriage contract. Suits of the kind have, fortunately, grown rare in this country, not because they have not received sufficient consideration at the hands of courts and juries—especially juries—but because the popular sentiment has of late subjected them to ridicule, and verdicts have so dwindled as to make the average profits decidedly small. But although they are seldom brought nowadays, even where one justification might be shown, this one, which has occupied a court at Washington more than two weeks, and been the source of scandal for over two years, was one of the most flimsy that the false theories so long prevalent on the subject could tolerate.

Although the Chinese people are usually credited with the possession of an immense amount of political conservatism and respect for existing institutions, they seem at the same time to be strangely disposed to participate in rebellions. The most revolutionary State in South America cannot, in going back over the last half century, produce more instances of attempts to overthrow the Government, than can be counted up from Chinese records during the same period. At present the Emperor has two of these rebellions upon his hands, which are likely to interfere seriously with the efforts he is said to be making for the reformation of the despotic province of H. Both of these insurrections are in the south-eastern part of China, in districts which come under the immediate supervision of the Viceroy of Canton. The small one is in the Island of Hainan, off the extreme southern coast of the Empire, and the other is in the province of Yunnan, northward of the first. 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DRY GOODS.

Spring Cloaks

NOVELTIES
In SHAPES, MATERIALS, AND TRIMMINGS,
OF FASHION, DRESSING, AND
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
MISSSES' SACQUES AND ULSTERS
In GREAT VARIETY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH and 10TH STS.
FINANCIAL.

VERMILY & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin,
securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange,
United States & foreign Bonds, and all other issues of
Government, bought and sold at market rates. **RECEIVE**
COMMISSIONS on and for the immediate delivery.
Interest & Divs. bought or exchanged on favorable terms.
Called on deposit, subject to draft as sight.

First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Lowestose and State Line
Railway Company.

and Hudson River R. R., and the net earnings have
 been largely in excess of the interest on its bonded
 indebtedness.
 We are authorized to offer a limited amount of these
 bonds for sale.
FALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS
 58, 68, and 78,
 MATURING 1886 TO 1926.
GREENE COUNTY (N. Y.) 78,
 MATURING 1886
NEWARK CITY 78,
 MATURING 1883 TO 1891.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE.
 Indianapolis, Bloom and West "Extension" Bonds.
 Chicago and Eastern Illinois "Extension" Bonds and a Stock
 Rochester and State Line R. R. Bonds and a Stock.
 Columbus and Eastern Ohio "Extension" Bonds and a Stock.
 Columbus Valley R. R. Bonds and Stock.
 Wisconsin Central R. R. Bonds.
WANTED.
 Columbus and Indianapolis Central Ry. 1st and 2ds.
 Clinton and Lehigh Valley "Extension" Bonds.
 Chicago, Loganport and Burlington R. R. Bonds.
 Erie and Lehigh Valley "Extension" Bonds and a Stock.
 Indianapolis, Bloom and West Ry. Bds. and "Certs."
 Pennsylvania, U. R. Bloom, and Peain Ry. Bds. & "Certs."
 Port Huron and Lake Mich. R. R. Bonds.
 Erie, N. Y. & E. T. W. Ry. Bds.
 Corner Wall and Broadway,
 With A. M. Kildner & Co., Bankers.
PEORIA CITY BONDS.
 The following bonds will be received at the office of the
 City Clerk, in Peoria, Ill., until Monday, May 5, for sale or
 redemption of bonds of the Peoria and Eastern Illinois
 R. R. Co.

of one thousand dollars each, bearing seven per cent interest, and running twenty years from the 15th day of April, 1878, to the 15th day of April, 1898, at the rate of \$75 bonds bearing ten per cent interest, falling due May 1st, 1898, and to be paid in semi-annual installments of \$75, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, order of the City Council. H. H. FOSTER, Mayor, City Clerk.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1898, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, 303 Broadway, New York, at the direction of the undersigned, the following securities to be sold to the highest bidder at auctioneer's office:

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS
Established daily 25 years, or special sales made on application.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 43 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKEFELLER SAVINGS COMPANY, 100 No. 38 Broadway, New York.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WILL CLOSE ON THE 15TH OF APRIL. Subscribers are requested to send their address and name, and receive their certificate.

CHARLES L. WRIGHT, President.

THE CHICAGO CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
100 N. LAKE STREET, AND MICHAEL SOUTHERS RAILWAY
AGENCY, 100 N. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WILL CLOSE AT 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1879.

THE CHICAGO CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, 100 N. LAKE STREET, AND MICHAEL SOUTHERS RAILWAY AGENCY, 100 N. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WILL CLOSE AT 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879, (for the purposes of the next annual election) at 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879, (for the purposes of the next annual election) at 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

E. D. WOODBETTER, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE PRICES OF THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WILL CLOSE AT 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879, (for the purposes of the next annual election) at 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879, (for the purposes of the next annual election) at 3 P. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

G. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO,
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. PAID-UP, \$2,500,000. GOLD.

sances commercial and traveler's credits.
 sances orders for military and naval stores.
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT BOND—HOLDERS
 of Toledo and Western Equipment Bond of the
 participate in the benefits of the suits now pending,
 of the Toledo and Western Equipment Bond of the
 N. F. HAN, Chairman of Committee, No. 25 Na-
 289 Broadway.

YOUR GOOD LIFE COMPANY'S POLICY
 can be sold or hypothecated if not wanted by wife,
 or children. Contact DAVID PARKER BAKER,
 289 Broadway.

BROWNE BROTHERS & CO.,
 NO. 65 WALL-ST.
 CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF J. H. BAKER, CREDITORS
 AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STARTED—A LOAN OF \$7,000 TO \$8,000, AT 7 1/2
 percent on first mortgage on houses and land in Se-
 cond Avenue, New York City. Address W. W. W.
 No. 162 Tenth Office.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
 50-AT, CORNER 50TH ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY
 for the year ending March 31, 1878, will be held on
 the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, 7th
 of April, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Com-
 mittee, 50-AT, CORNER 50TH ST., at 12 o'clock M.
 The transfer-books will be closed 27th March and re-
 opened 28th April. W. W. GRIFITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 100 N. Y. ST., NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
HOLDERS OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 and inspectors of Election will be held at the Com-
 mittee, 100 N. Y. ST., NEW YORK, on MONDAY,
 APRIL 28th, April next. POLLY BROWN, Secy.
 EDWARD K. ROLL, Secretary.

THE ORIGINAL RAILEY
 New York, March 28, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR DIRECTORS
 and inspectors of Election will be held at the Com-
 mittee, 100 N. Y. ST., NEW YORK, on MONDAY,
 APRIL 28th, April next. POLLY BROWN, Secy.
 EDWARD K. ROLL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
 NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANIES,
 NO. 83 WALL-STREET,
 A QUARTER PER CENT. ON THE SHARES, FOR THE
DIVIDEND NO. 3. A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND
 ONE-FOURTH PER CENT. ON THE SHARES, FOR THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY,
 payable at this office on and after April 1st, 1878, to
 THE STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD
 the closing of the transfer-books, which will close at
 11:00 A.M. and resume 12:00 P.M.
 H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irrving Savings Institution,
 NO. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
 Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest
 on April 1. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 JOHN CASTREE, President.
 D. B. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED TO-DAY IS THE
WISDOM WISE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
 BROADWAY AND NASSAU.
 TIME ASKED.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....**Mr. A. M. PALM**
192D TO 129TH AND LAST PERFORMANCE
of the new American Theatre.

The Banker's Daughter

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2.
Due notice will be given of the production of a play of great interest, entitled
THE LOST CHILDREN,
which has been announced under various names.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
ACADEMY OF MUSIC THIRTY-SEVENTH SEASONS
SIXTH AND LAST PERIOD REHEARSAL
YR. 1934-35. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 8 P.M.
General admission, 75c; reserved seats, 25c extra.
SYMPHONY IN D, NO. 9. (Mozart.) RETROBROW
CONCERTO IN G MAJOR FOR VIOLIN. (Vieuxtemps)
HERA AUGUSTO WILHELM
WOTANS. (Wagner) and FIRE-CRAVE. (Wagner)
NOCTURNE OF ST. JOHN. (L. Beethoven) CHOIR
(arranged for orchestra by A. Wilhelms.)
OVERTURE CARNAVAL ROMAIN. (Bisleri)
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK
General admission, 75c; reserved seats, 25c extra.
Date of reserved seats and tickets will commence
Wednesday, April 24, at 10 A.M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA THIS SEASON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, AT 8 P.M.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, APR. 4, AT 8.
The first act of Ballo's opera, IL PALERMO NO. 1
will be given on SATURDAY, APRIL 27, at 8 P.M.
sec. LA PAVONETTA—Signor Campanelli and Miss M.
M. Campanelli.

nod's opera, ROMEO E GIULIETTA—Signor Cam
nini and Mlle. Minnie Hauk. Conductor, Signor Ar
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY April 2 at 2

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
Six days' walk, go as you please, for the Champion of Gilmore's Garden, April 14, at 12:30 A. M. for the purpose of producing the best man in the United States to enter the International Contest, to come off July 1, 1896, at London, England.
First prize: \$100.
Second prize: \$50.
Third prize: \$25.
Fourth prize: \$10.
Entrance fee, \$100; all entries to close April 12, 1896, at Gilmore's Garden, 100 West 12th St., New York City.
\$25.00 now deposited at Clipper Office.

W. A. S. Samuel, Mozart Garden, Brooklyn; Thos. O'Brien, No. 5 Barclay St., New York City; Wm. J. Collins, No. 100 West 12th St., New York City; and

BOOTHE'S LAST WALK.
Under the conduct of Mr. J. C. GUD.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

LITTLE DUKE.
The charming comic opera, so full of sweet music and melodrama, taking the audience by storm with its vocal gems, sung by a magnificent English Opera Company, with the aid of an unrivaled orchestra and chorus, will be withdrawn after this week's performance.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Director. WM. D. E. HARKIN. **White.**

WEHMS. **WEHMS.**

Comedy in four acts by Stanley McKenna.

MATINEE OF WEHMS SATURDAY AT 2.

Admission. Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

MONDAY NEXT. Laurent Comice Opera Company. **White.**

TRIAL BY JURY and **H. M. S. PINAFORE.**

PARK THEATRE. **COMEDY.**

Henry E. Abbey. **Engaged.** **Leese** and **Man-**

Engaged. **Engaged.** **Engaged.**

Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
MATINEE PRICES. MATINEE PRICES.
 Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 30 cents at 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE. 23D-ST. AND 6TH A.
 SEVENTH WEEK OF UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.
FRANCIS M. WOFFORD AND **MARTINEE HUNGERFORD**
LUCIA ZARATE. GENERAL MITE.
 Humanity in Miniature! Every-body delighted with this
 play. From 2 to 4:30 and from 7 to 9 P.
 Admission, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S. OPEN 7:30. BEGINS AT
 8.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Sardon's superb comedy drama,
A SCRAP OF PAPER.
 Characters by **Mr. LESTER WALLACK** and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE. PIPAPO

PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY
PINAFORE
Evening services Wednesday and Saturday Matins

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADW.
HARRIGAN and HART.
THE MULLIGAN GUARD BAIL.
GREAT IN-TOE-NATURAL WALKING MATCH
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ELECTRIC SUCCESS OF THE
Kraffy Brothers' grand spectacular production of
BLACK CROOK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA
—Choice boxes and seats for the farewell performances of Her Majesty's Opera Company, can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ROMANCE OF THE MSS.

Broadway Taperance, 34th-st., near 6th-av., begin
LIGHTS. See programs in today's Sunday P.
TICKETS TO THE SHOWS: "The Great Gatsby," 25c
for sale by Brenardo, Dodd, Mead & Co., 8 E. St.
D. F. Randolph & Co., C. F. Putnam & Sons, Esch
Hazard & Co., Hunt & Dunlap, and at the door.

MUSICAL

A—EXTRAORDINARY CASH OFFER
A Full 7-octave rosewood piano-form, #75; 74
inches high, 50 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 100
pounds net weight, \$125.00 cash price. Special
offer to rest. \$5 per month; installments taken;
no interest. Rosewood full 7-octave upright, #122,
\$175.00 cash price. \$5 per month; no interest.
SMITH, No. 26 Blocker-st., near Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND
TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1870.

Sealed proposals, Indented Proposal for Beef, Bacon, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Fruit, Lard, Milk, Potatoes, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, and other articles, to be furnished to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the Indian Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 21, 1879, for furnishing the Indian service with the following articles, to wit: Beans, 52,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,700 pounds Beans Corn, 550,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300 000 pounds Corn Meal, 100,000 pounds Eggs, 100,000 pounds Flour, 100,000 pounds Bread, 100,000 pounds Ham, 1,300 pounds Lard, 100,000 pounds Milk, 100,000 pounds Potatoes, 100,000 pounds Raisins, 100,000 pounds Sugar, 100,000 pounds Tea, 100,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Butter, 150,000 pounds. Also, 100,000 pounds of Indian Sugar, and 157,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Biscuits, Woolen and Cotton Goods, (consisting of 100,000 yards of Woolen Goods, 100,000 yards of Cotton Goods, 100,000 yards of Drilling, 100,000 yards of Duck, 218,000 yards of Denims, 14,000 yards of Ginghams, 100,000 yards of Flannel, 100,000 yards of Sheet, 100,000 yards of Brown Sheet, 100,000 yards of Bleached Sheet, 100,000 yards of Flannel, 100,000 yards of Shirting, 7,300 yards of Winsay, 500 yards of Cloth).

Also Transportation for each of the Supplies. Good

Bl will be opened at the hour and day above stated and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The bids will be opened in the presence of the Engineer, the Clerk of the Board, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The bids will be opened in the presence of the Engineer, the Clerk of the Board, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The bids will be opened in the presence of the Engineer, the Clerk of the Board, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon one of the following banks or Government Depositories for at least five percent of the amount of the

York: Philadelphia National, Philadelphia: First National, Baltimore: National, New York: National, Chicago: National, Chicago: Fourth National, St. Louis: and the American National, Washington, D. C. and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia: E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR
SOLDIERS' GRAVES.**

**QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879.**

Sealed proposals, to be received by the Quartermaster-General, for furnishing headstones for Soldiers graves in private and public cemeteries, will be received until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the day proved Feb. 9, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who died in the service of the United States, and to award the contract for the same to the lowest bidder, who shall be required to furnish the same in conformity with the following specifications:

States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1877.

This total number is to be furnished in estimated figures of 17,000. Specialized descriptions in special lists drawn by the Secretary of War and blank forms of those lists can be had on application, in person or by letter, from the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

For further information and to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient security. Bids will be considered except for the name WHITE MARBLE, of the grade named in specifications.

Proposals should be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Quarantine, and delivered to the Quarantine Station, New York, N. Y., at the presence of witnesses on MONDAY, June 11, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will be opened at that time.

W. M. B. B.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible][illegible]

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New-York, Monday, March 31, 1879.

**A WORKING MAN AND A LANDLORD ON
TENEMENT-HOUSES.**

To the Editor of the *New-York Times*:

Will you please permit me through your valuable paper to say a few words on the landlords' side of the question. So far as I have observed, this movement has, with one exception, been entirely one-sided. The landlords have not been consulted so that the country might have learned from them, but it has been inferred they have not done justice to the tenant. Now, although a working man, and living in a tenement-house, I have seen a great number of families during the winter of 1878-1879, and I have

received no rent; from others comparatively little. The same has been the case in times of depression of business for years past. Now, I would ask what story the honest man in movement has time to tell about the honest man who does not? So I know and believe, they have reduced his wages, that when he has employment, it is all he can do to support his family. He is not allowed to depend upon the landlord, and in many cases, remain without employment, and in some cases, he is obliged to expose to heavy burdens on the land, by making their property and other operations that may be profitable to the landlord, and the house built in Hooken a few years ago by Mrs. Hooken, and the other operations of the parties interested would visit that establishment being invested in a similar one, they might learn to be more profitable. The committee do not recommend the prohibiting the sale of the land to the tenant, as it is the fountain-head of a great deal of the misery and distress of the country. The tenant will purchase liquor when it can be had on the premises who would not buy it elsewhere. The committee do not like to see the tenant connected with this movement that if they truly wish to do good, they should be more careful of the looker after. The sober, industrious class can take care of themselves. Any of the plans proposed that would be a benefit to the tenant, the words, this class will not reach them. The Hon. Mr. St. John has said that the tenant will be benefited by the movement.

same reported of the Peabody Building, in London, and as my own experience I have had a tenant go into a house in the Strand, and find it so full of tenants, and before many weeks passed to enter. As Mr. Bergh has stated, such tenants into new houses and the tenants would be so full of tenants, and the tenants would call on some agents for tenement property they might receive some valuable information. And now in regard to getting a bill passed immediately, I think it is a very good thing, and creating positions for friends. Such has been done before, and the parties most interested in the great improvements found themselves at the head of the movement, and the parties most interested in the improvements; and now it is reported they have been of no service, as the Board of Health has not been able to get the bill passed, and it should be done. You will not be justice to the land-

lords to tell them know what this bill is to contain
and having it printed and sent to the printer to
the bills!

— TENEMENT LANDLORD.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Monday, March 31, 1879.

INSTABILITY OF THE LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article this morning on "Needed Judicial Reform" is a masterpiece of logic and common sense between the appellate courts, in cases which are reviewed, is to be deplored. But does not your article cast a slight upon *Hamlet* by slighting his part in the play? You barely ascribe to the vast number of cases that are tried and determined, and finally disposed of, in the lower courts, and in which no appeals are taken. The fact that such decisions are reversible, and that the law is so uncertain, and that self raises a strong presumption that substantial justice has been done, as counsel for the unsuccessful party is not permitted to ask for a new trial, and is not allowed to appeal. The proportion of the cases appealed is very small, and the number of cases which are reversed is small. In view also, of the large number of cases passed every Winter affecting rights as well as reme-dies, and the fact that the law is so uncertain, and the prevailing long-settled principles of the common law, it is not surprising that the appellate courts are so over-worked. In view should differ in their construction of such acts. The remedy, it seems to me, lies rather with the lower courts, and with the judges who sit upon them. If enough appeals, "is a very good mode in legislation.

N. O. 261, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1879.

THE NEW CODE AND COUNTY CLERK'S

FEEs.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
 It may not at this time be inopportune to call attention to the fact that in the additional nine chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure the fees of

[illegible]

be great danger in driving spirited horses under the rapid transit to get there. The place should be between Ninetieth and Ninety-sixth streets, where the streets are 100 feet wide, (and both enter the Park) and Fifth and Park avenues, the latter being 140 feet wide. From Ninety-second to Ninety-sixth street there is a magnificent view. There all the railroads enter the City; with three horse railroads and to rapid transit, to which Vanderbilt would, no doubt, add a third, close by. There all ready for steamers at Ninety-third to Ninety-sixth streets, where bridges could, no doubt, be located at a tide.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE SQUARE THEATRE, No. 10
N. 10TH AND LAST PAPER
of the new American Play entitled

Banker's Daughter

EVERY EVENING AT 8
LAY MATINEES AT 10 MINUTES
PAST 2. The production of
interest.

THE LOST CHILDREN

has been in preparation for several months
by the Harmonic Company of NEW
YORK. The play is by the
NEUDORFER.

THEATRE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBIT
AFTERNOON, APRIL 4, AT 7
P. M. THEATRE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBIT
PROGRAMME:
1. SO.
2. TO MILWAUKEE. WIRELESS.
3. THE FIVE MEN OF THE FIVE
HOURS. AUGUST WIRELESS.
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HOURS. AUGUST WIRELESS.

STANDARD THEATRE.
A MEMORABLE TRIUMPH.

H. M. S. PINEAUF
at the
STANDARD THEATRE.

MIRABLE IN THE SINGING.
MIRABLE IN THE ORCHESTRA.
MIRABLE IN THE MIS EN SCENE

A STANDARD PINAFORE
AT THE
STANDARD THEATRE.
FREE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).
The conduct of Mr. J. L. Abbey.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
THE
LITTLE DUKE.
A charming comic opera, so full of
saw, taking melodies, and which
sung by a magnificent English
in the aid of an unrivalled orchestra
and voices, will be withdrawn after
TUESDAY TO-MORROW (Saturday).
THEATRE.
Abbey.....Leases
a week of Gilbert's Barriquet Comed
ers by the REGULAR COMEDY O

Reserved seats, 50
 23D-ST. AND

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portraits in oil from small photo-
derate; satisfaction given or no pa-
No. 387 Broadway.

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LODOUT AND KINGSTON.
ous, (West Point,) Cornwall, New
ton, Beachheads, Eugene, Conn.

JAMES W. BALDWIN, will leave daily at 4 P. M. Pier No. 4 of Garden St.

THOMAS POWELL (for freight and passengers) leaves for New York City daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M. from the foot of Murray-st. at 3 P. M. for New York City and at 4:30 P. M. for all other routes.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN. BOATS: CITIZENS LINE, will leave for New York City, daily, at 10 P. M. River, foot Leroy-st., daily, at 10 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT AND ALL PLACES between and Manassas, through, daily, at 10 P. M. Central-city daily (Sundays excepted).

FOR CATSKILL. STEAMERS: leave daily, will leave at 10 P. M. for Catskill, daily, at 10 P. M.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD. STEAMERS: leave for New Haven, daily, at 10 P. M. connecting with road.

TOCHES, JEWELRY, TOYS, BRIDGWAY, OFFICIALS. (Advertisement for jewelry and toys, with list of names and addresses.)

DR. TALMAGE DENOUNCES A WIFE

DR. TALMAGE DENOUNCES A WIFE

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENT

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENT

WORK IN THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE

WORK IN THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE

1

"saddle-back" road, he said, took up less room and obstructed less light than any other road, but competent engineers had decided that a difficulty would

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
122D TO 129TH AND LAST PERFORMANCES
of the new American Play entitled
The Banker's Daughter.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2
Due notice will be given of the production of a new
play of great interest, entitled
THE LOST CHILDREN,
which has been in preparation for several months past.
STANDARD THEATRE.

H. M. S. PINAFORE
at the

STANDARD THEATRE
ADMIABLE IN THE ACTING.
ADMIABLE IN THE DANCING.
ADMIABLE IN THE ORCHESTRA.
ADMIABLE IN THE MISERABLE SCENE.
ADMIABLE IN THE GRAND FIDUCIANCE.
A STANDARD PINAPORE
At the
STANDARD THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 1:30.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIRTY-SEVENTH SEASON.
ADOLPH NEUFENDORF, CONDUCTOR.
SIXTH
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PROGRAMME
SYMPHONY IN A. NO. 7..... BETHOVEN
CONCERTO MILITAIRE FOR VIOLIN..... LIPINSKI
THERN AT THE VIOLIN.....
WOTAN'S PARABELL AND FIRE-CHAMBER. WAGNER
OPERA IN THREE ACTS.

(arranged for orchestra by A. Wilhelm.)
HERR AUGUST WILHELMJ.
OUVERTURE CARNAVAL ROMAIN.....BERLIOZ

Sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence
THIS MORNING at the Academy.

PARK THEATRE. COMEDY.

Harry E. Abbey..... Lessee and Manager
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, 1. Evening at 7
2. Evening 8.30. PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW, 1. 7
2. 8.30. ENGAGED. ENGAGED. ENGAGED.

Characters by the REGULAR COMEDY COMPANY.
MATINEE PRICES 10c. 20c. 30c. 50c. 75c.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Director..... Mr. D. H. HARKINS
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8
LAST TRIAL OF THE LITTLE THINGS. HUMORS

Monday, TRIAL BY JURY and PINAPLORE,
by the Laurent Comie Opera Company.
In Preparation. FATANITZA

**MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH AV.,
SEVENTH WEEK OF UNEQUALED SUCCESS.**

FRANCIS M. CANNON'S MARVELOUS MIGHTY
ZARZUELA
Humanity in Miniature Everybody delighted with them.
Recess 12.15. 2.15. 7.15. 9.15. 11.15. 12.15. 2.15. 4.15. 6.15. 8.15. 10.15. 12.15.
Special leaves this (Saturday) morning from 10 to 12 M.
Admission, 20 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. PINAFLORE
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.
PHILADELPHIA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA COMPANY
PINAFLORE
Now in the fourth week of its popularity.

WALLACK'S. OPEN 7.30. BEGINS AT 8.
EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Emperor's comedy drama.
A SCRAP OF PAPER.
Characters by WALLACE and company.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN AND HART.
THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.
GRAND OPERA. THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

KIRALBY BROS' spectacular production of the
H. A. C. **THE GREAT ESCAPE**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Gorgeous scenery. Immense Ballet.

TWENTY-FIVE-MILE RUNNING MATCH
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1902. Starting at 10:30 P. M.
12th-st. and 22-d.ay. Contestants—J. A. Mass, of Ken-
dall, and C. D. Duffy, of New-Town, Scales, \$300.
Admission, Union-square, 75 cents.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S "DICKENS"
Mornings. UNION LEAGUE THEATRE TO-DAY, AT 3:30
o'clock: "The Duel," "Crummies Theatrical Com-
pany Trick Song," "The Great Escape." Reserved
seats, 75 cents. P.O.N.D.S. No. 25 Union-square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
A choice box and seats for the farewell perform-
ance of **FRANCESCO MARI FAVI** may be had at
the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DARK THEATRE. ADMISSION FREE.

SUNDAY EVENING Mr SAWYER will conduct Gospel Temperance service at 7:30 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.
ART.—NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, AT THE
KURTZ GALLERY,
23d-st., Madison-square,
THE AMERICAN COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS.
DIRECT CONNECTIONS ONLY FROM THE
Leading artists of the continent, their
BEST EXAMPLES.
To be sold AT AUCTION (on account of the war
last represented).
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 9,
and 12 o'clock, at the Chamber of
Commerce, "EXCISOR" BY C. E. IVES.
will also be sold, the "MILKMAID" (with inst.)
Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. till sat.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER

MUSICAL.

A.—EXTRAORDINARY CASH OFFER.—Full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, \$75; 7½-octave, \$100; first-class new upright and square pianos, at special prices. —

H. M. P. PINAFORE. EACH OPERA COM-
PLETELY NEW, 10 ACTS, 10 SCENES, 10
LITTLE DUKES. **W. M. A. POND & CO.,**
paid, on receipt of price. No. 52 Union-square, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND
TRANSPORTATION.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1879.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for
Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c., (as the case may
be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
For 65 and 67 Broadway, New York," will be received

ing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 42,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 172,000 pounds Beans, 52,000 pounds Baking Powder, 270,000 (H)

Broad, 100,000 pounds Herring, 8,300,000 pounds
 Herring, 12,000,000 pounds, 100,000 pounds
 Broad, 100,000 pounds Herring, 9,130 pounds Lead,
 1,650 barrels Mena, 300, 185,000 pounds Rice, 8,000
 1,000,000 pounds, 12,000,000 pounds, 100,000
 Salt, 132,000 pounds Soap, 13,000 pounds Soda, 1,112,
 000 pounds, 100,000 pounds, 100,000 pounds, 100,000
 Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods, (consisting
 in part of Ticking, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,
 000 yards; Drilling, 100,000 yards; Denim, 100,000
 yards; Denim, 14,500 yards; Gingham, 32,500 yards;
 Kaintuck, 100,000 yards; Sheet, 100,000 yards;
 Brown Sheet, 25,000 yards; Bleached Sheet, 25,
 000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 29,000 yards; Calico
 100,000 yards; Sheet, 100,000 yards; Sheet, 100,
 000 yards; Sheet, 100,000 yards; Sheet, 100,000
 Groceries, 10,000, Hardware, Medical Supplies; and a
 large quantity of other goods, such as Wagons,
 Harness, Plow, Rakes, Forks &c.
 Also, Transportation for each of the Supplies, Food,
 and other goods, and the transportation of the goods
 delivered at the Agencies.
 The Government of the United States, for the
 Schedules showing the kinds and quantity of sub-

and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of

[illegible]

National, Chicago; Fourth National, St. Louis, and Citizens' National, Washington, D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chi-

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' graves in private and public cemeteries, as provided for by the act approved Feb. 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

" * * * That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular and volunteer armies of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private or public cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in national military cemeteries."

The usual conditions of contract will be found on page 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard

sales can be had on application, in person or by letter, to
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. G. M., U. S. A., in charge of
National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

as in this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty and none will be considered except for American WHITE MARBLE, of the grades named in the specifications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on MONDAY, June 10, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Secretary at War,
G. C. MILLER, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

THE SEA'S ANSWER.

GALLOPING OFF WITH A BABY.

A MIDNIGHT RIDE—THE TIMELY EVIDENCE OF

CHAPTER I.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

poorest; but I, for my part, would rather see him helped to use the genius which God has given him, and which his own early industry has developed, than to see him, as he is now, a beggar. I speak here intentionally of young men, who are defrauded of their right to work by the influence of the "priest in the house," and of the principle in his work with much that marks his reverence for the masters which good fortune or choice has procured him, always giving them credit for the work which they do not do, and human might and thought. This provokes the profound indignation of ready writers, who exhort him to "get on his feet," and to "show the public to believe that although an art institution may have been so far indifferent to the representation of his work, it is not indifferent to the representation of his person." But the principle will allow the work to debase his collection, and make him the laughing-stock of the nineteenth century.

PAUL BOUCHARD, A FRENCH PROTESTANT REVOLUTIONIST.—Paul Bouchard is the proprietor of great vineyards in the neighborhood of Beaune, in Burgundy, whence Beaune wine takes its name. He has lived the greater part of his life in his native town of Beaune, where he has children and grandchildren, and was for a long time surrounded by a bright family circle. He was advanced in years, but constant in his hopefulness and cheerful temperance. He was full of spirit, and genial in manner. He was Mayor of his native city for some years, during which he was an active and successful reformer of the institutions and morality of his town. He is a musician, and the children of Beaune are accustomed to march and dance to music composed by him. In the merry vintage season, after the sun has gone down. Trials fell upon him, however, in the death of his wife and the depopulation of his family. His health began to fail, and he was afflicted with the anomaly of the "priest in the house." He observed the evils of the influence thus introduced into domestic life, the estrangement of the sexes, and the loss of the affection between men and the women of the same household which otherwise would have been united; that estrangement being often the result of the influence of the "priest in the house." After many years of internal conflict with Bouchard sent to the Bishop of the diocese in "Monsieur: I have the honor to address to you the following declaration, you alone having the right to carry out the work which I have entrusted to you, and to the Catholicism, and have even fought against it. The Church urges, in these cases, in order to justify its action, the principle of the declaration, that born in its fold, and having been retained in it by the sacrament of marriage and the baptism of the child, the priest is bound to remain in the fold in spite of their protestations to the contrary. Now, then, can such men, bound by such religious acts as the above-mentioned, free themselves from the influence of the "priest in the house" by another act, having the character of a deliberate resolution openly avowed? This act is a declaration of the "priest in the house," and recourse in order to escape from the false and doubtful situation in which for many years I have been placed, and to which I have been brought by the sacrament of marriage and the baptism of the child, the Reformed faith alone being able to deliver us from the dangers which threaten us on all sides." Bouchard has none of the qualities of a revolutionary, nor yet is he purely a missionary; he is witty, amiable, and a good man, and his life is a life of constant living, he yet possesses an infectious joviality. His character does not, in fact, accord with the theories of the "priest in the house," and he was not wanting some of these elements in Luther and Zwingli. The lively energy of his character was, passing through the hands of the incident: In September last, at the most crowded period of the Paris Exhibition, M. Bouchard happened to be seated on the top of the omnibus, and was passing through the principal streets. He caught sight of an influential Deputy driving past in his open carriage. Happening to be in the neighborhood of the Deputy, he rapidly through the labyrinth of vehicles which thronged the densely-crowded street, and leaping into the carriage of the Deputy, he seized him by the hand, and declared himself by the side of the astonished gentleman, and, in reply to his question, "Whence come you, Sir, and what do you wish?" he replied, "I am a provincial, Sir, like the appearance of Philip by the side of the Minister of Queen Candace."

SHELLEY'S MYSTICISM.—The fairy-land of Spenser might be classified in our adequate phraseology as equally "ideal" with Shelley's impalpable scenery. But Spenser's allegorical figures are as visible as the actors in a masque; and, in fact, the "Faery Queen" is a masque in words. His pages are a gallery of pictures, and his characters are actors in a drama. To illustrate Shelley would be as impossible as to paint a strain of music, unless, indeed, some of Turner's cloud scenery may be taken as representative of his incidental descriptions. This language frequently reminds us of metaphysical doctrines which were unknown to Shelley in their modern shape. Nobody, perhaps, is capable of thinking in this fashion in ordinary life; and Shelley, with all his singular visions and hallucinations, probably only in his dreams. He was not a mystic, but a poet in his dealings with commonplace or facts. It is surprising enough that, even for purely poetical purposes, he could continue this to the end of his life, and that he should have been so familiarly with this point of view may help to explain some of the problems as to his mind. He was a man of a very high imagination, and a sense dissatisfied with the simple skepticism of Godwin. But he found no successor to guide his speculation, and he had not applied to him instead of Southey, who, in truth, was well-qualified as a man capable of such a task. He was a man of a very high imagination, and a sense dissatisfied with the simple skepticism of Godwin. But he found no successor to guide his speculation, and he had not applied to him instead of Southey, who, in truth, was well-qualified as a man capable of such a task. He was a man of a very high imagination, and a sense dissatisfied with the simple skepticism of Godwin. 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from the books of the French *feuilletons*. Some of these pay well; others very indifferently but, at all events, the man who has been so long rich has found the time to do some good as absolute misarrangement. The medium of magazine publication is an unpeakable boon to authors, and it is not the least that the writer is enabled in his comforts if not on luxury. —*Blackwood's Magazine*.

HORACE'S GHOST.

[BOOK I., ODE II.]

The wretched world has had enough
Of sadness, gloom, and "quantum of solace."
Altogether,
Of foudnering over field and park,
Of striding the world in boots and dark,
And vain petitions to the clerk
Of the weather.

I try to keep the cold at bay,
By snuffing the wind with hat and day
In my capboard;
And in my pretty gait I meet
Wants and needs of the street,
Because her nose is red, and feet
Are cold.

Man likes his skating for a bit,
But grows a little tired of it;
Sic sempiternum.
Although both amiable and mild,
And very gentle from a child,
It stiles me that I may get riled.

Next must the time return again,
When on the wooden heads of men
Down there fall things,
Tornments of nature's fret and out,
As Yankess say—in fact, about
The worst recorded wastepost.
Called the globe, they say!

Then did the deluge, that awe, become
A sort of large Aquasrium,
The fanned and feathered tribes forsook;
The thrushes away by hook or crook,
And all the little birds of the air,
All the fowls.

If Father Thames should overflow
His banks, and in a month or so
And unspare,
Of Beauty's self, upon the King,
Of Beauty's self, upon the King,
Of the fair bidize to rule the realm,
Down at Charing!

Whom shall we call on to assuage
The world's distress?
Even woe's foe,
Of Earth's good, and of the power
Of Evil round us seems to lower!
Heal me!

The good Sir Walter's moral ran,
How swift and sure from Folly man
Into Sin goes;
But heave heave of reason him,
And save as from the conjuring tricks,
And of the thunder-politics
Of the jingling.

Come, peace and Spring: come, joy and mirth,
Smile, plenty, on the starving earth.
Have surely frozen enough to please
Sidonias of all degrees,
And even snakes to appease
All the Cælia. —*The Spectator*.

MUSICAL PITCH AND OPERATIC CHARACTER.

A natural law of music makes the high-pitched notes the most important; the singer with the highest voice, therefore, is inevitably the principal performer. Now, the highest voice necessarily suggests relative youth; the principal part is, consequently, almost always that of a youth. And, the emotions proper to youth, and best suited to high-pitched voices, are the tender ones: the hero and heroine are, therefore, invariably in love, love passionate, melancholy or solemn, being left to the lower notes, the lower voices, patriotism, vengeance, and such like, fall to inferior performers, and become subordinate to that main love interest as the lower voices are subordinate to the upper. The poet has thus to develop to the utmost youthful characters and feelings, and to make love and the misadventures of love the dominant interest of his play. In this the ancient Greeks and Romans, who understood dramatic love only as a family rivalry, and the moderns, who have discovered the love of Phædra, (both too monotonous, the one in resignation, the other in fury, to give any dramatic effect), can be of little help: nor can the Italian comedians, who have produced dramatists to whom young people are most often puppets, like *Silvius* in "Polyeucte," and *Arctus* in "Phèdre," and for whom love is a mere insipid stuffing and bolstering of the plot. The moderns have, however, the Spaniards, with their jealous husbands, seduced maidens, duennas, and poniards, as in *Lone's* "Alcalde de Zalamea," *Dionysius*, and *Calde* in "Alcalde de Zalamea," and *Almala* equally useless. The poet who has created Romeo and Jessica, Imogen and Helena, is unknown to the stage. The moderns have, however, the development of youthful character, the development of love interest and story, must be done by the lower notes, the lower voices, the singers are voices; they are easily fatigued, and when fatigued are worthless; they are bound to lend to the upper notes, in a way to equalize the work. Again, being voices trained to various cunning artifices, they are bound to be made to do the principal part requires at least four airs of four distinct characters: a graceful, easy air, but not easy to sing, (*aria di mezzo carattere*), a pathetic air, (*aria di mezzo carattere*), a dramatic air, (*aria parlante*), and a passionate, florid air, (*aria di bravura*). The inferior parts are sung by the lower notes, the lower voices, the singers are voices; they are easily fatigued, and when fatigued are worthless; they are bound to lend to the upper notes, in a way to equalize the work. 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LONGING FOR SPRING-TIME.

te. hoary Winter! Loose thy weary
on the dull heavens and the deadened earth

THE PUNISHMENT OF "THE LEATHER

Although miserably fallen away from its ancient prosperity—in the time of Leo Africanus

THE MAGYAR.—All Englishmen who have lived long among Hungarians remark the simi-

WHAT DOES EGYPT TELL US OF THE

A DINNER FOR FOURPENCE.—Enter

GOLDSMITH'S FINE SENSE OF LITERA
PROPERTY.—What sum of money can be

LADY ARABELLA STUART.—Nature has given her a warm, passionate heart, thirsting

WHERE OUR SOCIALISTS ARE COMING

THE CLIMATE OF THE LEVANT.—The climate of Syria and of Cyprus is remarkably

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—About the date of 1830, after the close of the great war

...nent financiers and bankers were on the one hand the Jews, the Rothschilds, Percivalls &c. and

CZIGANY MUSIC.—One evening the porter at Pesth informed us that a gypsy band would

MESMERISM IN CHINA.—To the priests of

THE FOX COSTS A MILLION OF POUNDS IN
ENGINE AND There are no less than 128 engines

... ..

IRISH SONG.

"Oh! Woman of the

THE HERMES AT OLYMPIA.—Among sculptures discovered at Olympia, the first

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF BURNS

LATIN AND ITALIAN.—In many of

"I'D BE A BUTTERFLY."—We very seldom

STUFFED BEASTS IN A STORM.—A lu

Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, brings to mind

with the information that we were expected, we were left for a few moments. The room, a very large one, is worthy of notice.

and is just preparing to skip it as it touches the ground. The graceful poise of the figure, the slight backward poise of her

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

OTHELLO AT PESTH.—We visited

"Comet" vintage, I suppose. But the remarkable incident occurred about mid-

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—Riding by

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

states that future improv
engine must be in the di

Stout calico is made water-proof
Chinese with a preparation which pro

I During February 14 vessels of a tonnage of 18,200 tons were launched on the Clyde.

Herr von Krupp, of Essen, has attacked the electric light problem, and has patented

An occasional contributor of the *Chicago News* indulges in the following piece of

The *Engineer* publishes Prof. S. new unpatented process for nickel-plat

The thermal springs of Teplitz, which said to have been discovered 762 years suddenly stopped flowing on Feb. 13. O

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
 The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
 The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, 2 00
 The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 The Times Up-town Office—No. 1, 233 Broadway.
 Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 The Times in London—No. 40 Strand.
 W. C. from Henry P. Gilley & Co., and at Mr. Bennett's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today in this region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, generally shifting to south-easterly, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

There are twelve members of the House of Representatives who were ranked as Greenbacks, seven of whom were claimed as Republicans on party questions, and five as Democrats. The Army Appropriation bill was passed yesterday by a strict party vote, and all the Greenbacks save two—BARLOW, of Vermont, and FOSTER, of Illinois—voted with the Democrats. In spite of the independent position which members of the Greenback Party took up during the discussion of the political amendments to the bill, it is evident that ten of the number have made up their minds to try what they can get from a Democratic alliance, and that the vote of the majority in a full House must therefore be reckoned at 156, leaving 131 for the minority. As for the bill itself, there never was any doubt about its passage in the House, or rather about the passage of the political legislation which was tacked on to it. To prove conclusively that the Democrats cared less for the subject-matter of this legislation than for the principle of forcing the subsequent repeal of certain more essential parts of the Election laws by the aid of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the offer to permit the political amendments to the Army bill to pass as a separate bill was declined by the majority. As was remarked yesterday, by Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, the talk of Democrats about military interference at the polls is a mere pretense to cover their real purpose of escaping the interference of the civil authority of the United States with elections for Federal officers. That fact amply justifies the attitude of Republicans in the House toward the amendments to the Army bill. They were attacked as being put in the form of a threat to the Executive, and as being merely an introduction to other more violent attempts at legislative dictation. The issue has been fairly made by the Democratic caucus and the subservient majority in the House. The President ought to have as little difficulty in dealing with such an issue, as will the majority of the people of the United States.

UNFINISHED RETRIBUTION.

The energies of those who direct the sentiments and control the purposes of the Southern section of this country are resolutely bent upon an effort to escape from the retribution incurred through a long period of shameless wrong-doing. But the events of history are linked together by an inexorable logic which never permits the deeds of one generation to escape their just penalty, however long deferred. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation, simply because they beget consequences for which there is no way of escape. The South needs poverty as a justification of a refusal to pay its own just debts. It uses the same plea to extort from the North the means to rebuild its broken fortunes. One purpose it has, in its determination to control the National Government, is to use the resources of the entire country, which must come chiefly from Northern and Western States, for its own benefit, to open railways, improve rivers and harbors, develop commercial facilities, and set its feet on the path to prosperity once more. It would draw capital through loans to the Government, whose proceeds should be distributed at its own dictation, and mainly repaid by the same section that furnished them. Should the sentiment prevail and grow in power which has put Southern States and cities in the unjust position of repudiators of righteous obligations, there is little assurance that they would ever be repaid at all.

The South is indeed poor. It needs the capital of the North and of foreign coun-

tries to develop its rich possibilities. But it also needs the enterprise and public spirit, the regard for law and order, and the consideration for the rights of man which could alone make that capital effective in its work. But why do not capital and energy and industry go of their own accord to a field that might afford them rich returns. The South is blessed with a broad domain, as yet but sparsely settled. It has a genial climate, a rich soil capable of a wide range of products, vast stores of unworked mineral wealth. All this is frequently set forth to attract capital and labor, and yet immigrants with money and immigrants with muscle spread in an unceasing flood over the Western prairie, penetrate the Rocky Mountain wilderness, and overflow the Pacific coast from both directions, while the South languishes for the fertilizing forces of industry and enterprise. Even its indigenous labor is fleeing from it.

All this is because the men of the South want the benefits of the capital and labor of others without welcoming their possessors, and treating them as their equals in rights and privileges, and furnishing that security which they can find elsewhere. They want to rule as a superior class, to give up none of the insolent prerogatives of the chivalry of slavery days. Sapped of industrial energy by the system of servile labor, devoid of public spirit and enterprise, and incapable of comprehending the material advantages of freedom and political and civil justice, they expect others to furnish them with the means of building prosperity out of the wreck and ruin which they have made of their advantages. Men with capital to invest or with muscle to use are not willing to submit to the chances of social ostracism, the uncertainty of protection for life and property, the certainty of interference by force or fraud with their political privileges. They do not wish to share in the disgrace of communities that repudiate their debts and destroy the credit of their people. They have no desire to dwell in cities subject to the scourge of pestilence because there is no energy and public spirit to make them safely habitable throughout the year.

Having virtually driven from her borders the forces that can work only in an atmosphere of freedom, the South proposes to employ the Government as a vast engine for pumping the resources of the North into her exhausted reservoirs. But the South is not so large a part of the country as it once was, and its purposes need only to become fully recognized to be defeated. Its own conduct in the near and remote past has dwarfed and crippled it, while the rest of the country has been expanding and growing in life and energy. The nation has learned something, too, from the fiery experiences of the last twenty years. Never again for any extended period of time will it permit itself to be ruled by the narrower section, and made subservient to its uses. The old intolerance of demand is there, the same domineering spirit is evident, but they have lost their terrors. Their assertion is no longer met with truckling submission; they cannot fail to excite a resolute resistance.

The work of retribution is not finished yet. The wrongs of a century of abominations cannot be wiped out in a decade. The power that for three generations oppressed a race and made the Government the instrument of its despotic purposes, that made compromises and broke them, that waged war and acquired territory for slavery, that set its fangs in new-born States to tear them from the bosom of liberty, that smote at the country's heart and tried to sink the Union in a deluge of blood—what has it done to expiate its crimes and expunge the horrid record? The work of retribution is not done, nor can the hand of man prevent it from going on to completion. Its chief instrument is the character of the people, which was produced by slavery, and which it will take more than one generation of freedom to regenerate. The South cannot fail to be rehabilitated in time, and put in the enjoyment of great prosperity. But it must be in other hands, and under the prevalence of a different spirit. The heritage of the dark times yet remains. There must come up new generations, more and more free from the old taint, and there must come in from other quarters, as the spirit of intolerance and oppression gives way, new blood and new purposes. Then, and not till then, can the sectional line disappear from our map, and the South be reduced to a point of the compass in one common and homogeneous nationality.

A WORKING MAN'S ENTERPRISE.

It is sometimes well for the capitalist to be taught by the laborer. And in those times, when so many financial schemes by the employing class have failed and so many banks and factories have broken down, if the employed can show anything which has held out and gone safely through the financial storm under their management, they may very fairly claim full credit for it. The various Building and Loan Associations of Philadelphia are beginning to feel some natural elation at their marked success, while the savings banks and individuals have had so hard a time. One of them—the Artisans' Building and Loan Association—in a recent report gives expression to this sentiment in a manner so thoroughly characteristic, and sustains it by such solid figures, that we cannot refrain from giving an extract as a useful lesson for the capitalist class. The Secretary opens his report by congratulating the Directors on the continued prosperity of the society, as actually as there had been so many predictions of its failure, owing to the want of business experience among the working classes, and because they were "ignorant of the science of political economy." The Secretary, however, claims very sensibly that the science necessary in managing a co-operative bank is the same essentially as that needed by a housewife in her dairy, or a tanner in his leather-dressing, or a manufacturer in his cotton factory—namely, common sense and economy. He adds:

"In looking for the managers of these associations, you are quite as (if not more) likely to find them in the ranks of the mechanic and laborer as among the teachers of political economy. Disasters and very depressing failures and bankruptcies by the hundreds, you know, have taken place among savings funds, banks, and business houses, managed by these political economists, who would ruin you by the way, by the way, whereas Building Associations have been managed successfully by the working men themselves for the

last forty years, who perhaps never read a word on political economy, as such, in all their lives. Looking out these associations with such gratifying results as have challenged the attention of the whole world; not conducting them as hitherto, whose interests being only in their salary, rather than in the profits and net results of the business, but they manage them with a hand, and further, favor to any one, striving for the best interests of the members without money or price. Therefore, it is a source of congratulation that you have not had to call in the capitalist in order to have brains and so far as you have applied, yourselves to the building of the association, and your ability in the prosperity and great success won in this association, demonstrating beyond question your capacity to compete in business with capitalists. The opportunities to show this are plentiful here in this city, for here you can find at least seventy-five thousand working men and women conducting these associations and handling millions of capital, and putting to their account and in their pockets many thousands of dollars profit, that in other cities go into the pockets of the capitalist class. These statistics show the way the working men rank into confusion; further, the fact that thousands in this city in a short time have furnished themselves with homes, also placing them in a position to be their own landlords, making rent the purchasing power of a home, and further, becoming their own employers—shows the way is open to all to do the same thing. These results occurring in upward of six hundred different building associations in this city, year after year, with only trifling losses that came scarcely a ripple in the public confidence, proving conclusively as anything can, that under this system there is much to be saved to the people; it is not theory, but demonstrated fact, patent to you (through your own experience) and every observant person; therefore, to supply ourselves with capital and to make it our duty to do so to organize and save your economical and thrifty surplus earnings."

As a proof of their success, the Secretary cites the progress of this single association. The first month's deposits in March, 1873, amounted to \$1,713, from 143 members, as a paid-up capital. At the end of the first year, the capital had increased to \$27,468; at the present time, March, 1879, the membership is 198, who paid in during the past year the capital of \$18,605; this has produced a profit in interest of \$4,847, or more than 25 per cent.; the fines have been only \$103 15, but the premiums on loans \$3,039, so that with the renewal loans, the premiums on these, and the rents, the year's capital has become \$41,557, and the total capital of the association \$103,913, or an increase of about 600 per cent. in six years. This capital each member of the Building Association controls, and uses to a certain degree, for the purchase of a home, or to start a business. After deducting the unearned premiums on all the loans, the net assets are \$92,316, while the liabilities are \$70,234, leaving a surplus of \$22,082.

The business of the association was, of course, affected by the depression during the past year, and by the prudence of the Directors in not lending on doubtful or speculative real estate. The embarrassments of the members are shown by the fact that during the past year \$16,956 were paid for the "withdrawal" of shares. Yet so skillfully were the small sums constantly paid in by the members invested and reinvested, and so saving and industrious were the members, that the average premium of the year was 14 9-10 per cent. One explanation of the success of this co-operative bank is to be seen in the items for "expenses of management." These are: \$300, salary of Secretary, &c., \$207. If we look at our savings banks' bills of expense of management each year, we will see a striking contrast, and understand something of the causes of the different success of each. But still another cause is the fact that a loan to an industrious mechanic on a house half-built is one of the safest of investments, and still more so, if he himself will receive back some of the profits of the loan.

The report alludes to the lamentable condition of other cities in regard to tenement-houses, and closes with a natural expression of pride in the superior advantages of Philadelphia—a passage, which, in style and even spelling, has evidently come from working men:

"Here in Philadelphia—thanks to the good judgment of the people adopting a better and more independent system, a system that gives you the privilege of choosing your own location and separate home, free from all the contaminating influences of the tenement-house, here the working man and his family are not crowded into a small, ill-ventilated room, with filthy surroundings, which invite disease and death, on the contrary you and your family occupy a whole house the size and style to suit your circumstances or wishes, you have the benefit of pure air, abundance of pure water free from pestilence-breeding dirt, and that to your enjoyment is the fact that these estimable comforts have all obtained through your own independent efforts with the serene satisfaction of ownership."

We commend to "Citizen SCHWAB," or any other leader of the working-classes of New-York, such reports as these, as showing something practical in effort for laboring men, and a thousand times better than Communism on the one hand, or charity on the other. When the working men of New-York can rival their brethren in Philadelphia in thus taking care of themselves, the better time for this City will have begun.

THE NEW ART MUSEUM.

Since it has been determined that the Metropolitan Art Museum shall go up to Central Park, notwithstanding that the present centre for people living about the Bay of New-York is below Madison-square, it becomes a question, for that very reason still more important, how the new quarters are to be occupied. What does the Loan Committee intend to do, in order to fill the wide spaces of the building in Central Park especially designed for the exhibition of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum, as well as those which owners of objects of art are willing to part with? Mr. AYER's very remarkable collection of ceramics has been withdrawn and exposed for sale. Other loans of sculpture, painting and bric-a-brac either have been or will be called in, and the extreme likelihood of another Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design next Autumn, in continuance of the plan of the two years gone by, will make many people unwilling to stow their precious objects away in a remote part of a distant park, when they may show them near at hand to a much larger number of visitors. Under these circumstances, it would be well for the committee to cast about for some means of rendering the opening of the new building a success. The old management of the Museum cannot be looked upon as brilliant. The objects, and especially the paintings, were not placed to the best advantage; and while a good deal may be conceded to the embarrassments arising from the disposition of pictures in a building not designed for the purpose, it was also very evident

that no one with eyes skilled in the proper light for canvases of various degrees of freshness had control of the arrangement. Does the Metropolitan Art Museum, whether on its Board of Trustees or committees, contain one person sufficiently trained to know in what light and near what other pictures a painting should hang, in order to bring out its best features? If the answer be, not one—then the first thing to be done is to secure the services of such a person. It is no light matter to arrange pictures freshly painted on similar general principles for a modern exhibition; the difficulty is greatly increased where the gallery comprises canvases of all stages of dilapidation, all schools of painting, all nationalities. It may be that more than one gallery in Europe suffers from the same difficulty, but that only makes it so much the worse for Europe. Again, is there one person connected officially with the Metropolitan Art Museum who can tell an "old master" when he sees it? Doubtless, there are many who can never be taken in by a fraudulent "old master," but that is an easy matter. You have merely to deny the right of genuineness to everything. Is there, for instance, any one belonging to the Museum who can go into the gallery of the Historical Society and select those canvases which do not possess internal evidence of having been painted by the old master to whom they are accredited? If the answer be that there is none, the first thing to be done is to look about for him.

Since the Cesnola collection and the other acquisitions of the Museum will not go far to remove the bare look from their new quarters, why not negotiate with the Historical Society for a loan of their pictures? At present, they are neglected in a gallery far too small, at the top of the building in Second-avenue. Even of students of art, few see them. It is necessary to get some sort of introductory document to enjoy the privilege. They are absolutely neglected, for since the lamented Mr. BRYAN died, this artistic hoard of his has not even experienced the attentions that it once received from his not always too tender hands. Now, supposing the Metropolitan Museum has an expert, or, at any rate, a man who knows how to arrange a gallery, it will be to the interest of the Historical Society to escape for a term of years the responsibility and cost of insurance for the Bryan collection. Later, when it shall have put up the large building of which there has been some talk, place will be made for this as well as its other valuable collections. Meantime, the Metropolitan Museum will be really the central depository of art treasures worthy of study by the pupils of our three art schools; and by the time the Historical Society asked for its loan again, would doubtless be in a position to supply its place with something else.

It is not only the Bryan collection at the Historical that the committee might borrow. Mr. MINER KELLOGG, an old painter of this State, who, like Mr. BRYAN, has been prying about Europe for the last thirty years, possesses, stowed away in bank vaults, and, unfortunately, in studios liable at any moment to be burned, a collection which, though smaller than the Bryan, is probably chosen with far more discrimination. It is at least certain that he owns one or two pictures far more valuable than any one or two in the Bryan collection. These should be placed at once in a fire-proof place, such as the new museum is supposed to be, where, instead of wasting their sweetness on the air of packing-boxes, they may hang in the best of light to reveal their points, so that every one in the City who cares for such things can examine them at leisure. The advantages of security would, without doubt, induce their owner to loan them. With these two collections as a nucleus, there would be no difficulty in getting whatever smaller collections or single examples of old masters may exist in or about the City. People will be only too glad to have their art-treasure win the prestige of an association with established antiquities as soon as it is found that a real expert presides over the entrance of pictures and will honestly reject the spurious.

THE TONE OF OUR MODERN LIFE.
 Whether we are more gay or grave than the people of old times, or whether our life is more comic or tragic than theirs was, it is not easy to say. We do not possess any exact measure of their spirits, nor have we any measure of precision—a graduated spirit-level—to tell others as well as ourselves just how we feel. Perhaps it is a bad sign that we are inquiring so anxiously into our own dispositions, and feeling so carefully our own pulse and that of our neighbor; for it is proof that we are no longer as naïve and childlike as the old-fashioned folk were, and that instead of laughing and crying like little girls and boys, as they did, we make much account of our feelings, and so disturb the natural and healthful play of the emotions. The old proverb wisely says that a watched pot does not boil, and it is certainly true that a watched temper does not readily sparkle and frolic.

In one respect, indeed, it may be said, with an show of reason, that we have a fair measure of our spirits, since our new civilization has a universal sense and organ of its own, and literature and art tell the general secret, while in old times the essence power of amateurs of fair ability, it is natural to suppose that it would engage the attention of such performers, and be the commonest of musical enjoyments to them and to their friends. The contrary, however, is the case, particularly in this country, the reason of which is that chamber music is generally of such a high order that the enjoyment of it requires the finest musical taste. In the most general sense of the term, chamber music includes all music in parts, vocal or instrumental, which is not choral, orchestral, dramatic, or ecclesiastical. The first chamber music was cantatas or madrigals, even the latter of which were for a single voice and an instrument. The madrigals came are long to be written for three, four, six, or eight voices. They were, however, always intended for private performance; and in the days of Queen ELIZABETH such performances were common in the houses of all people of any culture and love of art. The accompanying instruments then were viols; and it was not until three-quarters of a century later that the violin and the violoncello drove out the viol di braccio and the viol da gambra, and became, in the course of yet another half century, the leading musical instruments of the world. In the first quarter of the last century chamber music for the violin began to be written; and what is the result? But in the nature of their duties there can be no stint for house servants. Even families of the same size vary greatly in their expectations of service. And certainly they do not vary more in their expectations of service than servants do in their performance of it. So there is always room for the servant to declare himself

overworked, and for the mistress to declare that the service is overpaid.

But no one reading these letters can fail to notice that the mistress complains even more of the quality of the service they receive than of the high wages they have to pay. The experience of every housekeeper will prove to her that the complaint is well-founded. The reason first occurring is that even capable servants regard their occupation not as a trade, but as a stepping-stone. Being women, they all hope to get married, and marriage, which only a sure a man to not endow in the service. They have no living, will no change a woman's whole life that from the beginning she lacks the chief incentive to excellence, and lack of incentive is equally a deadly blight to self-improvement, whether the woman is to be an artist or a servant. So long as a woman's chief wish is merely to keep herself fed, clothed, and lodged until she has found a husband, she will fail to give the best service to her employer.

But it is not enough that the servant should have even the sincerest wish to be a valuable servant. She must have qualifications which will not come to her merely by lapse of time, as it does to a man to be a voter. The raw material of nearly all the servants on this island passes its youth in a tenement-house, or in the shanty of a squatter on the rocks of the upper part of the City, or in such cabins as are inhabited by the peasants in Ireland, and really grows up as a servant. How she becomes stout young women, they are thought ready to go out to service. They are indeed, ready, but far from fit. It is not worth while to ask who is responsible for this mistake. It may have originated with the servants, but it has certainly been adopted by the mistresses, and both make their engagements as though a passage through an intelligence office was a sufficient diploma. But how should she who has always used earthy servants, and who now has to take care of china and silver? How should she who has seldom, or never, used a carpenter, know how to sweep one? And is it not obviously irrational to expect that she should be civil in language or behavior who has always considered rudeness funny, and been accustomed to repay hard blows by hard words? Such expectations are unreasonable, and, of course, the system breaks down. But it is responsible, really, to the mistress. The lady in the parlor and the lady in the kitchen cannot be in a state of suppressed warfare without involving the comfort of the family. And so it happens that some housekeepers patiently endure insolence and poor service, and enormous damages by breakage and wear and tear, for the sake of homes for them and theirs; that others seek a vain refuge in lady-like, perhaps are ladies, but who usually prove to be of doubtful help—that is, to do other give up the struggle entirely, and fly to hotels and boarding-houses.

The obvious remedy for the evil thus described is to stop vainly hoping that nature will furnish us with servants, like poets, ready made, and to seek out some way of providing them for ourselves. Having tried regarding servants as adults, we have learned how hard it is to teach them new ways, and how unjust it is to blame them for not knowing what they never had any opportunity to learn. The alternative is to regard them as children, who may be taught almost anything, and who, having once learned it, will thereafter be almost unable, and quite unwilling, to do wrongly what it has been made their intelligent habit to do rightly. In other words, we need training schools for house servants. Hitherto it has seemed impossible to establish them because no one saw how to teach house service to more than ten learners at a time, and no one saw how to do only what seemed to be for each mistress to show each servant how each detail of work about the house should be done. Often the mistress did not know and the servant wrought out her own ways, and, almost always, when the servant was taught by the mistress, at a trifling pains, she learned her value, and sought a new place at higher wages. But a few years ago a New-England lady was called to the management of the oldest industrial school in this City, which is now devoted to teaching young girls. In her former life she had learned what mistresses suffered, and in her new relations she studied to provide a remedy so far as lay within the scope of her duties. Her progress was slow and toilsome. For the first years she worked almost in secret, and even from those who knew her aims she got little encouragement. But she persevered, and about a year ago she gave her first public exhibition before the ladies of the city. The ladies of the Times then called attention to her idea as containing a promise of some mitigation of the discomforts of "servant-galism," and with publicity came an almost immediate recognition of the novelty and excellence of the "kitchen-garden," as Miss HUNTINGTON calls her system. Within the year that has since elapsed it has come to be the fashion for ladies to send their children to the "Kitchen-garden" in the City, and it is about to be introduced, under the strongest support, in Boston and other cities. Briefly stated, the "kitchen-garden" is a diversion, or rather an extension, of the "kindergarten" system from the teaching of science in general by means of object lessons, to the teaching of house-service in particular. Nearly every item of a house-maid's duty has been reduced to question and answer, or to "poetry," and the children, numbering over 200, are paraded in school, the Wilson Mission, alone, recite in concert and together go through the various forms of work about a house. For instance, every lady who has had the nap swept off the centre of her carpets while the corners were left in primalv dustiness will approve what is taught in this direction. And every bachelor who has endured the limitless ills of lodgings will have been greatly benefited by the "kitchen-garden" school teaching bed-making. The "kitchen-garden" will not entirely justify its name until it teaches something at least of cooking, as it does not at present. When it does that, mistakes engaging new servants will ask, in self-protection, to see their "kitchen-garden" certificate, if there is any such thing, and will feel more confidence in its sufficiency. It is to be hoped, then, is now felt in "characters" and "recommendations."

MISTRESSES AND MAIDS.

About a month ago THE TIMES printed in its household column a short and seemingly very inoffensive letter to the editor, expressing the writer's opinion that house servants' wages are too high, inasmuch as they are exceptional in not having declined from the scale fixed by the limited currency of the war. Within that month we have received some hundreds of letters touching, one or another, upon nearly every possible phase of the relations between mistress and maid, and of those hundreds we have printed a few scores of the letters most fairly representing several views of the questions at issue. The very general interest indicated by so free an expression of opinion is but another proof, where none was needed, that as a topic of contemporary social interest, the question of reform in house service shames all others into insignificance. It is always a subject as perennially prolific of sympathy and small talk among ladies as politics are among men, and its periodical discussion in the public prints usually shows, as in the present instance, a lamentable tendency to degenerate into mutual recriminations. A great deal of the bad blood indicated by this new probing of an old wound is to be attributed to what, in the light of reason, should be regarded as the light of reason, must be called the inherent hostility in the relations between the one serving and the one served. Theoretically, the one paying and the one receiving wages are both benefited, and the relation is one of reciprocal profit; but practically the parties concerned balance their respective profits each by their own scale, and so they become mutually jealous. There are special reasons why the general principle is emphatically true of house service, and one of them is that in house service there is not, and probably there never can be, any common standard of efficiency. A bricklayer will lay so many bricks in a day in a manner susceptible of exact appreciation. Consequently, one bricklayer is as good as another, and he and his employer both know how much work ought to be exacted, and whether it is done as it ought to be, and what is fairly worth. But in the nature of their duties there can be no stint for house servants. Even families of the same size vary greatly in their expectations of service. And certainly they do not vary more in their expectations of service than servants do in their performance of it. So there is always room for the servant to declare himself

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Of all the many kinds of music, there is probably no one that is so little known to the average music-lover as chamber music. This fact in certain of its aspects is a strange one; for chamber music being specially intended, as its name shows, for performance in private apartments, and being most of it within the essence power of amateurs of fair ability, it is natural to suppose that it would engage the attention of such performers, and be the commonest of musical enjoyments to them and to their friends. The contrary, however, is the case, particularly in this country, the reason of which is that chamber music is generally of such a high order that the enjoyment of it requires the finest musical taste. In the most general sense of the term, chamber music includes all music in parts, vocal or instrumental, which is not choral, orchestral, dramatic, or ecclesiastical. The first chamber music was cantatas or madrigals, even the latter of which were for a single voice and an instrument. The madrigals came are long to be written for three, four, six, or eight voices. They were, however, always intended for private performance; and in the days of Queen ELIZABETH such performances were common in the houses of all people of any culture and love of art. The accompanying instruments then were viols; and it was not until three-quarters of a century later that the violin and the violoncello drove out the viol di braccio and the viol da gambra, and became, in the course of yet another half century, the leading musical instruments of the world. In the first quarter of the last century chamber music for the violin began to be written; and what is the result? But in the nature of their duties there can be no stint for house servants. Even families of the same size vary greatly in their expectations of service. And certainly they do not vary more in their expectations of service than servants do in their performance of it. So there is always room for the servant to declare himself

combination of instruments, to which their genius gave a place which the experience of a hundred years has shown to be the support of all the great classical composers, all great artists, and all, highly cultivated amateurs have only established more firmly year by year. At the present day, the term chamber music has come to be understood as meaning concerted violin music of some sort; either the simple string, in the form of trios, quartets, or quintets, or one or more stringed instruments in combination with the piano. The latter, which has been given to these combinations of instruments, includes some of the most beautiful compositions of the greatest masters. MOZART and BEETHOVEN have written, except in their orchestral symphonies, no music of a higher order than that which is found in their trios, quartets, and quintets, for stringed instruments, with or without the piano-forte. BEETHOVEN, in particular, chose the stringed quartet for the utterance of some of his most beautiful and most characteristic thoughts, particularly in his later years, even after he had written the "Ninth Symphony." Composers inferior only to MOZART and BEETHOVEN have emulated their work in this respect, and the result is that chamber music as a whole is superior in quality to any other one department of the musical art.

We are soon to have opportunities of hearing this music with such richness and splendor of illustration as has never been surpassed, and rarely equaled. A series of classical chamber music concerts is to be given in the Waldorf. Mr. D. DAMBOSCH will play the first violin, Mr. DAMBOSCH, second violin, Mr. SCHWARTZ, the viola, and Mr. BERNER, the violoncello. To hear the great works of the great composers performed by such a combination of artists is a dispensation of musical blessings for which all true lovers of the divine art must feel the profoundest gratitude. Never before in this country, we believe, has an artist of the highest rank and of world-wide reputation been heard as a quartet player. In Europe, however, it has been for long time comparatively common. There the most renowned virtuosi contend in friendly emulation for the honors of the chamber music concerts. No man there deems himself too great an artist to take any part in a classical quartet. Even JOACHIM would play second violin if there were a greater player to take the first. And now, unless we were to have JOACHIM to play the first, and WILHELM the second, or vice versa, we need not go to Europe to enjoy the most splendid and impressive musical performance possible in this kind. For Dr. DAMBOSCH, who is to play the second violin, is an artist only second in rank to such men as JOACHIM and WILHELM. He is a master of the instrument, and his style of playing is remarkable for its classical purity and its high finish. Indeed, Dr. DAMBOSCH is, we are inclined to think, taking all his accomplishments into consideration, the most highly qualified musician we have in the country, besides being in other respects a highly-educated gentleman. It is to be regretted that for any reason our oldest and most important musical association should be under other direction than his; and in his organization of this new enterprise, and no less by the secondary position which he takes in it, he has shown the fitness of his quality as a musician, and has established a new claim to recognition as a formative force in our musical affairs. In all his enterprises he must have the hearty good-wishes of every lover of music.

These coming concerts are to begin just at the end of Lent. It would have been better if they could have been given during Lent, and have preceded the second opera season, instead of following it—a hint which Mr. MAPLESON and Dr. DAMBOSCH may remember to their advantage next year. There are many musicians who will not go to the concert given by Dr. DAMBOSCH, but will go to the concert. Indeed, it is an interesting fact in the history of music that our modern system of public concerts had its origin in this discrimination. The concert spirituelle of Paris were established in the reign of LOUIS XV. to afford musical entertainment of a somewhat softer cast, in place of the operatic performances at the Académie Royale when it was closed at the great religious fasts and festivals; and at these concerts, too, it is remarkable that chamber music was performed. At the first of them, given on Sunday in Passion Week, 1715, there was a "misa" by LALANDE, and the "Nuit de Noël" of CORELLI, the first great violinist. The concert spirituelle continued until the disturbed times of the revolution, 1791, and were re-established in 1805. The concert du Con-servatoire are their actual and legitimate successors; and from these came the general public concert which we now go to the concert where, but which, even in the days of MOZART, were almost unknown. It is to be hoped that the series of concerts which have afforded us the occasion of our remarks will give an impulse to the study of chamber music among our amateurs, and form a taste for it in the musical public generally.

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About a month ago THE TIMES printed in its household column a short and seemingly very inoffensive letter to the editor, expressing the writer's opinion that house servants' wages are too high, inasmuch as they are exceptional in not having declined from the scale fixed by the limited currency of the war. Within that month we have received some hundreds of letters touching, one or another, upon nearly every possible phase of the relations between mistress and maid, and of those hundreds we have printed a few scores of the letters most fairly representing several views of the questions at issue. The very general interest indicated by so free an expression of opinion is but another proof, where none was needed, that as a topic of contemporary social interest, the question of reform in house service shames all others into insignificance. It is always a subject as perennially prolific of sympathy and small talk among ladies as politics are among men, and its periodical discussion in the public prints usually shows, as in the present instance, a lamentable tendency to degenerate into mutual recriminations. A great deal of the bad blood indicated by this new probing of an old wound is to be attributed to what, in the light of reason, should be regarded as the light of reason, must be called the inherent hostility in the relations between the one serving and the one served. Theoretically, the one paying and the one receiving wages are both benefited, and the relation is one of reciprocal profit; but practically the parties concerned balance their respective profits each by their own scale, and so they become mutually jealous. There are special reasons why the general principle is emphatically true of house service, and one of them is that in house service there is not, and probably there never can be, any common standard of efficiency. A bricklayer will lay so many bricks in a day in a manner susceptible of exact appreciation. Consequently, one bricklayer is as good as another, and he and his employer both know how much work ought to be exacted, and whether it is done as it ought to be, and what is fairly worth. But in the nature of their duties there can be no stint for house servants. Even families of the same size vary greatly in their expectations of service. And certainly they do not vary more in their expectations of service than servants do in their performance of it. So there is always room for the servant to declare himself

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LEAVING MISERY BEHIND.

THE BLACK HEGIRA FROM THE

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND NEGROES, ALREADY SENT FROM ST. LOUIS TO KANSAS—THE DESTITUTE CARED FOR BY COLORED CHURCHES—A POSITIVE DE

FUGAL TO RETURN BECAUSE OF POLITICAL OPPRESSION.

St. Louis, April 4.—The sensation of the day in this part of the country is the exodus of blacks from the South. The Southern colored people are making for the river, and nothing but the most determined efforts of the persons interested in staying their flight from intimidation will prevent the depopulation of large sections in Mississippi and Louisiana. The tide of emigration is toward Kansas. Altogether, 7,760 fugitives have passed through this city on the way to the free state. Some of their dreams, and 250 others are now here, unable to obtain transportation. The notable departures from this city to Kansas have been those of the steamers Joe Kinney on March 22, and E. H. Durtlee on March 30, each with 300 persons on board. The fare from Vicksburg and other Southern points to St. Louis is \$4 by steam boat and \$7 by rail; luggage on the former at 25 cents per hundred pounds, and on the latter at 50 cents per hundred. The charge from here to Wyandotte, Kas., \$2.50 by river, baggage free, and to Kansas City by rail is \$2.50; baggage at the regular

The hegrins was begun at Vicksburg on the 6th of March, when 280 refugees boarded the steamer Belle of Memphis, bound for St. Louis. The expectations were the same as for the rest of their followers. They believed Kansas to be a land of "milk and honey," where they could rise to affluence in a very short time. They were confident they would be furnished with free transportation from here to Kansas, and on their arrival there be given 20 acres of land, a team of oxen, and a cow. They were also to receive a large quantity of food by the Government. All of these things were to be paid for, they thought, at such times as they had money to spare. They knew nothing whatever of the nature of Kansas or its people. Of the 2,760 emigrants who have gone to Kansas, not more than 1,000 were white. The remainder, or 2,360 were helped along by colored citizens of St. Louis. Three African congregations have given most of the assistance. When the first boatload arrived, the doors of these churches

were thrown open to shelter the indigent refugees from the South, but they have been closed again, because there was an emigrant at the threshold. The members of these churches are not in very good favor with the community, who do not willingly give their labor and their earnings to support their unfortunate brethren. A committee of 27 prominent people here has charge of the emigrants, and they have expended \$10,000. This committee has expended about \$2,000, and has collected by subscription \$1685, which it will expend for the passage of helpless refugees to Kansas.

REFUSING AD TO THE EMIGRANTS.

So far, the white people here have shown no sympathy for the colored people, excepting a little assistance. The Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Association has given \$150, and that is about all the assistance the colored people have received. They have also made contributions of worthless articles of clothing have been handed to the committee, but their aid is of small value.

I speak of them thus. There is a significance in this—the city is thoroughly Democratic, and we are not surprised to find such a result. As regards to this the TIMES correspondent has had an interview with the Rev. John Turner, a colored minister here, who said:

"Shame! Shame! I say, on the inhabitants of St. Louis; that they should thus allow suffering to continue in our very midst. So long as we have shown no sympathy toward them, let us through; they have been reminded of this

urgent necessity for action time and again. It is not a matter of a few days, or a few weeks, they will have cause for regret; for unless these immigrants are shipped off they will be a permanent and increasing burden on the main soil for a long time. And while they are waiting for boats they must not starve. Each minute spent impassively witnesses the growing number of the wretched creatures who the river brings more emigrants, and meanwhile they have to be fed and clothed and sheltered and nursed. I am not a person of much knowledge, for of the 40,000 colored citizens of St. Louis there are not 40 who can be considered well-to-do. We received no compensation in this charitable and humane work from white ministers; they have evinced no desire to help us, and we have not been able to shake out of their prejudices to our race, and bind closer the tie that exists between all Christians, whether white or black. Verily, I believe there is a strong and powerful God who will not

Mayor Overstolz, on being asked whether he had assisted emigrants to Kansas, replied: "No; I see by a dispatch that the citizens of Topeka entertain the opinion that the St. Louis municipal authorities have provided free transportation, for the purpose of ridding the city of the burden which was sure to ensue if they remained here. There has been nothing in the action of the authorities here to justify such a conclusion. The city has not paid a dollar for

"Have the authorities done anything for the

prevention of the exodus?" "It is apparent that the exodus threatened us, I informed the authorities of cities along the river below that the plague was spreading, that it was a very serious matter, and that it was not in our interest to come North unless they were provided with means. We considered the advisability of stopping the exodus, but we decided to take action to induce them to return South, the Anchor Steamboat Line having offered to take them back."

"Is the offer of the line still open for acceptance?"

"Not certainly. We concluded that if we provided for them at quarantine there would be no inducement for them to move, and we would have to care for them all Summer, an expense which the city could not afford."

"Then the city is doing nothing for the refugees?"

"Nothing except watching over their health. Most of them have been examined to see whether they did not have yellow fever, and have been vaccinated. As those in the city are vaccinated, and the city is watching them, if disease should break out among them it would work sad havoc. A few days ago it was

crowded into a squalid, ill-ventilated, and small room in one of our down-town alleys. I have seen the same miserable wretches who have come to Kansas in a large measure unwelcome for the exodus."

"Have you been informed of the action of any other territorial authority?"

"Yes; Kansas City has taken vigorous steps to prevent an influx of refugees. She has informed the federal government, and the transportation company to land any large number of emigrants within her limits unless they were accompanied by a respectable master or valet. St. Louis could take no such action as that, nor is it desired."

"Why have you supported the negroes that St. Louis is not able to support them?"

"Yes; I have sent copies of this to Southern towns. The Mayor here handed me a placard, which was signed as follows:

TO COLORED PEOPLE COMING NORTH!

A WARNING FROM THE MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS.

The following notices has been issued from the Mayor's Office, St. Louis, March 15, 1879.

To Whom it may Concern:

I hereby warn all colored people having recently arrived in this city from different points in the South, that they are not to be permitted to use any means to make the journey, and as I am informed that many more may be soon expected, I hereby warn them that they are not to be allowed to enter this city without money to support themselves, and that their presence in the City of St. Louis is wholly unable to support them, and that they are to be removed from the city for so forth with means of reaching their destination. I hereby warn them that their presence in employment here at present, much suffering and death

**FROM EGYPT TO PALESTINE, THROUGH SINAI,
THE WILDERNESS, AND THE SOUTH COUN-
TRY.** Observations of a Journey made with Special
Reference to the History of the Israelites. By S. C.
BARTLETT, D. D., LL. D., President of Dartmouth
College. With maps and illustrations. New-York:
HARPER & BROTHERS

the fountain of Ain Gadi, and the valley of the same name, are more nearly connected with the story of the life of the prophet than the one made by Mr. Rowlands, in 1842, and accepted by Williams, since when the same view has been adopted by persons so eminent as Tuch, Winer, Kurtz, Kell, Kalisch, Knobel, Fries, Schulz, and Eliezer Palmer. To neither opinion, however, can the author subscribe, for various reasons, but he observes that there is very strong reason for fixing definitely upon El Weibsch; while, on the other hand, several reasons for accepting Gadi are somewhat definite and specific.

The story of Prof. Bartlett's explorations from the time of his leaving Suess until he reached the hill country of Judah, occupies

—*Canterbury Chimes*. C. Kegan Paul & Co., London.—Chaucer, as he tells his tales himself, cannot be allowed in the nursery, and yet his stories are so charming that they ought to be retold in a suitable form for children. This has been done in a pleasant way by Francis Storrer and Hawes Turner, late scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dan Chaucer, as he appears in some old manuscript books from the title-page, and the other members of that wondrous company, prance through the text in various company, "Anglo-Saxon attitudes," as Punch called them. The wood-cut arts from the Elmsmere manu-

and was conducted pro and con; what were its horrors on the part of the lawless invaders, what its sufferings and heroic sacrifices on the part of the friends of impartial liberty, and what gratitude and honor will be due to the latter for their steadfast

received the education. They brought with them into society the local pronunciation, and hence Lord Bessonsfield. But all good Conservatives and personal followers of the Premier should speak of him as Lord Bessonsfield."

gases were taken freely for investment at

her sister: extra bright Canada held at 2000 No. 1

No day is empty

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LITTLE DOGS.
UNION SQUARE.—THE BARKER'S DREAM.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WIKES.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PAPER.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE PAPER DOG.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A SCALD OF PAPER.
PARK THEATRE.—SINGERS.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—H. M. S. PAPER.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CHOCOLATE.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE.
MARSHALL HALL.—THE MINSTERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THE DAILY TIMES, PER ANNUM, INCLUDING THE Sunday Edition.....\$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, PER ANNUM, EXCLUSIVE OF THE Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE—No. 1,235 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES are on sale in London at No. 443 Strand, W. C., from Henry P. Gillie & Co., and at Mr. Severn's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and probably by rain; winds mostly south-westerly, stationary or falling barometer.

There is some probability that the country will escape the infliction of general legislation at this session. The Democratic leaders appear to think that they have quite as much as they can carry in the programme which they have adopted regarding the co-ercive legislation, and though they could not get their caucus to say definitely that no general legislation should be had, they are doing everything in their power to prevent it. The Senate committees refuse to report any bills referred to them, and the House refuses to hold sessions on Mondays—the only day, by its rules, when new bills can be introduced. This method of accomplishing their purpose is not very straightforward, but, so long as it is effectual, the country will regard it with gratification.

It seems that we are to have a considerable debate in the Senate on the admission of Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, and perhaps it is as well that the grave representatives of the States should occupy their valuable time in that way as in any other. One suggestion will, however, occur to every sensible reader who takes any interest in the question, which is that where there is doubt as to the technical, but none as to the essential, regularity of a Senator's title, the representation of the State in the Senate should be preserved. Undoubtedly, the Constitution intended that each State should, whenever possible, have its two Senators, and where, as in the case of Mr. BELL, a vacancy has actually taken place, and has been filled by appointment which, if the vacancy had been by death or resignation, would have been ample, it seems a useless nicety to exclude the appointee because the vacancy occurred by the expiration of a term. We shall not do the majority the injustice to suppose that because Mr. BELL is a Republican his claim is less valid in their sight.

It is reported on very good authority that Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR is to be appealed to to save his party by allowing his name to be presented as a candidate for Governor in November next. It is true that Mr. SEYMOUR has announced in his most solemn and affecting manner that he will never again enter public life. But the memory of the notable occasion, now eleven years ago, when he, "swearing he would never consent, consented" to act the part of savior, seems to survive with his friends. It is not impossible that if he should again yield to the arguments and appeals of his hard-pushed political associates, his services would be no more valuable than they were in 1868. Then New-York was made to cast her Electoral vote for him, but the majority of the people voted against him, and his name is indelibly associated with one of the most outrageous electoral frauds ever committed, in spite of which he was defeated in the nation at large. Mr. BELMONT and his anti-Federal committee may find that Mr. SEYMOUR'S name has not the magic they attribute to it.

In Michigan to-day the people will vote for a Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University. JAMES V. CAMPBELL is the Republican candidate for the first-named position, and JOHN D. SHIPMAN is the Democratic nominee. The canvass has been conducted exclusively in the newspapers, and, although the political excitement runs high, there has not been a single speaker on the stump. The chief interest in the election is derived from the scandal created by the trade effected between the Greenbackers and the Democrats. After a long flirtation, the two parties fell into each other's embrace at Lansing, and

the most strenuous efforts have since been made to drive the hard-money Democrats into the support of the coalition ticket. "Nationals" of Republican antecedents, and Democrats who refuse to accept the Greenback doctrines, as well as old-liners who disapprove of coalitions, threaten to stay away from the polls or vote the Republican ticket. The result is likely to be favorable to the friends of honest government and honest money.

Accounts from North Carolina, and from Louisiana and Mississippi, show that though the condition of the colored people in the former State is very nearly the same as in the other States, their movements are not identical. In North Carolina, where the negroes have been oppressed and denied their political rights, they have ceased buying small homesteads and have hoarded their gains. THE TIMES'S correspondent at Raleigh says that this change in the practice of colored people is marked, and it fairly indicates the spirit of unrest which pervades the black people. They are preparing for an exodus. In Louisiana and Mississippi, on the other hand, the exodus has already begun. Although less than 3,000 people, all told, have passed through St. Louis, bound for Kansas, it is certain that the exodus of this number of colored persons will have its effect on those who remain. They, too, will be influenced by the vague feeling of uneasiness which has driven so many to seek a more congenial home in the far West. The fugitives have been wronged, cheated, and denied all political rights. The evidence collected by our correspondents proves that neither prosperity nor political freedom can be enjoyed by the blacks in the cotton-growing regions of Louisiana and Mississippi. It does not seem to affect the volume of this emigration to warn the fugitives of the rashness of their venture. They are going, and they absolutely refuse to return.

The city and township elections which occur in Ohio, to-day, will be regarded with great interest, as they will afford some indication of the political complexion of the State. Naturally enough, "the Ohio idea" has so far influenced the politicians that three tickets are in the field in most of the municipalities in which elections occur. Republicans, Nationals, and Democrats have drawn their party lines with great firmness, though local issues must necessarily influence results. In Columbus, for example, we are told that the excellent and reputable gentlemen who, as candidates for Mayor, represent the Republicans and Nationals, are opposed by a Democrat who is supported by gamblers and other dangerous foes of society. The Democratic majority in Columbus is 1,100, and the contest in that city is not only a warm one, but it is regarded with great solicitude throughout Ohio.

A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.

Neither party should be entirely satisfied with the late debate or with its result. On the Republican side there has been, perhaps necessarily, a degree of confusion which may be easily made to look like disorganization. On the Democratic side there has been palpable dishonesty, and a restraint which may not be maintained at a later stage of the contest. Thus the Republicans appear as solidly opposed to a measure which in another form a majority of them would not be unwilling to support. They have resisted the repeal of the clauses relating to the employment of troops at the polls, not because they would sanction a partisan use of military power, but because the repeal comes up in a shape that renders it part of a scheme for breaking down the constitutional authority of the Executive. The position is logical and sound, but it exposes its occupants to the risk of being misunderstood. The cool, clear heads of the party, during the progress of the debate, rendered sufficiently distinct the difference between the merits of the measure and the method adopted to give it effect; others, who should have done better, allowed their hostility to the method to discolor their criticism of the measure itself. Had the Democrats accepted Mr. CONGER'S challenge, and severed the measure from the Appropriation bill, some of the more impetuous Republicans would have been a little embarrassed. They would have appeared as supporters of a bill whose object they incautiously denounced as revolutionary.

Fortunately for the Republican Party, these errors are trivial in comparison with the blunders that will render the Democratic victory more disastrous than defeat. The partisan blindness and malignity which created the occasion for a special session have been apparent at every step. Of oratorical ability the Democrats have no lack, as this debate has shown, but the ablest of their speakers have proved themselves most dangerous to their own party. Many of their propositions commit them to a policy that would concentrate all governing power in the House of Representatives, and bring the Government to a dead-lock if the Senate or the President resist their extreme demands. One may respect the moral courage which impels a man possessing Mr. TUCKER'S powers to foreshadow violent action as a means of enforcing the Democratic plan, but his party has good reason to deplore the rashness that commits it to a policy which cannot be sustained. Still more damaging, in a popular sense, must be the rejection of Mr. CONGER'S offer. Vulnerable points in an argument may be overlooked. An attempt to construct a constitutional plea for propositions that would make a reconstruction of the Government necessary, may not awaken alarm. But a refusal to so amend the form of the business as to present the bill forbidding the presence of troops at the polls in a manner that would insure its enactment, while relieving the Appropriation bill of a rider that imperils its passage, cannot be misunderstood. It fastens upon the Democratic Party the charge of hypocrisy, and converts into gammon the flashy rhetoric which has been employed to depict the dangers incident to the control of soldiers.

What Republicans have from the outset alleged is now practically admitted by the Democrats. All this talk about troops at the polls being a menace to the ballot is intended to conceal the real purpose of the party. Grave appeals to English practice, fierce assaults on Federal usurpation, indignant rebukes of imaginary designs, are

so much oratorical fustian, used by its authors to divert attention from the major object of the struggle. That, as every one must now see, is to destroy the influence exercised by Federal supervision at the polls. The clauses of the law relating to the Army are insignificant in their probable effect; the presence of Federal Supervisors and Deputy Marshals under the Election law is, on the contrary, a powerful check upon tactics to which the Democratic Party, North and South, has been indebted for many of its successes. The measure just adopted by the House is a pretext for jeopardizing the Army Appropriation bill; the other is the real object of attack. Saturday's vote helps the Democrats, then, only so far as it supplies a certain amount of leverage, to be made available when the time comes for the President to act. We shall then see whether the Democratic Party can be held together under the guidance of the extremists. For the moment the presumption seems to be in their favor. An undercurrent of dissatisfaction exists, however, which may demolish their calculations when the stoppage of the Government, as a consequence of the denial of its supplies, shall be presented as a specific issue.

Certainly the sophistry which Mr. TUCKER and others have employed in stating the issue is too transparent to deceive any man of common intelligence. This is the case as they present it: If Congress pass the prohibition measures as parts of the two appropriation bills, and the President refuses to sign the bills because the measures are attached, who shall yield? Is not the right of Congress to dictate to the President as valid as the right of the President to dictate to Congress? If the refusal of Congress to yield can be called coercion is not the same term applicable to the action of the President? Absurd as it is, such is the substance of the Democratic argument in support of the extremists' programme. Mr. TUCKER forgets that there is a wide difference between a veto, which is an expression of the President's judgment in a form prescribed by the Constitution, and a refusal to recognize the veto by a majority less than the constitutionally prescribed two-thirds. The President, if he fulfill the expectations of his party, will simply exercise his lawful authority; he will discharge his duties as he understands it. The Congress will assert an unlawful pretension, and will make it the excuse for doing by an indirect agency what it cannot do in conformity with the Constitution. The proposition is so obviously untenable that something more tangible than threats will be required to prove that the Democratic Party as a whole is willing to abide by its consequences. Meanwhile this is a fair specimen of the wordy devices employed to strengthen the backbone of the party and to justify its course before the country.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to prepare the draft of a new National Bankruptcy law, and has requested the Chamber of Commerce of this City, and similar organizations in other cities, to co-operate in securing the passage of such a law. The New-York Chamber of Commerce has decided to appoint a committee for this purpose, and, doubtless, other bodies will take action in the matter. If these influential organizations, representing the commercial interests of the country, take up the subject in earnest, the movement is likely to lead to results of far more importance to the mercantile community than will the elaborate insolvent bill now pending in the Legislature of this State. A good Bankruptcy law is universally recognized not only as desirable from a strictly business point of view, but also as necessary to commercial growth and prosperity. Such a law should relieve an honest debtor from the heavy burden which financial disaster has brought upon him, and, at the same time, by an economical protection and equitable distribution of the insolvent's effects, secure the creditors in their just rights. But there has always been more or less prejudice against bankruptcy and insolvent laws, owing to the gross abuses which their defects have made possible—abuses which have had a demoralizing effect on business, and have threatened to destroy the credit which is essential to commercial activity. These evils, however, can be reduced to a minimum, if they cannot be wholly avoided, by a law properly drawn.

In the absence of a national system of bankruptcy, a State Insolvent law may serve a useful purpose. At the present time most of the States have such laws. But they are to be regarded as a temporary expedient rather than a permanent measure, and to be tolerated only until a satisfactory national law shall be secured. Commerce is in its nature national or international. The trade of a country knows no State lines. Hence, a law which essentially affects and regulates the business interests of the country at large should be national. What the commercial interests of the nation require is a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and this can be secured only by an act of Congress. When that body refuses to provide such a law, insolvent acts may be passed by the several States. But these have no extra-territorial force, and would become a constitutional shield their effect to be interfered with inter-State commerce. They may give rise to as many different systems of bankruptcy as there are States. This must necessarily prove unsatisfactory, and result in more or less confusion. State Insolvent laws are as objectionable as State Patent, Copyright, or Trade-mark laws would be.

The importance of a national law of bankruptcy was recognized when Congress was expressly empowered by the Constitution to legislate for that purpose. It is remarkable, however, that of the ninety years that have passed since the formation of the Government there has been a Federal bankruptcy law in force during less than twenty years. The Act of 1800 was repealed in 1803, and that of 1841 remained in force only about two years. The next statute was passed in 1867 and repealed in 1878. The repeal of this last act received the hearty approval of the mercantile community. But the objection to that law was, not that it was a national one, but that it had been so loosely drawn as to have become the instrument of the grossest abuses and frauds. Going through bankruptcy under it was often but a road to wealth to the

corrupt bankrupt, and even when anything was surrendered by an honest insolvent, the greater part of it was generally swallowed up by the Registers and the lawyers. To the creditors such a law was a mockery, and it is not surprising that they clamored for its radical amendment or repeal. It was wisely swept from the statute-books, and there is naturally more or less aversion in commercial circles to repeating the experience. But because that was an objectionable law, it does not follow that a good one cannot be framed. We have said that a national law far preferable to a State law. If the latter can be made reasonably satisfactory to the business community, there is no reason why as good, or a better, statute may not be devised by Congress. If there is statesmanship enough in the average Legislature to frame a good statute of this kind, there certainly ought to be in Congress. It is true that the past legislation of Congress on this subject has not been productive of encouraging results. But in this respect we may well follow the example of England, where a Bankruptcy law has been kept in force since the reign of HENRY VIII. When experience has proved the law to be defective, it has been amended or supplanted by a new one. The English act of 1869 was doubtless as defective as the law repealed by Congress last year. But, instead of abolishing the system of bankruptcy, Parliament is now devising a better law to take the place of the existing one.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Although only an abstract of the report of the Porter Board of Inquiry has been made public, yet this abstract fully covers the points at issue, with the exception of the purely legal ones. It becomes, therefore, a proper subject for discussion and comment. Judging from internal evidence, we should infer the report to be the work of Gen. SCHOFIELD. Among the guides to this opinion are its announcements in preference to minutely weighing details, and its repeating prominent phrases, as for example, those concerning the length and weariness of McDOWELL'S column, the "subordinate, faithful, and judicious" conduct of PORTER on Aug. 29, and his saving the Union Army from defeat. The report is drawn in the form of an unqualified eulogy of Gen. PORTER throughout the campaign. Doubtless, the reader has thought of the apparent exception to this statement; but it is an exception in appearance only. In discussing the animus of PORTER toward POPE, the board limits its previous assertion of inability to find anything in the former's conduct on Aug. 29 to criticism, "much less deserving of censure or condemnation," by saying that it cannot defend "the indiscreet and unkind terms in which Gen. PORTER expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander." But it does not describe those terms as improper, or even discourteous; and unkindness is hardly a military fault, or is a fault only when exercised by a superior toward subordinates, or among persons temporarily equal in their functions. It requires the unhesitating obedience of one to the other. "Indiscretion," also, plainly is viewed not in relation to the good of the service, but to Gen. PORTER'S personal interests, since it is added that "to that indiscretion was due in very great measure the misrepresentation of both his motives and his conduct, and his consequent condemnation." Thus the solitary phrase which might appear to be unfavorable criticism is explained away.

There were three points in the conduct of Gen. PORTER, exclusive of his words or supposed animus, on which his conviction and sentence in 1862 were based. The first was his alleged delay in moving his command to Bristow Junction on the night of Aug. 27, 1862, in obedience to an order from Gen. POPE; the second was his failure to take an active part in the operations of Aug. 29, when an engagement of some character was going on; the third was his failure to move against the enemy on the evening of that day, in obedience to a written order from Gen. POPE. On all these points the three officers forming the Board of Inquiry of 1878 take views exactly opposite to those entertained by the nine General officers forming the court of 1862, which convicted PORTER. Without undertaking to rehearse the many hundreds of pages of testimony and arguments on these points, it seems to us that the real key to the difference in these conclusions is that the Court-martial evidently did not pass judgment in their minds on POPE'S campaign, and held the charges against Gen. PORTER to be independent of the question whether that campaign was well or badly planned and conducted. The Board of Inquiry, on the other hand, evidently considers the campaign as miserably managed by POPE. On Aug. 29, "Gen. POPE appears," says the board, "from his orders and from his testimony to have been at that time wholly ignorant of the true situation." A more severe criticism on this point could hardly be pronounced. This attitude of mind brings the board into sympathy with Gen. PORTER'S defense as it stands now, and as it stood before the original Court-martial. What the court pronounced disobedience on Gen. PORTER'S part, the board regards as a fortunate exercise "of the very ordinary discretion of a corps commander," and its judgment of the operations of POPE and McDOWELL is strongly stated.

For example, the first charge against Gen. PORTER set forth that he seasonably received an order dated Bristow Station, Aug. 27, 6:30 P. M., directing him to "start at 1 o'clock to-night and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight tomorrow morning." HOOKER has had a very severe action," &c. It was admitted that PORTER did not start until two or three hours after 1 o'clock; he reached Bristow Junction the following afternoon. The plea before the court of 1862, as before the board of 1878, was that the night was very dark and the road much obstructed. This evidence was combated, and the conflicting testimony differed at the two epochs in quantity rather than in kind, and not materially even in relative quantity. But the board of 1878 not only gives the greater weight to PORTER'S witnesses, as it is entitled to do, but it emphasizes the point that "nothing would have been gained by the attempt" to start earlier. We think this to be unquestionable; for EWELL did not start to renew his fight with HOOKER at

Bristow Junction, but, during the night, crossed Broad Run, under orders from JACKSON, and joined the latter at Manassas Junction. But the point which impressed the court of 1862 evidently was that whatever was afterward learned of the actual moves of the enemy did not affect Gen. PORTER'S obligation or lack of obligation to attempt to obey a specific order from his superior.

Precisely this same course of reasoning is seen in both the other leading points of the case; and this affair of Aug. 27 was obviously a comparative trifle. On the 29th, the board finds that "Gen. POPE'S orders were given under a misapprehension of the true situation;" that the 4:30 P. M. order "was based upon conditions manifestly erroneous;" that the Union Army at that time "was not even yet ready for battle;" that an attack would have "led to inevitable disaster;" that it would have been "an ineffective blow, destructive only to the force that made it, and followed by a counter-attack disastrous to the Union Army;" and that it would have resulted in "the enemy's more speedy concentration." Now, with such views all-potent, it becomes a minor detail to inquire when the 4:30 P. M. order was received, or whether McDOWELL did or did not give orders to PORTER that morning to "put in his troops there." Whatever PORTER did or failed to do was, in the board's opinion, "a wise and judicious exercise of his discretion as corps commander," which ends the matter, and might have rendered unnecessary even the severe cross-examination of Gen. McDOWELL as to whether he could swear that he said "troops" or "forces," or "here" instead of "there," in a verbal indication given to PORTER on the ground, sixteen years before. That the Board of Inquiry has the correct view of the operations of August, 1862, and that the Court-martial had a much less correct view, seems incontestable; indeed it would be strange if the lapse of sixteen years, with new maps and Confederate reports and witnesses, should teach nothing. But does it follow that "the judgment of the Court-martial was based upon greatly erroneous impressions respecting what Gen. PORTER'S conduct really was?" On the contrary, that court had learned from Gen. PORTER'S able counsel all that Gen. PORTER himself then knew about the position of forces and the various events of Aug. 29, on which his action was really based. His present counsel have pointed out with earnestness that "no lack of personal integrity," or any "stating falsehoods" was ever imputed to Gen. PORTER by the original Court-martial, so that it must be conceded that the Court-martial did not take the plea of an exercise of the discretion of a corps commander as sufficient answer to the charges and specifications of disobedience and misconduct.

The Board of Inquiry holds that Gen. PORTER'S "distrust of the capacity of his superior commander" led him to a fortunate exercise of his own discretion in the pending operations, for which it greatly extols him; the Court-martial believed that this distrust and his strong feeling for the treatment of McCLELLAN betrayed him into disobedience. These radically different views of the same transactions may therefore revive the old discussion as to where, in the military profession, discretion ends and disobedience begins.

TROUBLES OF AN ENTOMOLOGIST.

With profound regret we observe that there is trouble in the Agricultural Department. Perhaps we should say that there is trouble in Gen. W. G. LE DUC'S Department of Agriculture. "This time it is not about tea. Usually, some long-suffering third-class clerk, whose life has been made a burden to him by reason of the stimulation of the tea-plant interest in the Department of Agriculture, resigns his position and madly rushes into Canada, where he has assurance that nobody has ever attempted the cultivation of tea. The present trouble arises from bugs. The Western members of Congress have frequently made themselves merry over the "bugologist," as they denominated the Professor of Entomology attached to the Department of Agriculture. To these simple souls there appeared no necessity for the existence of such an office as entomologist. He represented to them only the idea of a juiceless person who spends his time and the public money in looking at useless bugs through a microscope. It is unnecessary to say that this view is erroneous. The entomologist of the Agricultural Department has, or has had, ideas of his own beyond his microscopes. He has quarreled with Gen. LE DUC, who is something in his favor; and he has not quarreled on the subject of the cultivation of the tea-plant, which is another point to his credit.

It is tolerably well known that Commissioner LE DUC, though minutely versed in everything relating to tea-culture, is not a profound student of entomology. We doubt if he could tell a tephrophorus insect from one of the lucanidae. His learned and exceedingly able reports show no familiarity whatever with either dipterous or hymenopterous creatures, and the entomologist of the department has been known to remark, with fine scorn, that his chief seemed to think that the rhipiptera was a Summer drink. Prof. RILEY, the entomologist of the department, resigned his position, it was said, on account of ill health. It was supposed that he had been bitten by one of his own libellula. This distressing news was telegraphed over the country, which Prof. RILEY observing, he published a card in one of the Washington papers. He said that he "could not have such a report wired over the country to excite unnecessary anxiety among friends." He printed his letter of resignation, which was to the effect that he could not retain his self-respect as an entomologist and a gentleman in the Department of Agriculture. He was, he said, unwilling to incur further risk of being treated discourteously whenever he made a suggestion for the benefit of his division—which is that of bugs—therefore he resigned. We are inclined to think, on the whole, that tea is really at the bottom of the trouble. A man whose heart is set on tea cannot possibly be induced to give any attention to bugs. What are homoptera or hemiptera to a man whose thoughts are wholly occupied with oolong, young hyson, and souching? When Prof. RILEY, whose indignation and touching card is in all the newspapers, waited upon Gen. LE DUC with a new and original specimen of bug, the

Commissioner angrily demanded what that had to do with the cultivation of tea on the Alkali Plains of Nevada. Did the Professor timidly venture to suggest that the division of entomology would be benefited by enlarging the hymenoptera? He was dreamily addressed as Old Ninyong, and told to go and put himself in soak. Did he ask that the American Congress might be requested to appropriate a few hundred thousand dollars to pay for actual experiments in the edibility of the seventeen-year locust? He was called a tea-plant, and told to take leave.

To such contumely no self-respecting entomologist could long submit. Prof. RILEY, in his humble and unobtrusive way, was pursuing the bugs of our beloved country in the interests of science and agriculture. He never boasted that the cultivation of entomology in the United States would extinguish the national debt and leave enough money over to finish the Washington monument. Gen. LE DUC might have claimed this for the tea-plant; but no sane entomologist, however enthusiastic, has ever said as much for his favorite science. And when the Commissioner, looking gloomily over the Professor's cartographical collections, arborvitae, and models of cucurbitaceous fruit, has asked how all this affected the cultivation of the tea-plant in the Muskingum bottoms, Prof. RILEY'S patience has naturally felt a severe strain. No man not wholly given over to the tea idea has any rights in the Department of Agriculture which the present Commissioner is bound to respect. Certainly, no self-respecting bug, however remotely connected with American agriculture, could remain in a museum wholly given over to tea. Although they call it "old tea" in the Senate, and "bug-juice" in the rum-shops, there can be no possible relation between the spirits of the Commissioner and the Professor.

The fact brought out by a recent correspondence, that the State of Indiana has no distinct flag of its own, has been commented upon all over the country as an instance of glaring neglect on the part of its officers in times of peace. It may be safely said that had Indiana been a Southern State no such omission would have occurred, and though, at the beginning of the civil war, it was not looked upon as the most loyal State in the Union, it is probable that the sympathy of some of its inhabitants for the seceding Government was due to the fact that it was not one of those clearly-defined ideas on the subject of State sovereignty, or the spirit would have shown itself in this form of local taxation years ago. The want of a flag is a defect which hardly needs remedying, as a belief seems to be springing up that for war purposes they are in many ways highly objectionable, and in this country the employment of them as regimental colors is about the only use to which State flags are put. Military officers in England have lately pointed out that regimental colors in a battle are not to be sources of great loss, and are of no appreciable amount of service. It is not an enthusiastic in crying "Rally round the flag!" or "Stand by the flag boys!" but in actual service the men of a regiment in modern forms of warfare are greatly scattered, and the flags have not only to be protected by a strong color-guard, who are thus taken from active employment, but they form the most conspicuous mark for the riders of the enemy to aim at. Their value is now purely sentimental, and may have been largely overestimated, while the trouble and loss they occasion can be demonstrated without much difficulty. In former years, when armies fought in close order, the flags were unquestionably of great worth as rallying points for the soldiers, but improvements in the methods of killing have done away with many of the customs of past generations, and it may be that battle-flags will soon have to take their place among things obsolete.

We have so much freedom of the press in this country, where its tendency is always to excess, and have had so much of it from the beginning, that we hardly know how to appreciate it fully, having nothing different to measure it by. We can form a very clear idea of it, however, by glancing at the Governments of Continental Europe, where all political troubles are associated with the press, and the press of which Ministers and bureaucrats abroad are ever suspicious, and which they take every possible means to repress. In Russia nothing can be printed against the Czar or his authority unless by special license, and the discovery and destruction of any of these is regarded as justly a crime of high treason, and order or properly of despotism. Every such press is held to be dangerous; and it is Autocracy is unsafe where freedom has any privileges. In Germany, disapproval of the Government in a newspaper incurs a visitation of the Police, and punishment of the editor who dares to express an opinion adverse to BISMARCK'S. Press offenses have been condoned in Spain, but they are still grave political sins, and must be guarded lest they be severely punished. In Austria there is no real liberty of the press, but it is governed by Italy and Switzerland. The Republic is little shackled. But only in Great Britain and here have we any genuine freedom of opinion and criticism by month and publication. The inheritance of the great English tongue carries many advantages, and not the least of these is freedom of speech.

The general impression that the University of Leyden, once unsurpassed by any in Europe, has quite gone to decay is entirely erroneous. Since the death of Hugo, granted to the heroic defense of the town, the seat of learning, which they preferred to a remission of taxes, the Prince established it in 1575. It has had as many eminent Professors and students as any university of its age. Among these have been SCALIGER, GOMARUS, GROTIUS, AMSTU, BARNARDUS, BOONSTADT, CAPPEL, STAMM, ROLANDUS, and many other noted philosophers, scholars, and litterateurs. It has, of course, declined since its palmy days, but it now has some 30 Professors and 900 students, and enjoys a high reputation, especially as a school of medicine and natural history. It is very large, and has a fine collection. The Leydeners, who claim that their city is the oldest in Holland, believe that the university is growing in fame and excellence, and that it may yet regain the prestige it enjoyed in the seventeenth century, when students flocked thither from every part of the Old World.

Some curious natural phenomena are witnessed from the summit of Pike's Peak. Electric storms are so remarkable there that those who have witnessed them are eloquent as to their splendor. Little thunder accompanies them; but the whole mountain seems to be on fire, and the top one sheet of flame. Electricity comes out of every rock, and darts here and there with indescribable radiance. An observer standing on the very edge of the mountain, looking down his back, glanced out of his feet, and so completely filled him that he became charged like a Leyden jar. He could not retain his footing; he quivered and rebounded from the rocks after the manner of an india-rubber ball. He felt that he was being electrified, and that the electric fluid was being poured into him. He felt that he was being electrified, and that the electric fluid was being poured into him. He felt that he was being electrified, and that the electric fluid was being poured into him.

The Bank of France is reported to have adopted photography as a means of examining valuable documents, which, seen through a camera, show the slightest and most careful unscrupulous alterations. It has among its officers a photographic detective, and he has proved invaluable, saving every year at least 10 times the amount of his salary—10,000 francs. The latest addition to the precautions of the bank is an invisible camera, with proper apparatus, placed in a gallery behind the desks of the cashiers, who, when they suspect any body of attempt to swindle, give a private sign to an unseen operator, and he takes at once a portrait of the object of suspicion while engaged in conversation by the officers. Several cunning forgers have been copied in this manner, and were afterwards taken from Paris with the invisible camera. He was captured and found to be the original of the photograph, which led to the discovery of various forgeries, and caused him to be sent to prison for 10 years. Wouldn't it be well for our banks to adopt the camera as a detective of swindlers?

The annual report of the Irish Registrar-General is a document which may be perused with a good deal of interest in this country, inasmuch as it throws a noticeable statistical light on the subject of emigration from the Emerald Isle. The report for 1878, which has just been issued, shows that the total emigration from Ireland last year was 41,000, an increase on the two preceding years, when it amounted in round numbers to 37,000 and 38,000, respectively. Of the 41,000 persons who left Ireland last year, nearly one-half went to England or Scotland, over 10,000 came to this country, and between 6,000 and 7,000 emigrated to Australia and New-Zealand. Canada does not appear to have found any favor with the Irish as a field for emigration, only 600 persons having gone there, three-fourths of these being from the northern provinces of Ireland. The Province of Munster contributed 9.2 per 1,000 of the population, Ulster 8.8, and Leinster and Connaught 5.5 each, to the total emigration. The emigrants were of the following ages: 10 and under, 10 per cent.; 11 and over, 90 per cent. Of the males being described as laborers, while only one in forty comes under the description "farmer." We also find from the Registrar-General's document that the male emigrants are only a fraction in excess of the female. While it may be seen that Irish emigration has greatly fallen off, it should be remembered that there are two factors at work—bad harvests in Ireland, and returning prosperity in this country, which may possibly bring it back to something like its old proportions. The report contains a piece of information taken from the Irish census report of 1871, which is not, however, likely to pass without question among Irish people. It is a calculation that on the day of the census there were living about eight and a half millions of Irish-born people, about five and a half millions of these being within the shores of Great Britain. Of course, no "patriotic" Irishman could be found who would be willing to admit that his aboriginal race is not more numerous. There would seem to be some ground for the objection, too, inasmuch as Western Australia, South Africa, India, and New-Guinea do not appear to have been taken into the calculation.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thursday, April 17, is to be Fast Day in Maine.

Wednesday will be the fourteenth anniversary of the surrender of Lee's army.

The Republicans of Kentucky will hold their State Nominating Convention at Louisville on Thursday next.

The late Hon. William Wilson beneathed about \$25,000 for the endowment of a seminary at Annapolis, Allegany County.

William J. Aydelotte, of Maryland, and George H. Bagwell, of Virginia, have been appointed to adjust the boundary line between the two States.

Mr. J. Milton Turner denies that the committee of the negro churches in St. Louis had received, up to the 3d inst., any assistance in their work of caring for the negro refugees from the South, out side of that city.

Little Maggie Nutting, the only infant saved from the wrecked steamer Netis on August, 1872, and daughter of Mr. Alfred Nutting, of Idaho, died of scarlet fever at her home on Thursday last. She was a handsome child, winning in manner, and matured in thought and speech. A few weeks ago she celebrated her eighth birthday.

Some branch of the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Society ought to take notice of the following, indicated by the Detroit Post: "The Washington Post says: 'We are not yet yet convinced that the Democratic party can afford to carry Tilden in 1880.' If the Post hasn't been 'convinced,' it must have been an oversight on the part of the man who has charge of the barl."

The New-Orleans Democrat frankly states that the Democratic people of Louisiana expect that the recently elected Constitutional Convention will take the position that a large portion of the State debt is fraudulent and should be repudiated outright, and that it has the right to adjust for this purpose, and to insist upon an equitable settlement of the whole of it, principal and interest, and that they also demand that the Convention shall enunciate that under the Constitution there is no judicial power on earth competent to enforce an obligation against a State, except by her special consent and authority, or to regulate the manner in which she shall exercise the sovereign power of collecting and disbursing her revenues.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Register says that Hon. John A. Kasson, having obtained leave of absence from his post as Minister to Austria, will come home and probably make a few speeches in the canvass in that State, perhaps with a view to his return to Congress at the next term, or even as a candidate for the Iowa Governorship in 1880. The Register also reports ex-Gov. Carpenter, Hon. James F. Wilson, and Secretary McCrary as candidates for the Senate, but on the whole, seems inclined, for its own part, to favor the return of Mr. Kirkwood, whom it regards as "the greatest elector in the State," and as much more, and as good use of it as any man in Iowa, when he is stirred out of his natural sluggishness."

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

To the Editor of the New York Times: Absence from this city and want of opportunity to consult with my friends, and particularly the sudden death of one of my counsel, the late Chancellor Daniel M. Bates, of Delaware, have delayed me until now in making an opportunity for this brief comment upon a recent publication in your columns. On the 29th of March you published two columns of matter purporting to be an abstract of a complaint in a suit brought against me by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Its publication in your columns in connection with the "Credit Mobilier" case at the Windsor Hotel, and the like, seems to show a purpose on the part of the promoters of the suit to create a sensation and

protect his wife, but the rough and his friends prevented him. The policeman refused to arrest the fellow when asked to do so, and merely pushed him aside. The officer was afterward asked why he did not arrest the man, and replied: "He didn't make a charge against him. I am no lawyer, but I know my business, and I don't want to be taught."

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THE OWNERSHIP OF A SUIT

the residence of the former, in regard to the ownership of a shirt, which each claimed as

wished to put on. Finally, McGowan picked up a chair and hit McManus with it, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. McManus

removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and McIlwain was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

EASTER AT TRINITY.

Easter services will be held at Trinity Church next Sunday at 7, 8, 9, and 10:30 o'clock.

the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the 10:30 o'clock service the Rector will preach. The choir under Mr. Messiter will sing Gounod's

TREES BELOW COST.—SILVER MAPLES, 12 feet, \$20; Carolina poplar and white mulberry. 8

feet; shrubs 2 to 4 feet: Norway Spruce, 2 feet, \$10 per 100; all other nursery stock at equally low rates.
P. E. FOSTER, Babylon, Long Island.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—No. 280 Broad
way, New Read-st., New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, com-
veyancing, and country collections.

WICHY, FROM THE SPRINGS, HAUTO.

T. M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING
Works, 326 7th-av., New-York. Send for circulars

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 118th-st., on **TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1874, at 8 o'clock.**
Primary election, to select two Delegates to the Central Committee, will be held the same evening.
HENRY WELSH, President.
FRANK S. LE COMTE, Secretary.

A PUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular monthly meeting at No. 153 Franklin-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. TRAINER, President.
JOSEPH F. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 225 Grand-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

By order of THOS. H. RILEY, President.
WILLIAM HANCOX, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Blecker Building **THIS (Monday) EVENING April 7, at 8 o'clock.** **GILBERT J. HUNTER.** **DANNY FURRER, Secretary.** **President.**

protect his wife, but the rough and his friends prevented him. The policeman refused to arrest the fellow when asked to do so, and merely pushed him aside. The officer was afterward asked why he did not arrest the man, and replied: "He didn't make any trouble, and I didn't want to get mixed up with his business, and I don't want to be taught."

THE OWNERSHIP OF A SHIRT.
John C. McManus, of No. 109 Charlott street, and Charles McGowan, of No. 547 Greenwich-st., step-brothers, quarreled last night at the residence of the former, in regard to the ownership of a shirt, which each claimed as his own. Finally, the McGowan plaintiff put on a chair and hit McManus with it, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. McManus was taken to the hospital, and the McGowan defendant was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

EASTER AT TRINITY.
Easter services will be held at Trinity Church next Sunday, and at 10:30 a. m. the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the 10:30 o'clock service the Ector will preside and will read the lesson from the Gospel of the "Mass of the Sacred Heart" and anthems. In the

afternoon Davis' evening service and three selections from the "Gospel" will be sung. Mr. Healey, Carter will preside, as usual, at the large organ.

STABBING AFFRAY.

James Slott, during a quarrel with James Schofield, of No. 24 Thomas street, yesterday afternoon, with a knife, established him as a slayer, inflicting a dangerous wound. Slott escaped, and as his victim was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary catarrhs, relieved by taking MRS. MARY FLETCHER'S BRONCH TONIC, the only preparation of this kind containing the most valuable and purest ingredients. WELLS, HAZARD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Fifth-Avenue, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents. 132 Thomas street, Newport, R. I.—Advertisement.

Prudently get rid of your Cough by using
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—Advertisement.

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with to the full extent of the law for such cases provide
 — A Pleasant, Nourishing Palmonic.
 That new remedy, **PARLIPS'S FALATINE** (20 Liva-
 OIL, in combination with Bromo-Strutives, is ap-
 proved by physicians. All druggists, Depot, 2 East
 42nd St., N. Y. C.

For Fine and Well-made Furniture
 Call on
BRAUNSDORF & METZ.
 Nos. 433 and 435 7th-st. and No. 163 West 34th-st.

Bell Telephone Company of New-York, N. Y.
 618 Broadway, Apply at head-quarters for private line
 or District Service.

Ask for Pollak's "Puck" Cigarettes.
 Manufactured by a new system, excels all others.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth.
 Use Brown's Camphored Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25

Hats for Gentlemen.—Current Styles ready at
 popular prices. Five Six Six, 60, BUREAU, 214 West
 42nd St., N. Y. C.

"Aldersey Brand" CONDENSED MILK
 BUT ALWAYS
 C.D. Co.

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April 12. The mails for Hayti, Savanilla, &c. and Greytown leave New-York April 12. The mails for Porto-Rico and Venezuela direct leave New-York April 12. The mails for Australia, &c. leave San Francisco April 14. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 16. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, April 5, 1879.

R. STEWART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 210 Broadway, corner Read, New York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, corporate reorganizing, and contracts.

VICKEY, FROM THE SPRINGS, HAWAII.
RIVE, CLIMATE, GRANDE GRILLE, AND CUPALIN—this only genuine.

T. M. STEWART'S TAM CARPET-CLEANING
Works, 326 Third Ave., New York. Send for circular.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. — The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 34th and Broadway, New York, on Monday, April 8, 1878, at 8 o'clock.
The object of the Association is to select two Delegates to the Central Committee, will be held the same evening.

FRANK S. LE CONTE, Secretary. HENRY WILSON, President.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
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FRANK S. LE CONTE, Secretary. HENRY WILSON, President.

Proudly get rid of your Gold by investing

JAYNE'S EXPOSITORIAL

—An advertisement.

All Infringements Upon the Patents and system of applying the electric protection of the Central Office of the R.O.I. For the purpose of the GRAPHIC COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway, will be made with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.

A Pleasant, Nourishing Palatable, That can be used as a substitute for LAVA ORL in combination with PROPHIO-ALTRINE, is approved by physicians. All druggists, Lippel, 2 Platts

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No. 433 and 436 Fifth Ave. and No. 10 West 34th St.

Best Telephone Company of New York, No. 518 Broadway, has a third-class office for private life or District Service.

Sak for Pellin's "Pack" Cigarettes. Manufactured by a third-class office for private life or District Service.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth.
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25¢

Hats for Gentlemen.—Correct Styles ready at popular prices. Fisk Hat Sht. 45. BUREAU 214 5 Way

"Alderbury Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

DIED.

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April 12. The mails for Haiti, Savannah, etc., and freight
to New York, \$10.00. Freight to New York, \$10.00.
Hico and Venezuela direct to New York April 12. Freight
to New York, \$10.00. Freight to New York, \$10.00.

April 14. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco
for New York, \$10.00. Freight to New York, \$10.00.

Post Office for New York April 15, 1879.

TREES BELOW COST.—SILVER MAPLES 10¢
feet; 25¢; Carolina poplar and white mulberry 5¢
feet; 10¢; Norway spruce 10¢; Norway spruce 10¢;
100; all other nursery stock at equally low rates.

P. H. FOSTER, East Boston, Long Island.

R. COTTELL WILLIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 320 Third Avenue, New York City.

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RIVE, Celestina, Grand Grille, and Hospital—also
Veyching, and country collections.

VYCHING, FROM THE SPRINGS; HAUTO-
RIVE, Celestina, Grand Grille, and Hospital—also
only one day's work.

M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING
WORKS, 326 Third Ave., New York. Send for circular.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular
monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 55th
av. and Madison st., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1879, at
1879, at 8 o'clock.

and interested persons, to select two Delegates to the
Committee, will be held the same evening.

HENRY WILSH, President.

FRANK S. LE COMTE, Secretary.

THE FIRST ASSSEMBLY DISTRICT RE-

PUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The 103rd regular monthly meeting at No. 152 Franklin-st. This (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH P. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 235 Grand-st. This (Monday) EVENING, by order of THOS. H. EILEY, President.

WILLIAM HANCOX, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin-st. (Monday) EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock.

GILBERT S. HUNTER.

DANIEL FURBER, Secretary.

afternoon Davis' evening service and three selections from the "Gospel" will be sung. Mr. Healey, Carter will preside, as usual, at the large organ.

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JOSEPH P. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 235 Grand-st. This (Monday) EVENING, by order of THOS. H. BILEY, President.

WILLIAM HANCOX, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin-st. (Monday) EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock.

GILBERT S. HUNTER, Secretary.

DANIEL FURBER, Treasurer.

[illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FOOTERS THEATRE—THE LITTLE DUKE.
GRAND SQUARE—THE BANGS. D. S. S.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. P. S.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. P. S.
LYCEUM THEATRE—THE PETIT DUC.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SCOT OF PAPER.
PARK THEATRE—ENGLAND.
BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. P. S.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTERS.
NIBLO GARDEN—THE BLACK CROOK.
THE AQUARIUM—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
MASONIC HALL—THE MINSTERS.
ASSOCIATION HALL—READING AND CONCERT.
CHICKERING HALL—AT 11 A. M.—LECTURE.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—BRIGHT SHOW OF DOGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The New-York Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
The Daily Edition, per annum, 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
For New-York Times, per annum, 2 00
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Office—No. 1, 233 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
This Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand.
F. C. from Henry F. Gilg & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, veering to south-easterly, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher pressure.

Mr. SHERMAN yesterday made, in regard to the closing, for the time being, of the 4 per cent. loan, some statements which will be found in another column. The subscription on Friday, including \$40,000,000 by one bank in this City and \$12,000,000 by other New-York banks, was an event in financial history which cannot easily be matched. It was certainly a very substantial evidence of confidence in the Government, and the highest possible proof of the soundness of our national credit. Whether it can be regarded as an indication that the renewal of prosperity, of which there have been many signs of late, is so general and decided as has been thought, may be doubted.

Senator BAYARD astonished (and possibly disgusted) his political associates yesterday, by opposing the majority report in the case of Mr. BELL, claiming a seat in the Senate, from New-Hampshire. The action in the committee indicated that the question would be decided on purely partisan considerations, Republicans favoring Mr. BELL's admission, and Democrats opposing it. Senator BAYARD's unexpected opposition to the majority report changes all this. As several other Democratic Senators will follow the lead of the Senator from Delaware, the decision is likely to be favorable to Mr. BELL's claim. As Senator ROLLINS remarked, yesterday, the precedents are all on the side of the claimant. Of the ten cases which are nearly similar, and which have been submitted to the Senate, heretofore, all but one have been decided in favor of the claimant. One case, that of JOHN CONDRY, a Senator from New-Jersey, in 1803, was identical with that of Mr. BELL. The term of AARON OGDEN had expired by limitation; the Legislature could not meet until November, and CONDRY was appointed by the Governor, precisely as Mr. BELL was, to fill the vacancy. He was admitted. In several other instances the circumstances were similar, the difference being that the Senator whose term had expired was appointed, instead of a new man being selected by the Governor.

Any comfort which the Democrats in Congress may have expected from the election of a Mayor of Chicago on the "issue" of Bourbon supremacy considerably lessened by the result of the chief municipal elections in Ohio yesterday. These were, with more good sense than prevailed in Chicago, based mainly on the issue of honesty and ability as against robbery and incapacity in local administration. On that intelligible platform the Republicans have, with the aid of reputable Democrats, elected the first Mayor of their party ever elevated to that office in Columbus, and this, too, with three tickets in the field and a Democratic majority of over 1,000 to be overcome in a voting population of 8,000. In Cleveland, where four tickets were in the field, the Republican candidates have received 1,500 majority. Both in Columbus and Cleveland, Democrats were appealed to on party grounds to poll such a vote as would disbar them from office in advance of the Fall campaign. That they have conspicuously failed to do, and the advantage ground for the Fall is clearly in the hands of the Republicans. What is rather more to the purpose, however, the Governments of two of the chief communities of Ohio

have been rescued from the hands of a thieving gang of Democratic politicians, and placed under the control of men of character and ability.

Mayor COOPER has sent to the Governor his notices of removal from office of Police Commissioners SMITH, NICHOLS, and ZEHARDT. He has accompanied these with a long statement of his dealings with the case, of the objections of the Commissioners to the form of his charges, and of the reasons which impelled him to take the course he did. The Mayor does not present any formal array of evidence in support of his charge of neglect to clean the streets, but he says, "from personal examination, I have found many of the streets in a state so filthy as to be a source of great discomfort to our citizens, a serious impediment to traffic, and a danger to the public health." To illustrate the growing demoralization of the Police force, he cites the rapid decrease in the number of arrests during the last two years—a mode of proof which, however convincing to those familiar with the facts, is open to the obvious objection of assuming that there has not been a corresponding decrease in offenses for which arrests are made. No disinterested citizen of New-York doubts the correctness of the Mayor's inferences regarding the administration of the Police Department, or will fail to approve his action in removing the Commissioners. But the approval of the Governor would probably be secured with less trouble and delay had the Mayor been a little more specific in his enumeration of the proofs of loose discipline and decreasing efficiency on the part of the force for whose character the Commissioners are responsible.

Controller KELLY protests against the passage of another "stay law" for the benefit of delinquent tax-payers. As Mr. KELLY was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Bonded Indebtedness bill, which paved the way for unloading upon the City Treasury the burden of millions of unpaid assessments, he cannot be said to come into court with clean hands. But his protest should be heeded, nevertheless, if our system of local taxation is to be kept from falling into utter confusion. Every discrimination in favor of delinquent tax-payers is a fresh burden upon the honest tax-payer; every relaxation of the penalties for non-payment is a fresh encouragement to speculative property-owners to use the public money for their private purposes. The law is already too lenient to people who fail to pay their taxes and assessments, both in New-York and Brooklyn, and the interests of both cities imperatively demand that legislation now pending at Albany to put a fresh premium upon delayed payments should be promptly rejected, or, if passed, should be disapproved by the Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROBLEM.
If a sense of possible perdition is the first condition to salvation, the Democracy of New-York may be so far encouraged. At the meeting at Mr. BELMONT'S house on Saturday evening there was only one thing in which all present seemed to be agreed, and that was that unless the quarrels between the Democratic leaders were promptly healed, the State could not be carried the coming Fall nor the country next year. Every one knows the origin and nature of these quarrels. They centre in Mr. TRIDEN. That gentleman has been upon the candidate for the Presidency, and he is ready to sacrifice the political fortunes in the State of all who will not support him. Of these there are many. Some hate him personally for past interference with their plans. Some think he would not be a strong candidate. No small number look upon him as a trickster, and as one who has been found out at that. It will be seen that good and bad motives are both to be found among his opponents, but, whether good or bad, they win for those who entertain them Mr. TRIDEN'S implacable resentment. Under these circumstances, it occurred to the wise men who called the conference at Mr. BELMONT'S, according to their own profession, that it would be a sagacious thing to start a movement for the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, in order to heal all these differences and unite the party under the leadership of a man removed from personal controversies, occupying the serene heights of retired statesmanship.

We may say that we place the smallest possible confidence in the sincerity or correctness of this statement of their motives. We do not find it easy to believe that men as acute and experienced as Mr. BELMONT and JOHN KELLY and Mr. DORSEIMER think for a moment that they have gone in the right way to induce Mr. SEYMOUR to take a nomination. In the first place, they have none to offer him. They are not a State Convention. They are by no means sure that they can control the convention. They know very well that Mr. SEYMOUR would make himself ridiculous by accepting any support that they can offer him. They have nothing to say to him which should induce him to withdraw his repeated declarations that he will not again enter public life, or which would relieve him of the suspicion of seeking political honors while professing to shun them. If we should conclude that the real motive of the managers of the Belmont parlor-meeting, so far as concerns Mr. SEYMOUR, was to get him to say finally, and in a way that it could not be taken back, that he would under no circumstances be a candidate, we should only be giving a confession that is fairly deducible from their action and from the published admissions of some of their own number.

The Democratic problem is not to be solved in this Utopian fashion. It is too complex and too serious. If the guests of Mr. BELMONT were political amateurs, we might suppose that they did not see this. But they are not amateurs. They are in the strictest sense of the word professionals, and their movement, so far as it was really meant to produce harmony in the party, was a measure to bring the party into a position in harmony with their own designs. Doubtless, if they should succeed—which they will not do at present—Mr. TRIDEN and his friends would think that it was a sort of harmony by no means desirable, and they would consent to it only because they could not help themselves. Before the game is played out for which the pieces were set on Saturday afternoon, it will be discovered that the artless

and condoling victim of PRITTON and MARBLE and SMITH WICK has not been at all deceived by the innocent protestations of this amusing assemblage. Meantime, the situation has elements of importance not confined to New-York. Mr. ex-Governor and ex-Mayor HOFFMAN recognized this fact. He mentioned, as a reason why New-York should be made secure, that the party has got the solid South and a tendency to unbound finance to carry. It cannot lighten that load materially by putting HORATIO SEYMOUR in nomination for Governor of New-York. Mr. SEYMOUR has a sort of traditional reputation as a hard-money man, but he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency on the platform which advocated the repudiation of the five-twenty bonds. He is inseparably connected, therefore, with the most shameful financial doctrine ever put forward by a political party, and with the very inception of that movement toward inflation and repudiation which has since given birth to so many and so grave ills for the honor and interests of the country. During the canvass of 1868 Mr. SEYMOUR made many labored and ingenious speeches, in which he tried to explain away the resolutions which he had accepted, but he did not convince the country that he would not carry them out if he were elected. He was not elected, and he did not receive the honest vote of his own State. Only the gigantic scheme of fraud to which Mr. TRIDEN allowed himself to serve as a figure-head gave the Electoral vote of New-York to a man who represented in finance, as in most other things, principles which the sober and sensible public opinion of New-York despised and detested.

And certainly Mr. SEYMOUR'S name is not a talisman which to dispel the suspicions of the country as to the solid South. Probably no man in the country is connected so intimately in the public mind with Democratic sympathy for the Southern wing of the party, whether before the war, or during the struggle, or immediately afterward. There is something quite delightful in the innocence with which Mr. HOFFMAN alluded to the solid South in connection with the name of the man who at Tammany Hall, on the 4th of July, 1863, declared that the Government could neither make peace nor war at the very moment that Vicksburg was being surrendered to Gen. GRANT; who, ten days later, addressed the draft rioters of New-York, from the City Hall steps, and who, in the Chicago Convention of 1864, argued passionately that the war was a failure, and that the first duty of the Government was to make peace. If Mr. HOFFMAN thinks that the people of New-York have forgotten HORATIO SEYMOUR'S war record, stained indelibly, as it was, with cowardice, duplicity, and ill-concealed sympathy with the rebellion, he must think that they have a very short memory—an error into which his own reappearance in politics shows that he can only too readily fall. Whether we regard the situation from the standpoint of the anti-Tilden gathering of Saturday, or from that of the Tilden faction itself, it does not appear a simple one, or easy to deal with, and that curious attempt at "harmony" only brings its difficulties into bolder relief.

THE TAXATION QUESTION.
In determining the taxable relation of corporations to the State, it may not be possible to preserve the perfect uniformity which is desirable as a characteristic of tax reform. There may be perfect consistency of the principle which subjects valuable franchises conferred by the State to an equitable assessment for the benefit of the State. But it is not more necessary to discriminate between corporations that parake of the nature of monopolies and corporations that are organized for legitimate manufacturing purposes, than to provide for some variations of rule in the treatment of real estate as between, say, railroad companies and companies whose real estate forms a larger proportion of their total capital.

Railroads may be considered a type of the class of corporations which have hitherto yielded to the Treasury of the State a revenue utterly inadequate as an expression of their obligations or of their capacity to bear taxation. Their real estate and roadbeds are assessed for local purposes, and their real estate alone is taxed by the State. Nearly all the rest of their enormous property escapes taxation. For this exemption no valid reason can be assigned. The railroads are in a certain sense monopolies. Their franchises confer enormous powers, and an enormous amount of capital is employed in the conduct of their business. A just principle, however, is that all capital invested in corporate concerns of this nature shall be taxed. What rule will be most effective? Is it not to take the companies' own valuation of their property as the basis of the assessment? Their real estate will remain subject to local taxation, but as part of the property which the aggregate capital represents it should in fairness be exempt from State taxation. Of course, in assessing capital the distinction between nominal and actual values must be regarded, at least so far as the stock is concerned; but with one or two well-defined rules prescribed by the Legislature as applicable to the assessment, no serious difficulties should be encountered. Difficulties become formidable in a matter of this sort only when an attempt is made to except things that should not be excepted, or otherwise to falter in the application of sound principles to corporations whose managers care little for public interests.

Gas companies and ferry companies illustrate another class of corporations whose real estate should be retained as amenable to State taxation because of the insufficiency of their nominal capital as a measure of the value of their respective franchises or of their ability to sustain taxation. Even the market value of stock does not always indicate the profitability of corporations, some of which are not exposed to competition and therefore are monopolies of the first water, while others have acquired privileges which no competitor can hope easily to overcome. It is with reference to such companies that the wrong which would tax them only at the rate and in the manner applicable to ordinary trading and industrial firms and corporations becomes apparent. The latter companies are entitled to liberal treatment. The posses-

sors of valuable patents are exceptions; they belong to the category of monopolies, and may fairly be taxed as rigorously as the monopolies which supply gas or control river transportation. Profits are an item to be considered in estimating their capital for the purpose of assessment.

Insurance companies and savings banks are other classes requiring distinct treatment. The rules that cover the corporations of which we have spoken are inapplicable to these, or to any corporation whose operations involve the exercise of thrift and prudence on the part of the public. Fire and marine insurance companies maintain, indeed, certain general resemblances to other forms of business, and are not likely to be injured by taxation of their capital and of so much of their accumulations as may be found in real estate. Their present fiscal contributions are inadequate, whether judged by assets or dividends. Life insurance stands on a different footing. In the "Record of Personal Property of Corporations" as prepared by the Department of Taxes and Assessments for this City, a note explains that "life insurance companies do not pay a personal property tax, for the reason that the accumulation of each company is held for the benefit of the assured." Six of our City companies are taxed for real estate in the City, and both these and others are taxed for real estate acquired under foreclosure in other parts of the State. Can taxation go further without injuring the life companies or the provident interests they represent? We think that it can. So many of the companies as possess stock capital may be taxed on that item. And all of them may be properly taxed on the basis of their surplus. To the extent of the reserve required for the fulfillment of a company's obligations to its policy-holders, the assets are a trust-fund which it were criminal to touch. The surplus, though in a mutual company belonging to the policy-holders, may be assessed without danger or injustice; in a stock company, where more or less of it may be claimed by holders of stock which never rendered service, the surplus not only may but should be taxed as rigorously as the inflated stock of a railroad corporation. The same general ideas define the equities of taxation in regard to savings banks. A taxation of deposits which falls, however slightly, upon the depositors, is cruel; the assessment of surplus would be right. Trust companies, again, seem to be properly amenable to a more rigid assessment than that which deals only with the nominal part of the capital and the real estate.

THE MARCH UP TOWN.

The up-town movement of business houses has assumed a new aspect. Union-square has suddenly been taken as the rallying-point of the dealers whose goods may be classed as articles of luxury. Within a month, five or six great shops, representing as many various branches of business, have been set up around Union-square. They were formerly situated on Broadway, below Fourteenth-street. By the 1st of May, when most new leases begin in this City, the square will be brilliant with silver, bronzes, jewelry, watches, fancy goods, artistic furniture, hangings and upholstery, silver-plated goods, artificial flowers, and bric-a-brac. TIFFANY'S store already finds ambitious rivals on three sides of the square, and products of the various arts and industries gathered under the one roof of that great bazaar are partially duplicated in several of the smaller concerns near at hand. One huge block of stores, which has long stood empty, affording only an outdoor shop for vendors of canary birds, toys, and small wares, has been taken wholly by firms engaged in the importation of manufacture, and sale of the most beautiful and costly goods. Union-square will hereafter be a woman's paradise. Here she will find everything which can gratify a luxurious and refined taste in housekeeping, as well as everything which can possibly be lavished on personal adornment. Gems and gold, silver-ware, and all the multifarious stuff which adorn a beautiful home will be bought inside the circle which immediately surrounds the little park of Union-square.

That part of Broadway which lies between Bleeker-street and Fourteenth-street was, ten years ago, the most brilliant thoroughfare in the City. Inside of these limits were crowded the shops of the dealers in silver-ware, jewelry, and decorative goods and furniture. It was more common then than now for such shops to be open during the evening, and a walk down Broadway after dark was like a passage through some of the brightest streets of Paris. The "early closing movement" has dimmed the splendor of the show by night, and the sudden panic which has apparently seized the retail dealers has driven the majority of them up town. Some have gone as far as Twenty-eighth-street, on Fifth-avenue, and some of them—perhaps a majority—have alighted in Union-square. Not only have these old tenants of broad Broadway been eager to set up their bazars in the now fashionable region between Fourteenth-street and Seventeenth-street, but emigrants from the lower portion of the City—John-street and Maiden-lane—are crowding in to show, by their long stride up town, that they are determined not to be left behind in the new movement. There is something curious in the migration which even the most careless citizen must have seen taking place. It almost seems like a concerted movement, but we know enough of tradesmen to know that they do not usually consult with each other upon matters of this sort. Each firm is in a hurry to secure the most eligible up-town quarters before rivals and neighbors can discover what is going on next door. The radical changes which have taken place in the disposition of shops and warehouses are equalled by those which have transformed the staid old square into a glittering circle of stores. For many generations, a handsome and hospitable dwelling stood on the corner of Broadway and Union-square—a substantial landmark—reaching to the minds of old citizens the elegant social life of other days. One morning, it was plastered all over with the advertising placards of a sewing-machine company, and, a few weeks afterward, it disappeared to give place to a towering structure devoted to the purposes of trade and gaudy with the wares of fashion. The seedy old Spangler house, with its cast-iron lions, went down into the dust in the same way, and an immense, white, marble building rose on its site.

Higher up, on the west side of the square, other and meaner edifices were torn down or remodeled, and numerous small trades were elbowed out of the way in order that big "establishments" might come in and occupy the ground. The transformation is yet going on, and the close of the present year will see a re-made Union-square.

It is impossible to say precisely what effect this up-town movement will have on the lower portion of the City. It seems likely, however, that the wholesale stores, particularly those of the dry goods trade, will replace the retail shops which have gone up higher. The change which has already taken place in this particular is noticeable. Firms have gone into Broadway from the lateral streets, and it is not impossible that many of the great clothing and dry goods houses which now lie east and west of the main thoroughfare will eventually crowd Broadway below Union-square, equalizing and dispersing the business which chokes it below Broome-street. It is not likely, however, that the up-town movement will affect the parts of the City given up to dwellings as seriously as it has heretofore. The building space of the island has been utilized by the extension of the elevated roads. It has been increased four-fold by the new methods of construction. The tall edifices, in "flats" and separate tenement floors, accessible in every part by means of elevators, and supplied with all the conveniences of individual houses, are practically making one lot of land carry what it formerly required at least four lots to contain. Turn one of these gigantic modern structures, like "The Florence," on its side, and one may see at a glance what a vast economy of space has been effected by the introduction of the new style of house-building. There is less talk of Long Island, New-Jersey, and Westchester County than there was a year or two ago. We have not yet covered Manhattan Island. There is room for the shops and stores without driving out the families, although there is a ceaseless march of business up town.

"GENTLEMEN" FRAUDS.
Up to the date of cable telegrams, aristocratic "frauds" flourished exceedingly here. Fascinating couriers passed themselves off successfully for the noblemen with whom they had traveled, and there are those who can recall the thrill of horror which vibrated through the Hub when a "too lovely" *soi-disant* Count, who had for half a season been "the bright particular star" of Beacon-street, having accompanied a lady admirer to a shop, was claimed by a well-known and successful jeweler with affectionate effusion by a saleswoman as her cousin, and on inquiry, proved to be not a "swell," but only a young man of doubtful character, who had brushed a swell's boots as his valet. It looked probable that the cable would, by rendering communication so rapid and easy, snuff out social pretensions from the other side, and for awhile it did so; but there seems now to be abroad a class of swindlers of a highly dangerous character, inasmuch as they are really gentlemen, so far as birth and education are concerned, and consequently almost impossible to detect in the earlier stages of acquaintance.

During the last few years three men of this kind have made numerous victims. One, and by far the most remarkable, was the extraordinary adventurer valet "Lord" GORDON, who achieved the colossal feat of completely gammoning, among many others, Mr. JAY GOULD. GORDON died by his own hand, to avoid arrest, in Manhattan, and to this hour it is not known who he really was. Had those who trusted him gone to the end of the very first clue, he had been a good Englishman who knew his perage which Englishmen do not ordinarily know nearly as well as is imagined—the murder would have been out, inasmuch as at that time no person entitled to call himself Lord GORDON existed. Then came "Lord COURTNEY," who, strange to say, chose for his title that of a particularly *no-de-well* scion of nobility, who has gone through the bankruptcy court with debts of \$3,500,000. "Lord COURTNEY" was a swindler of the very first class. He was a man of superior attainments, well acquainted with good society, and unquestionably, however wanting in character, a gentleman by birth and education. He allegedly adopted the name of two officers of the Tenth Hussars, a crack cavalry corps, famous in by-gone days for the prodigious airs its officers gave themselves. The answer of a law-haw Cornet to his hostess who wanted to find him a partner, was "I am Mr. Courtney, and I return the compliment." The names the impostor assumed were "Lord OULTRY" and "WILFRED MONTRESOR." He had undoubtedly been in India, and it seems likely was, when respected, intimate with these officers, and resolved to turn this intimacy to account. OULTRY, when he first came to New-York, had money, and paid liberally, and his New-York landlady, so soon as the rent lagged, wisely took counsel of the British Consul-General in Boston he passed months in jail.

The latest case of the kind is that of Mr. ANDERSON, as he called himself, who last Autumn arrived here with credentials purporting to come from Mr. MURRAY to Mr. ROYAL PHELPS. The Hon. C. L. MURRAY, uncle to the present Lord DUNMORE, and well known to novel-readers of twenty-five years ago as the author of "The Prairie Bird," married a daughter of the late Mr. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, in this State, and by her had an only son, who inherited a very valuable property. Mrs. WADSWORTH died when he was a child, and when her son attained his majority he had to choose whether he would become an American citizen, so as to retain his real estate, or convert it into money and remain an Englishman. He preferred the latter. His real estate was sold and largely invested in American securities, and the firm of MAYNARD, PHELPS & CO. are his receivers. Mr. ANDERSON, as he called himself, discovered this, and forged a crafty letter of introduction from Mr. MURRAY to Mr. PHELPS. A clever feature in the business was a plausible statement in the letter that it was written under circumstances which readily accounted for the handwriting being somewhat different from Mr. MURRAY'S usual hand. ANDERSON'S plan was much sounder than those of the men who affect high society by running a great show of Englishmen. The panning question has been, how did he know of the connection between Mr. MURRAY and Messrs. PHELPS? It is easily explained now. Some four years ago Mr. MURRAY visited this country in company with a young man named ARMSTRONG, one of the six sons of an Irish baronet, Sir W. ARMSTRONG, of Galien Priory, Kings County, by the sister of Mr. FOLKES, a gentleman holding estates both in England and Ireland, who married Lady GEORGINA LEVINGS-GOWAN, a well-known novelist, sister of Earl GRANVILLE. The swindler

ANDERSON turns out to be MONTAGUS D'OLRY, FULLERTON ARMSTRONG, younger brother of Mr. MURRAY'S traveling companion. Thus he, of course, knew exactly how to go to work in the most efficient manner.

There are in England to-day many young men of good birth, with active minds and bodies, slender purses, and far too ample leisure. To relieve the tedium of life they bet themselves usually bringing their cash to the states. Their friends, hitherto of them, and they are thrown on their wits for a living. Under these circumstances, many enlist as privates in regiments going on foreign service, but others lack the health or inclination for this, and going from bad to worse, prey on society. It is an unfortunate fact that this class is increasing, and it will be readily understood how well it is formed to supply in perfection swindlers of Mr. ANDERSON'S caliber, of excellent address and unexceptionable manners.

As was generally supposed, that they would at the time of the murder, the admirers and friends of Col. THOMAS BURTON have already begun to give evidence in favor of his insanity. Several Kentucky newspapers, who, consulting the published assassination of Judge KILPATRICK at Frankfort, insist that it was very atrocious the arrangement of BURTON. They declare that he had a hereditary tendency to mental disorder; that years ago he lost a brother in an awful tragedy who was known to them well; that he was a man of great energy, a younger sister was a hopeless invalid; and that an aunt on his mother's side had had frequent periods of irrational delirium. BURTON, it is held, had grown morally irresponsible by six years of brooding over his losses from legal decisions, superadded to the inherited tendency to mental disorder. Col. POLK B. BURTON, of Illinois, and of the late gallant Gen. JOHN BURTON, of the regular Army, both of whom distinguished themselves in the Union cause during the civil war, and a grandson, it is said, of an older brother of Col. ABRAHAM BURTON, of revolutionary fame. The murderer of Judge KILPATRICK has had many of his lights, some of them most desperate, though it is asserted a very remarkable thing in Kentucky—that he had never killed anybody until recently. Some of his brothers appear to have been sanguinary ruffians, and one of them tried hard to kill him, some years ago, without apparent provocation.

Pending the decision of the President in the case of Fitts JOHN PORTER as to whether he will be re-elected to Congress, it is not probable that anything, of course, can be determined as to that gentleman's future position in or out of the Army. That an effort will be made to have him reinstated as an officer is, however, more certain, and his friends hope to be more successful than were those who stood by Col. CHARLES GRAYTOR years ago. Col. GRAYTOR graduated from the Military Academy with distinguished honors in 1806, and after serving as an officer for nearly forty years, he was dismissed the service by the President, "for having failed to pay into the Treasury the balance of money placed in his hands, and for other purposes." For years and years Col. GRAYTOR, who at the time of his dismissal was Chief of Engineers, made efforts toward a rehearing of his case. In August, 1854, the United States Senate, to which body he had again made petition for an expression of opinion upon the legality of the proceedings in his dismissal, declared that such an opinion scarcely seemed consistent with the duty of that body or compatible with public interests. But the committee added that it seemed to them that the plea of the petitioner should receive consideration, urged as they were by a gallant soldier who had acquired a right to be heard from the blood he has spilled in battle. It is not customary for Engineer officers to spill much of their own blood in this manner; but even if Col. GRAYTOR did so, this glowing recommendation of the committee had no perceptible effect upon the Senate. The committee's opinion was never reinstated, nor was he given satisfaction in the manner desired. More unfortunate than Gen. PORTER in this respect, his memory is honored, nevertheless, at West Point to a striking degree. His portrait is placed on the library wall, and in the hall of that distinguished and honorable soldier, Gen. MACOMBS, and an epitome of his case is a part of the official catalogue. Notwithstanding which we hear every now and again that Fitts JOHN PORTER'S degradation was the first instance of a graduate of the Military Academy having been so seriously punished, and that his restoration to the service "will remove a stain from the rolls of that institution."

The London papers record the death of a man who, probably, was the repository of more dark secrets than any man in London who has acquired a right to be heard from the blood he has spilled in battle. It is not customary for Engineer officers to spill much of their own blood in this manner; but even if Col. GRAYTOR did so, this glowing recommendation of the committee had no perceptible effect upon the Senate. The committee's opinion was never reinstated, nor was he given satisfaction in the manner desired. More unfortunate than Gen. PORTER in this respect, his memory is honored, nevertheless, at West Point to a striking degree. His portrait is placed on the library wall, and in the hall of that distinguished and honorable soldier, Gen. MACOMBS, and an epitome of his case is a part of the official catalogue. Notwithstanding which we hear every now and again that Fitts JOHN PORTER'S degradation was the first instance of a graduate of the Military Academy having been so seriously punished, and that his restoration to the service "will remove a stain from the rolls of that institution."

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The Public Library of Melbourne, Australia, is justly the glory of the town. It was opened in 1871, and has since that time been a source of pride to the citizens of the colony. It is chiefly due to the exertions of Gov. LATROBE and Sir REDMOND BARRY, who is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, and was one of the Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition. Sir REDMOND BARRY, who is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, and was one of the Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition. Sir REDMOND BARRY, who is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, and was one of the Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition. Sir REDMOND BARRY, who is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, and was one of the Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition.

The latest case of the kind is that of Mr. ANDERSON, as he called himself, who last Autumn arrived here with credentials purporting to come from Mr. MURRAY to Mr. ROYAL PHELPS. The Hon. C. L. MURRAY, uncle to the present Lord DUNMORE, and well known to novel-readers of twenty-five years ago as the author of "The Prairie Bird," married a daughter of the late Mr. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, in this State, and by her had an only son, who inherited a very valuable property. Mrs. WADSWORTH died when he was a child, and when her son attained his majority he had to choose whether he would become an American citizen, so as to retain his real estate, or convert it into money and remain an Englishman. He preferred the latter. His real estate was sold and largely invested in American securities, and the firm of MAYNARD, PHELPS & CO. are his receivers. Mr. ANDERSON, as he called himself, discovered this, and forged a crafty letter of introduction from Mr. MURRAY to Mr. PHELPS. A clever feature in the business was a plausible statement in the letter that it was written under circumstances which readily accounted for the handwriting being somewhat different from Mr. MURRAY'S usual hand. ANDERSON'S plan was much sounder than those of the men who affect high society by running a great show of Englishmen. The panning question has been, how did he know of the connection between Mr. MURRAY and Messrs. PHELPS? It is easily explained now. Some four years ago Mr. MURRAY visited this country in company with a young man named ARMSTRONG, one of the six sons of an Irish baronet, Sir W. ARMSTRONG, of Galien Priory, Kings County, by the sister of Mr. FOLKES, a gentleman holding estates both in England and Ireland, who married Lady GEORGINA LEVINGS-GOWAN, a well-known novelist, sister of Earl GRANVILLE. The swindler

ANDERSON turns out to be MONTAGUS D'OLRY, FULLERTON ARMSTRONG, younger brother of Mr. MURRAY'S traveling companion. Thus he, of course, knew exactly how to go to work in the most efficient manner. There are in England to-day many young men of good birth, with active minds and bodies, slender purses, and far too ample leisure. To relieve the tedium of life they bet themselves usually bringing their cash to the states. Their friends, hitherto of them, and they are thrown on their wits for a living. Under these circumstances, many enlist as privates in regiments going on foreign service, but others lack the health or inclination for this, and going from bad to worse, prey on society. It is an unfortunate fact that this class is increasing, and it will be readily understood how well it is formed to supply in perfection swindlers of Mr. ANDERSON'S caliber, of excellent address and unexceptionable manners.

the two discovered that they had no money. King JEROME, without saying who he was, tendered his watch in pledge, but the landlord, perceiving the imperial airs on the timepiece, took his customer for a pair of thieves and sent for the Police. The affair reached NARAYAN'S ears, and he ordered JEROME to be released, just as he would have packed off a subaltern to his garrison. At the same time, he refused his brother leave to take the unoffending novelties with him as his libration.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Toronto man is suing his mother-in-law for \$1,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that the cotton mills of that city are doing a better business than for several years.

A sweet-singing, bald-headed canary died in Portland, New Brunswick, the other day, at the advanced age of 20 years.

The Rev. Allan Clark, of Bridgeport, Conn., is to be tried before a civil court, in May, on a charge of defamation of character.

The Indianapolis Herald speaks of "phenomenal ignorance as gigantic of its class as the Calaveras trees." Senator Voorhees is the occasion of the allusion.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean thus sums up the whole matter: "Twenty-seventh of March, 1869, Senator and Representative of whom 54 were Union soldiers. Eleven dialytic States furnish 93 Senators and Representatives, of whom 53 were rebel soldiers."

Gov. Geary, of Iowa, has issued a circular to the Sheriffs of counties and Mayors of cities, calling their attention to provisions of existing State laws which make it a crime to supply arms, training, and aid, and saying that he is determined, if possible, to stop the inroads and depredations of this class of vagabonds, and wishes their assistance.

The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal of the 3d inst. has this encouraging statement: "Never in the history of Nebraska, has such an immigration poured into our State at this season of the year as this day. Trains arriving from the East, South, and North are loaded daily, and our streets are thronged with white-covered wagons. The Spring of 1879 will be remembered as immigration year."

The small boy of a clergyman in Portland, Me., was detected by his mother in the act of "ornamenting" with his jack-knife a costly invalid table by a deeply cut scar on the back of the neck. The day or two after the lady saw him from the door looking with admiring eyes at his partially completed work, and heard him sigh: "By George! I wish I had got the smoke-stove on before she licked me."

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday thus notes the return of Spring: "One of the earliest of the beautiful wild flowers of the country, the bluebell, was in bloom yesterday. This was the Claytonia virginica, most exquisitely tinted and marked little flower, belonging to the lily family of lilies. Another sign of advancing Spring was the increasing number of the song-birds. There were time when the birds were scarce, and the robin, the song-sparrow, and the hawk could all be heard sounding their joyous notes in chorus."

OBITUARY.

THE TIMES CATALOGUE OF
BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

SIX LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN
VARIOUS IMPORTANT SUBJECTS. By
WARD BEECHER. Revised edition. Contents:
y and Idleness; Twelve Causes of Dishonesty;
ravings; Portrait Gallery: Gamblers and Gam-

**W. H. RUTS: Profane Swearing; Vulgarity; Rap-
acity.** Profane 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 304 pages,
1.00.

**NUMBER OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF
THE UNITED STATES.** By J. H. BAILEY. Pa-
per cover. One of the series of the United States
16mo, cloth. Uniform with "Science Prim-
itive," 45 cents.

**THE ALCOHOLIC, OR, 50 OF 60 HEALTH
AND HYGIENE.** A Series of Handbooks on Medical
and Hygiene edited by Eminent Medical and Science
Authorities. London: 1890. 16mo, cloth, 100
pages. "Alcohol: Its Use and Abuse." In "Practical
Notes on the Prevention of Disease." "Alcohol
Surroundings." "Personal Appearance in Health
and Hygiene." 16mo, cloth, price 40 cents each.

**PERSON & CO. PUBLISHERS, 545 and 551 Broad-
way, New-York.**

E. P. DUTTON & CO.'S LIST.

DAMPFON LECTURE FOR 1878.
Marshall and his Prophecy, especially the Mes-
siahism referred to in the Prophecy, and the
fully revised Translation of the original Hebrew,
with a Commentary, by the Rev. C. H. WRIGHT, 8vo,
pages, 64. 50.

**THE WITNESS OF THE PSALMS TO
THE CHRIST OF CHRISTIANITY.** By BENJAMIN
RUSSELL 1876. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D. D.
New York: Derry, 1876. 16mo, cloth, 100
pages. Small 8vo, \$2.75.

**STUDENT'S EDITION OF THE HOLY
BIBLE.** COMMENTARY ON THE SPIRITUAL
SENSE, edited by BENJAMIN RUSSELL. 1876.
Dutton in 6 volumes. Vol. 1, small 8vo, \$2.50

Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

ondance for Germany and Scotland must be expedited; and at 7 A. M. for Scotland direct by
 ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M.
 for Europe direct by ship Ebbw Vale, Southampton.
 The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway
 are established by Helsingør and Bremen steamers only.
 The mails for the United States, Canada, and
 Hayti, Kingston, and Maracaibo leave
 April 10. The mails for Aspinwall and South
 America leave New-York April 11. The mails for
 leave New-York April 10 and 12. The mails for
 India, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York
 April 12. The mails for the Pacific Ocean
 leave New-York April 12. The mails for Peru
 and Venezuela direct leave New-York April 12.
 The mails for China and Japan leave New-York
 April 12.
 THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
 New-York, New-York, April 9, 1878.

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POLITICAL.
2ND-1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
PUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d and 11th-sts. on **TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, 8 o'clock.** The purpose of the meeting is to hold a caucus election, to select two Delegates to the Congress, will be held the same evening.
HENRY WELSH, President.
J. S. LE COMTE, Secretary.
2ND AND 3RD DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting this **EVERING** at Head-quarters, No. 408 Pearl-st.

FINANCI

UTOMI VT 9 CO

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Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange and United States 4 per cent. Bonds and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates. FRUIT ON COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery. Called 5-20s bought or exchanged on favorable terms. Loans on deposits, subject to a safe title.

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R. C. BOLD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.
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The road is controlled and operated by the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R., and the net earnings have been largely in excess of the interest on the bonded indebtedness.

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SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of
the company of \$1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking
Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid
at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office
according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing
the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,556	2,111	3,424	2,072	5,000	8,880
48	1,277	1,777	2,087	1,645	2,221	3,221
49	1,785	2,068	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
50	1,836	2,068	2,531	2,531	2,531	2,531
51	2,068	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
52	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
53	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
54	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
55	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
56	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
57	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
58	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
59	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
60	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
61	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
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67	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
68	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
69	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
70	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
71	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
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80	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
81	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
82	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
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84	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
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86	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
87	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
88	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
89	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
90	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
91	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
92	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
93	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
94	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
95	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
96	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
97	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
98	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
99	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919
100	2,531	2,531	3,448	2,531	6,235	6,919

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GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.
BANKERS,
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DRAW BILLS ON LONDON.
POLAR CITY BONDS.
Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk, in Peoria, Ill., until Monday, May 5, for the purchase of bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing six per cent interest, to be sold by the City of Peoria, and to be used for the purpose of the Peoria and North Branch River Improvement Act of May 1878. These bonds are issued to receive \$50,000 of bonds of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, of Peoria, and were authorized by a vote of the people Nov. 15, 1878, in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois. For further particulars apply to the City Clerk, Peoria, Ill., or to J. H. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Paid up, \$250,000.
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Boys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers.
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EXECUTES orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

LEADVILLE.—PARTIES DESIRING TO D
LEADVILLE \$500 TO \$1,000 in prospecting for gold and silver. For further particulars apply to the City Clerk, Peoria, Ill., or to J. H. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

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SPONT PROTECTS F. C. D.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDIT
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EARNED INCOME AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUND and sold: loans on same negotiable.
JOS. LEONARD, No. 176 Broadway,
Lent at 8 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOYD AND MORTGAGES
AND STOCKS AND CARPENTERS' AUTOMOBILES.
No. 289 Greenwich-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY; I
No. 81 Broadway, New-York, April, 1878.

DIVIDED NO. 4.

The regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., 60 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Transfer-books close on the 10th inst.

H. E. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELEGATES AND RECORDS COMMITTEE
CONVENT, NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the
Company will be held at the office of the Company
on **Monday, March 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock P. M.** The trans-
actions from 12 o'clock P. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The trans-
actions will be closed from the evening of April 1st
until the morning of May 1st. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, March 24, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the
Company will be held at the office of the Company
on **Monday, March 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock P. M.** The trans-
actions will be closed from the evening of April 1st
until the morning of May 1st. By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD K. HOLLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LUMBER BUSINESS AT MOUNTAIN
VERMONT, Westchester County: good assortment of
hard; red, moderate; trade made; 1000 ft. of
timber, 1000 ft. of land, 1000 ft. of land, 1000 ft. of land.
Address: JAMES KESSELE, West Troy, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

ART—NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE AT THE
GALLERY OF THE AMERICAN COLLECTION OF
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284-4, Madison-square.
DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS ONLY FROM THE
Leading artists and patrons supporting the
BEST EXAMPLES.

To be sold at AUCTION, solely for account of the artist
THE TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, at 8 O'CLOCK.
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THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of the
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MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 1.30.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager: ——— Mr. A. M. PALMER.
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THE LOST CHILDREN.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, April 10, 1878, at 8 P.M.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.

Mme. TSELKA GEPSTER.

(Her last appearance before her departure for Europe.)

Mrs. F. E. M. BARNETT, Soloist, with the great
pianiste, and Mr. O. FRITSCH, the tenor, will kindly
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Dr. LAWRENCE kindly conducting.

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ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
 A—Tuesday, April 8, 8 P. M., Mr. A. P. Garban's Lecture, "The Science of the Human Mind." B—Wednesday, April 9, 8 P. M., Mr. A. P. Garban's Lecture in a new and extraordinary performance. Admission, 50c. Nat'l 100c. 10c. C—Thursday, April 10, 8 P. M., Mr. A. P. Garban's and Gurley's, corner 23rd-st. and 4th-st.

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 Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Gaiety, Good Music and a Good Vaudeville Ballet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Grand Extra Matinee Benefit This AFTERNOON at 1-30, Extra Matinee, FOX, J.S.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
Meeting THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, 1879, at 8 o'clock, Chickering Hall, corner Fifth St. and 8th av.

WILLIAM I. MARSHALL, Esq.,
will read a paper on
"Two Summers in the Yellowstone National Park," with a Description of the Wonders of that Region."
Illustrated by 20 colored views.

AURA C. HOLLOWAY, CHICKERING HALL
on THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, new lecture
"THE GREAT BROTHERS." Admission, including seat, 25 cents. Ponce's, No. 25 Union-square, and K. & W. Wells, No. 127 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF PRESBYTERIAN TUTELAR PUPILS OF NEW YORK will be celebrated on the first 70th-th anniversary of Madison-av., on THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879, at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel Madison-av. The exercises may be participated. Friends of the institution are very

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

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Shirting, 7,300 yards; Winsey, 7,500 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies; and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagon-

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Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1878.
Sealed proposals in triplicate, to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, March 23, 1878, for furnishing headstones for Soldiers' graves in private and public cemeteries, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, March 23, 1878, of which the following is an extract from the instructions:
"1. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to have headstones erected for the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the States, Territories, or Possessions of the United States, for the interment in national military cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 15,000. The plans and specifications for the stones are prescribed by the Secretary of War and blank forms of proposals, with instructions, will be furnished on application to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of the Quartermaster's Office.
Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient security, in the form of a bond, payable to the United States, in the sum of \$10,000, with John W. MARELL, of the grades named in the specifications, as surety.
Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelopes will be opened, in the presence of the bidder, on Friday, March 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Secretary of War,
J. A. M. 

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

QUIET EVENING AT THE CAPITOL.
OBJECTING TO A PARADE-GROUND AT CENTRAL PARK—WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF THE PLAN.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Central Park is in danger of invasion by the Militia, and unless some

more vigorous protest should be made against the bill, and the city council has not yet been called. It is believed that the city council will not make the invasion will be sanctioned by the city council. Langbein's bill to allow the green or ball-ground in the Park to be used, between May and July, as a parade-ground for the First Division, has been referred to before, but its history will bear repetition. It was introduced by the same gentleman, going to the Committee on Militia, and then to which Mr. Langbein is chairman. It should have gone to the Committee on Cities. Without having afforded any person an opportunity to be heard upon the bill, Mr. Langbein reported it on the following day. By the time it was considered on this morning, a few amendments were made to it. Long after it was introduced the Park Commissioners passed resolutions denouncing the plan, and objecting to the passage of the bill. In course of time the bill was ordered to the "Grinding Committee," but was rescued, and sent to the Committee of the whole. By the time it was considered this morning, a few amendments were made to it. The bill, and then Mr. Strahan demanded that Mr. Langbein should explain the bill. The introducer read reports from Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade, and Gen. Wilmar, of the Second, and Gen. Slocum, of the Third, and then the members of the committee, and he said that Gen. Slocum was the only General officer in the First Division who is opposed to the bill. Mr. Strahan objected to the pas-

sage of the bill for several reasons. It should have been sent to the Cities Committee for consideration; he considered the title of the bill deceptive, in that it neglected to state that the proposition is to turn the Central Park into a parade-ground. It spoke of a temporary parade-ground in New-York, when the text of the bill provided for a parade-ground in Central Park, without limit of time. He maintained that the purpose for which the Park was constructed did not contemplate the use of it by the military, and that it was wrong to think of admitting to the Park shows of any kind whatever; one sort admitted, and all other kinds would follow. To admit the Militia would be a desecration of the Park, and he trusted the Legislature would refuse to pass it.

The Park Commissioners had refused, and now the Militia came to Albany to ask the Legislature to permit something which the Commissioners knew was unwise to permit. He alluded to the great damage inflicted upon the Park when the Halleck statue was unvoiled, and the Seventh Regiment paraded in the Park. At that time more than \$2,000 damage was done by the mob that followed the Militia and did wanton mischief everywhere in spite of the Police. Mr. Varnum read the resolutions passed by the Park Commissioners opposing the bill.

Mr. Strahan did not strike the bill. He favored the bill in a short speech, and although Mr. Strahan did his utmost to defeat the bill, he did not succeed in showing the House how entirely wrong was the course of the majority. A fish came in with a temporizing proposition, suggesting that perhaps the bill could be made acceptable by limiting the number of years the work should be used in any one year. He showed a warm desire to pass it that kept him on his feet and bobbing about in Mr. Sloan's neighborhood, as if he were a fish in the water. The proposition the gentleman whose fortunes he has followed. The amount of interest excited in the bill was slight; so slight that on a viva voce to strike the bill, the vote was 31 yeas and 10 nays. When the committee rose the bill was ordered to a third reading without opposition.

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the bill, finding expression in newspapers and by letters sent to members. This morning the House took up the bill, and after the report of the sub-committee, then on the file as referred to a third reading, and in support of the motion made some very earnest remarks. Dr. Williams was the first to speak, and commonly reported to the House, had been on the files of members for a number of days, and had been unanimously reported to the third reading by the Sub-committee. The whole of his address extended that it provided for an innovation in the administration of the insane asylums of the State, and was well received. Dr. Williams said that the bill is founded was not novel, and commended itself to many of the leading medical men of the State. It had been originally handed to him by Dr. Williams, and he had been at Syracuse, a gentleman of the highest professional

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that would promote the comfort and well-being of the female patients of the insane asylums of the State. But he was unwilling to vote for the bill as it was. He then proposed to refer the Committee of the Whole was carried.

The Sub-committee on Exrises, appointed by the same day, reported to the committee at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the committee and submitted an amended Exrises bill. It was adopted by the committee, and will be sent to the Internal Affairs Committee. The report was read by Mr. King, and Mr. King, the New-York, King, and Exrises delegates will print the bill at their own expense and put it on the table of the House for the convenience of members.

Mr. Davis's bill to reduce the salary of the Governor to 10 years, and to reduce their salary, was ordered to a third reading, after it had been amended so as to read: "The salary of the Governor shall be \$50,000, and that of the President, \$30,000."

Just before adjournment to-day, Mr. Fish offered a resolution that the Police Commissioners on Tuesday and Thursday, beginning with a Tuesday of next week, should be required to be present for at least one hour for the second session of a clock in the afternoon, so that the members would have time for reference to the subject of the salary question.

THE SENATE'S DISCUSSIONS.

A COMMITTEE ORDERED TO INQUIRE INTO THE REMOVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—OTHER BUSINESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Senator Hogan, offered the following amendment and resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate will inquire into the removal of the Police of the City of New-York, viz., the terms of office of D. C. Wheeler and Joel B. Schwartz, have a report thereon made by the Police Commissioners, and the said terms of office of said Commissioners have been extended.

Whereas, It is by the charter of said City made the duty of the Police Commissioners to report to the Board of Aldermen of the said City of New-York, the terms of office of the Police Commissioners are within 70 days of the expiration of the terms of office; and



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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ADOLPH THEATRE.—THE LITTLE DOG.
UNION SQUARE.—THE BARKER'S DAUGHTER.
FIFTH AVENUE.—THE LITTLE DOG.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PEARSON.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PETITE DUC.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A SCRAP OF PAPER.
PARK THEATRE.—THE LITTLE DOG.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE LITTLE DOG.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTING.
STILES GARDEN.—THE BLACK COCK.
FEE AQUARIUM.—THE LITTLE DOG.
SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.—MINISTERS.
FERRATE COINQUE.—THE LITTLE DOG.
MASONIC HALL.—THE LITTLE DOG.
CROOKING HALL.—THE LITTLE DOG.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE LITTLE DOG.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds backing to south-easterly, falling barometer.

The House is proceeding with the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary bill very much in the manner in which it disposed of the Army bill. About one-half of those portions of the bill which relate to appropriations only was taken up yesterday in Committee of the Whole and adopted. The total amount of money appropriated exceeds \$19,000,000, which is a very large proportion of the sum devoted to the ordinary expenses of the Government. The political amendments will be taken up afterward, and general debate will follow. No limit has been set to this, but it must necessarily occupy considerable time, because a great many members will desire to put themselves "on record." It does not seem probable that any very novel or interesting arguments can be brought forward on either side, and the country is very likely to be pretty tired of the matter before it is out of the way.

Speaker RANDALL has become so desperate under the pressure of those desiring places on the House committees, that he has declared his intention of announcing the list to-morrow, whether the committees are revised by the House or not. The Committee on Rules have delayed their report, and it is not yet decided whether the numbers of the membership of some of the committees are to be increased. Meantime, the unhappy Speaker is industriously lobbied by members and by friends of various schemes. The House has been in session three weeks, and when it is remembered that Mr. RANDALL has, during that time, endured the importunate arguments of the members, it should be counted to his credit that he has not taken refuge in flight. There was once a Speaker of the House who, according to B. F. BUTLER, jumped out of the window of the Speaker's room to avoid the pressure which is driving Mr. RANDALL to madness.

The one hundred Congressional orators who want to speak on the political clauses of the Legislative Appropriation bill created great confusion in the House yesterday. The Speaker's Clerk usually makes out a list of those desiring to deliver set speeches on any pending bill, the customary rule of the Speaker's recognizing each member as he rises being varied on such occasions. But, in this case, the Speaker's Clerk has yielded to importunities or arguments, and has not only put seventy-old speakers on the list, but has arranged it to suit his friends, not in the order of the applications. Result—a grand row and much dissatisfaction. As an appropriation bill is first debated in Committee of the Whole, the member who sits as Chairman, not the Speaker, is intrusted with the difficult task of managing the list of speakers. Mr. BLACKBURN, being in the chair, yesterday, summarily wiped out the old list and "called for volunteers," whereupon there was a wild rush for the desk, which must have reminded the spectators of the torrent of ladies precipitated against a ticket-office when a theatrical manager is about to begin. There were many mute, inglorious orators left in the House when the long debate closed.

The Assembly consists of 128 members, but only 69 of these appear to have been present at yesterday's session. At least that was the number who voted on the outrageous proposition to convert a portion of

Central Park into a "temporary" parade ground for the use of the Militia. No clearer proof of the illusory character of City "representation" in the Assembly could be had than in the fact that only two members of our local delegation—Messrs. STRAHAN and VANUEN—made any effective opposition to the scheme for invading the people's play-ground. The park was never intended to be the scene of military parades, any more than it was to be given up to open-air meetings or traveling shows, but if it is to be laid waste by periodic displays of the evolutions of our citizen-soldiers, there is no good reason why any other public spectacle should be excluded from it. Mr. LANGRISH's bill has been thrown out by Legislatures having a good deal less regard for their character than this one. It is to be hoped that yesterday's vote will be reconsidered at a time when a larger number of members find it convenient to attend to the public business than was the case yesterday, and that the vote on placing it on its third reading will be emphatically reversed.

A similarly languid attendance of members of the State Senate facilitated the adoption of a series of ridiculous resolutions offered by Mr. HOGAN yesterday. These authorize and direct the Senate Committee on Cities to institute in this City an inquiry into the validity of the proceedings taken by the Mayor for the removal of Police Commissioner ERHARDT. Mr. HOGAN's first assumption is that the charter provision requiring the nomination of successors to Messrs. WHEELER and ERHARDT, within ten days from the expiration of their term of office was not complied with. This is not true. Nominations were duly sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor ELY, and were rejected because Mr. HOGAN's Tammany friends refused to confirm Republicans. Mayor COOPER found these two Commissioners holding over till their successors were "duly appointed," and it was entirely within his discretion to leave them in office till he had completed an inquiry into the maladministration for which they were equally responsible with their colleagues. Why Mr. WHEELER should be excepted from the common indictment is a fair subject for inquiry, not why he should have been left in office till that indictment was ready. Mr. HOGAN's next assumption is that the Mayor's attempt to remove Mr. ERHARDT on charges of incompetency is an effort to evade the law by creating a vacancy which may be filled without the co-operation of the Board of Aldermen. This is equally gratuitous and absurd. The Senate Committee on Cities will merely stultify themselves by coming to New-York in pursuit of any such mare's nest as that which Mr. HOGAN professes to have discovered.

THE RESULTS IN MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

The arithmeticians of the Democratic Party are not always entitled to belief when their figures relate to events that are past. Monday's elections in Ohio and Michigan show that they are equally at fault when with ascertained data they calculate probable results. Ever since the elections of last Autumn they have been busy with calculations which proved to a certainty how in these States the Republicans might be defeated. Ohio, for example, would not have been carried by the Republicans in 1875 if the Greenback vote had been added to that of the Democracy. Michigan, by a similar process, would also have been wrested from the Republicans. Extending the figures to other States, the Democratic calculators arrived at the conclusion that the infallible mode of securing victory is by a coalition of the Democrats with the Greenbackers. United, we have been assured, they would be irresistible. Thus, and thus only, in most of the Western States, and some Eastern States, the Republicans might without doubt be overcome.

Ohio and Michigan were chosen for preliminary experiments. Figures are popularly supposed to be incapable of lying, and there were the figures proving that compared with the united Democrats and Greenbackers the Republicans are a minority. After some manœuvring to save appearances, and a good deal of bargaining to make sure that one of the contracting parties could not be betrayed by the other, a coalition was effected in each of these States. It was a disgraceful business throughout, and one that exposed the real character of both sets of traders. The contest in both States was therefore between the Republicans, adhering consistently to the principles and policy of their party, and Democrats and Greenbackers, operating together for common political purposes. The general results are now known. The State ticket in Michigan has been carried by the Republicans, who are also victorious in a majority of the municipal contests. In some instances their gain has been rendered more decisive by the votes of hard-money Democrats, who refused to follow their regular party leaders in their trafficking with Greenbackers. Ohio has given us only municipal elections, but these have been invested with significance in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and other places, where the Republican Party appeared as the exponent of character and purity in municipal government, as against the coalition effort to put into power men fit to be creatures but utterly undeserving of respect and confidence. Good men have reason to be satisfied with what followed. The Democratic and Greenback partnership proved a failure. Signal Republican victories attest the profitability of honesty in politics, and the advantages acquired in municipal elections by the recognition of fitness in the choice of candidates. It is a timely rebuke to the policy that governs the Western Democrats and to the taste for huckstering which has of late been displayed by Greenback managers. The returns indicate that the Greenback element is still far from extinct. Of course, we can judge of its strength only when, as at Toledo, it maintained something like an independent attitude; wherever this was done, the voting shows that it cannot be prudently ignored in any calculation of electoral chances. Leaving these instances out of the reckoning, the moral of the elections, as applied to the Democratic-Greenback coalition, is plain. Bargaining in politics at the expense of principle does not pay. Both in Ohio and Michigan, the losses of the Democrats are

more conspicuous than their gains. Greenback co-operation alienated hard-money Democrats. Men of character in both of the contracting parties were disgusted at the means employed to effect an alliance, and at the dishonesty of the alliance itself; and the separate Greenback tickets, and the Democratic accessions to the Republican Party, exemplify the effect upon the fortunes of the coalition. Other causes were also at work in Ohio. There, at any rate, the meaning of Democratic ascendancy in State affairs is now understood. Exposure after exposure has revealed the rottenness of the party, and the infamous character of the men who act as its instruments in nearly every part of the State. True to the reputation thus earned, the Democracy of Columbus and other cities nominated candidates whose reputations could not support, and appealed for support to social elements of the worst possible description. At Columbus especially the contest was not only between Republicans on one side and Democrats and Greenbackers on the other; it was between the friends of law and order and the ruffianism which the Democrats enlisted for the more effective prosecution of their plans.

While, then, the general results of the voting on Monday are satisfactory, whether considered politically or in relation to municipal government, one tendency is apparent which cannot be too earnestly deprecated. It is the tendency to draw strict party lines in municipal contests, and to magnify their political significance. National "issues" are associated with them in a manner that would be laughable if it were not fraught with mischief. An election of Mayor at Chicago was the other day treated by journalists and politicians on the spot, as though it were of national importance. If the fate of parties and of the Republic had depended on the result, the newspaper treatment of the contest could hardly have been different. This absurd method, which converts a squabble over a Mayoralty into something not much inferior to a Presidential election, has been brought into play in Ohio. The local interests of municipalities were ignored by the Democrats, who talked only of national issues and made them the pretext for a compact with Greenbackers. To the municipalities such tactics must be disastrous. Grave problems await solution in almost every city; local difficulties multiply to an extent which renders more important than ever the elevation of good men to positions of trust and authority and the co-operation of honest citizens irrespective of party. The series of Democratic defeats in Ohio on Monday is in no small degree attributable to the party attempt to substitute partisan politics for local questions, and to its shameless disregard of decency in the local alliances formed to insure success. Partisan energy on one side calls forth partisan feeling on the other; but it is creditable to the Republicans of Ohio that they subordinated partisanship to principle and gave due prominence to questions of personal character and local interest.

"RAPID TRANSIT" IN BROOKLYN.

The proposition to erect elevated steam railway tracks on two or more of the principal avenues of Brooklyn has naturally excited much discussion in that city, and the testimony before the Commissioners who are now examining the subject is quite conflicting. In a general way, the sentiment appears to be as follows: The occupants or owners of large stores below the City Hall are many of them in favor of a road, even should it run on Fulton-avenue. On this avenue, beyond the City Hall, some occupants and owners are found favorable to the use of the avenue. Persons living or owning property in the outer wards are strongly supporting the roads. A somewhat similar feeling seems to exist on Myrtle-avenue, except that opposition on the line of the street is more general and more uniform. There is, of course, no doubt that a system of well-managed steam roads running from the Fulton Ferry in the three directions in which the City extends, charging low fares, and making frequent trips in the morning and evening, would be a great convenience for a large number of the residents of Brooklyn. But it does not follow that these roads should be allowed to occupy the principal avenues, or that the persons whose convenience would be served should be considered solely, or that the general benefit would justify the infliction of serious, uncompensated injury upon localities. Brooklyn is situated very differently from New-York. The street railways that concentrate at the Fulton Ferry are as numerous and crowded as those were formerly which start from the vicinity of the City Hall, New-York, but instead of taking roads which slowly diverge, as here, they spread out within a mile in a half dozen different directions, and their termini are anywhere from a mile to twelve miles apart. The overcrowding night and morning is very great and uncomfortable, but the time within which a seat cannot conveniently be found in the street cars within 15 or 20 minutes from the ferry is comparatively limited. There is no such body of unaccommodated or ill-accommodated travel as there was in this City before the steam roads were built. There is no such general interest in rapid transit to be satisfied there as there was here. Though the interest is unquestionably great, it is only reasonable that its limits should be borne in mind, and that it should not be allowed to exact too great sacrifices.

There are long sections on Fulton and Myrtle avenues, covering at least one-half their length, and including far more than one-half the property owned upon them, which would be positively injured by the surrender of these streets to elevated roads. There are also considerable areas lying comparatively near the river, or, if remote from the river, between the lines of steam road which are now proposed, which would receive no substantial benefit from such roads. These are facts to which weight ought to be given in deciding the routes for the roads. It may be that a careful investigation will show that they ought not to stand in the way of allowing the roads on the avenues mentioned; but it is quite certain that they should be regarded as excellent reasons for placing the roads where they would do the least injury, while furnishing the greatest

amount of accommodation, and for requiring as fair a compensation for injuries inflicted as is possible. As the case now stands, it may be said that the roads would benefit the large retail stores near the ferry, and the owners or occupants of property near the roads and considerably distant from the ferry, while they would injure property along the rest of the lines, and would be of no benefit to the remainder of the City. This is by no means a case which justifies the advocates of the roads in regarding them as a great public blessing which must be had at whatever cost, nor in denouncing as narrow-minded and selfish obstructionists the property-owners who object to them in front of their doors.

On the other hand, it is not likely that the franchise of the roads will be sufficiently profitable to permit them to pay very heavy damages. On this point it is impossible to speak with certainty, but it is easy to see that the predictions of many friends of rapid transit in regard to the enormous business to be done by the roads are at least premature. There is the strong current to and from this City night and morning to depend upon; but outside of this, circulation in Brooklyn is very sluggish. There is almost none of that short local travel which makes no inconsiderable figure in the receipts of the New-York roads, and of the travel toward New-York and returning, no two, or even three, lines of steam road could count on the whole—perhaps not even on the major part. It is a prime object, therefore, that the roads should be laid out where they will do the least damage, and where the company or companies will have the least to pay.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Before the French Assembly adjourned for the Easter holidays, a question had been launched which is sure to give rise to a contest that will test the spirit of the Republic and the strength of its hold upon popular confidence. To say that the Republic aims at completely secularizing education would be going too far; though that is an extreme which we in this country would regard as anything but dangerous, and provided it could be accepted by France without too violent a repugnance. But the object evidently is to place the control of education completely in the hands of the State, and, so far as possible, make its character conform in spirit and purpose with that of the present form of Government. We are wont to lay great stress on the importance of public education in a free Republic, and though we never think of interfering with the school and colleges, or the universities, if they choose to call them so, of religious bodies, it might be different if the instructions of the people were largely in the hands of those who assiduously fostered views and convictions of hostility to the political institutions of the country.

Under the Empire, the religious associations in France were permitted to take a part in public education which they had never exercised before, and they are now claiming vested and prescriptive rights what they have been permitted to secure as an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the State. Clericalism was fostered by the Empire, but it is not in harmony with the spirit of the Republic, and that something should be done to curtail its power and the testimony before the Commissioners who are now examining the subject is quite conflicting. In a general way, the sentiment appears to be as follows: The occupants or owners of large stores below the City Hall are many of them in favor of a road, even should it run on Fulton-avenue. On this avenue, beyond the City Hall, some occupants and owners are found favorable to the use of the avenue. Persons living or owning property in the outer wards are strongly supporting the roads. A somewhat similar feeling seems to exist on Myrtle-avenue, except that opposition on the line of the street is more general and more uniform. There is, of course, no doubt that a system of well-managed steam roads running from the Fulton Ferry in the three directions in which the City extends, charging low fares, and making frequent trips in the morning and evening, would be a great convenience for a large number of the residents of Brooklyn. But it does not follow that these roads should be allowed to occupy the principal avenues, or that the persons whose convenience would be served should be considered solely, or that the general benefit would justify the infliction of serious, uncompensated injury upon localities. Brooklyn is situated very differently from New-York. The street railways that concentrate at the Fulton Ferry are as numerous and crowded as those were formerly which start from the vicinity of the City Hall, New-York, but instead of taking roads which slowly diverge, as here, they spread out within a mile in a half dozen different directions, and their termini are anywhere from a mile to twelve miles apart. The overcrowding night and morning is very great and uncomfortable, but the time within which a seat cannot conveniently be found in the street cars within 15 or 20 minutes from the ferry is comparatively limited. There is no such body of unaccommodated or ill-accommodated travel as there was in this City before the steam roads were built. There is no such general interest in rapid transit to be satisfied there as there was here. Though the interest is unquestionably great, it is only reasonable that its limits should be borne in mind, and that it should not be allowed to exact too great sacrifices.

Fully one-half of the youth of France are educated by the religious orders. Of the orders which have no legal authorization or status, the Jesuits have 27 colleges, the Marists 22, and others 40. These 89 institutions give a classical and scientific education to about 19,500 youth. The Jesuits have nearly a thousand teachers in these colleges, and the other unrecognized orders a still larger number. The recognized religious communities are 28 in number, and have 768 colleges and 2,443 schools of lower grade, and 22,769 teachers. In the elementary schools of the country there are 13,000 men and 59,000 women engaged in teaching, who belong to the religious orders of one stripe or another. In short, public education is virtually in their hands. The reform proposed is introduced in three measures, which have been laid before the Chamber of Deputies. Two of these proposed from M. JULES FERRY, the Minister of Public Instruction. The first proposes to reconstitute the Council of Superior Instruction, eliminating the Clerical element and making it purely a State body, composed of persons connected with the University. The second is the act regarding superior instruction, which is destined to create a lively agitation.

The two features which are the main points of attack are those restoring to the State the exclusive power of conferring university degrees, and prohibiting any one who belongs to a non-authorized religious community from taking part in public or free teaching, or directing "an educational establishment of any kind whatever." In the preamble to this act, M. FERRY says that the Government, "seeking to reconstitute the patrimony of the State in educational matters, proposes to recognize and carry out one of the oldest and soundest of the principles of our public law, and, in the name of the Republic, to take a measure before which the traditional Monarchy did not recoil fifty years ago." He further says that these unauthorized religious communities are in a "state of perpetual defiance of law," and that liberty of education, which does not exist for foreigners, ought not to be allowed to an order that is "essentially foreign both by the nature and object of its

doctrines and the residence and authority of its chiefs."

The third measure to which we have referred is that introduced in the Chamber by M. PAUL BERT, one of the most distinguished Professors of the University. It deals with elementary instruction, and aims at dispensing with teaching by members of the religious orders in the public schools of lower grade. They now furnish almost the entire personnel of competent instructors, and in order to prepare material for gradually replacing them, it is proposed to establish a public normal school in every department in France. It is plain that a pretty thorough revolution in the direction of lay instruction and secular education under the authority of the State is contemplated in these measures, and it is but natural that they should arouse the fierce opposition of the Clericals, who will not fail to construe the movement into a persecution of the Church and of religion, and to characterize it as godless and wicked.

A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

Thirty-five Democratic conspirators met the other night in the humble cabin of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT. Having assembled in the kitchen, noses were counted, Mr. BRAS BROOKS solemnly acting as talemant. The exquisite and magic number of thirty-five being complete, the party descended the cellar stairs to stow music. It was a weird and awful spectacle. Mr. BELMONT led the column, a lighted tallow-dip in his hand. Lieut.-Gov. DORSEIMER, a trifle paler than usual, but as magnificent and as handsome as ever, followed close behind. The rear was brought up by JOHN KELLY, who wore war-paint and feathers. The party being in the cellar, the generous host secured the doors and produced pipes and soda-water. "WATTSERSON sent it to me," he whispered, and he told me that it was brewed in the Blue Grass region, was hid in a hedge, never paid no taxes, and, as *Chang Fergieson* remarked when he chawed *Billy Estiff's* ears off, it wouldn't hurt a *Republie*. They raised their tin cups to their lips, and DORSEIMER hoarsely said, "Confusion to TILDEN!" The convulsions were complete, except that JOHN KELLY, who had been sitting on a kit of salt mackerel, insisted on being assigned to the coal-bin. "Ho object evidently is to place the control of education completely in the hands of the State, and, so far as possible, make its character conform in spirit and purpose with that of the present form of Government. We are wont to lay great stress on the importance of public education in a free Republic, and though we never think of interfering with the school and colleges, or the universities, if they choose to call them so, of religious bodies, it might be different if the instructions of the people were largely in the hands of those who assiduously fostered views and convictions of hostility to the political institutions of the country."

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After all, it was a melancholy conspiracy. Each of the thirty-five conspirators recalled the time when he had flung up his cap for TILDEN, and had hurrahed for the Sage of Gramercy Park as loudly as any of them. Now they were met to "get rid of the old man." GEORGE M. BEBBE, in his impulsive mood, bounded to the head of a barrel and said: "But who shall bell the cat?" A silence fell upon the assembly. The tallow-dip burned blue, and the thirty-five conspirators looked apprehensively about the cellar, as if expecting that the apparition of TILDEN would start out from the dim recesses of the potato-bin. "He has put HUBERT O. TAMPSON into poor GUMBERTON'S place," huskily whispered JOHN KELLY, wiping the red ochre and perspiration from his brow, and the Swt says that he intends to put the whole Bureau of Nincompoops into the Police Department, as well as into the Department of Charities and Corrections." Said AUGUST SCHELL, "This sort of thing must be stopped." "But who shall bell the cat?" asked the irrepressible BEBBE. Lieut.-Gov. DORSEIMER arose in his magnificence and made a speech. There are few occasions on which the Lieutenant-Governor cannot make a speech. This was not one of them. He spoke long and well, as is his wont. He said it was notorious that ROBINSON was TILDEN'S choice for Governor. If ROBINSON was renominated, TILDEN was lodged. This would imply, by all rules of logic, rhetoric, and political usage, the nomination of TILDEN for the Presidency in 1880. TILDEN could not carry New-York. [Cries of "Hear, hear" from JOHN KELLY'S mackerel barrel.] If the Democracy do not carry New-York, argued the elegant Lieutenant-Governor, they may as well go out of business. If the party renominates ROBINSON for Governor, it must renominate TILDEN for President; and if it renominates TILDEN, the day is lost. The old man must be got rid of. "But who shall bell the cat?" asked BEBBE, gloomily.

The world now knows, although the *World* was not invited into the conspiracy, how this conference ended. It was decided to ask HORATIO SEYMOUR to bell the cat. The plotters "in the cellarage," as *Hamlet* says, resolved to drag SEYMOUR from the privacy into which he has withdrawn himself. They agreed that he should no longer repeat, in the seclusion of his cell, the wicked deeds which he wrought in the hot distemper of his blood, when he was younger and the civil war was raging. "Let SEYMOUR bell the cat," said each man, hoarsely, and the thirty-five conspirators extended their hands over the now empty nail-peg in which WATTSERSON'S soda-water had been incensed, and swore—roundly. The conspirators ascended the cellar stairs, one by one. One by one, they were let out at the back-door by their hospitable entertainer, who counted his spoons, and went fearfully to bed to dream of "laying out" TILDEN in 1880. The magnificent DORSEIMER, as he passed out into the night, turned up his coat-collar, like the *First Conspirator* in "Julius Caesar," winked softly to himself, and murmured: "I was not born yesterday."

He knew that SEYMOUR was permanently afflicted with dry-rot, and was as good as dead. Next morning, the innocent and confiding old person who lives in Gramercy Park unfolded his copy of THE TIMES, and after reading an article entitled "A Democratic Conference," he said to his bad young nephew, with a simple and plaintive smile, "They think they will set rid of me, do they? It is very

naughty of them, my nephew." Here he winked with his left eye. "I have got a mortgage on this party, and I mean to foreclose it in 1880. And they think to cheat a poor, simple old man out of his mortgage, do they?" And the sage put his handkerchief over his head, while the bad young man wrote out a fresh letter of instructions (in cipher) to the Nincompoops to push things.

The British have met with another disaster in Zululand. Though of much less magnitude than the slaughter at Isandula, it points as clearly to the existence of recklessness and incapacity in the conduct of the campaign. A detachment of 1,200 men of the Eightieth Regiment, in charge of a convoy of supplies, was attacked by 4,000 Zulus, and but 40 of them were able to make good their retreat to the point whence they had set out. Evidently, the laid military preparation necessary in the South African bush has not yet been fully impressed on the mind, either of Lord CHELMSFORD or his subordinates. The same lamentable incapacity to discover either the whereabouts or the strength of the enemy, which was the cause of the first disaster to the British arms, seems to have rendered the second possible. The British Government assumed a very serious responsibility in yielding to the Horse Guards and Court influence which worked for the retention of Lord CHELMSFORD in the command. The result, therefore, be a severe blow to the prestige of the Ministry than its intrinsic magnitude might otherwise warrant.

The dog show at Gilmore's Garden, the third given by the Westminster Kennel Club, of this city, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Between 900 and 1,000 dogs of high and low degree, mostly well-bred ones, however, from pointers and setters, dear to every humanist's heart, all through the list of household pets to incorporeal mastiffs, bays and other noble founders, and humane St. Bernards, who vie with their guardian monks in works of mercy amid the eternal storms and avalanches of the Alps, are on exhibition. Many of the sporting dogs show that beauty of form and that peculiar action which only belong to a high bred animal. It is to be regretted, however, that there was not a more rigidly established as to pedigrees. Perhaps the managers and, may be, the judges, were correctly informed as to the breeding of all the dogs on exhibition. But the general public should also be furnished with the same information. For the pedigree, and the more this liking is catered to, in the case of blooded animals, both on the turf and in the field, the better for out-door sports generally. No pointer, setter, retriever, mastiff, blood-bound, bulldog, terrier, spaniel, greyhound, or other blooded canine, should be without its accompanying printed pedigree; how else can some of us tell the good ones from the mongrels, the Laveracks, the Settons, or the Sensations, from the shabby things that know no parentage?

If HORACE GREELEY has had any knowledge of occurrences in this world since he quitted it, he must have been amazed at the changes in things of which he once formed a conspicuous part. Nothing, we imagine, could have surprised him more than the return, with interest, of the money he had lent to CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT. Long before his death he had not regarded that loan, or rather series of loans, as anything but a permanent, though non-productive investment. And yet it is, we believe, the only successful transaction of the kind that has ever occurred. From his farm at Chappaqua, which he had expected nothing, his expectations have been substantially realized. His *Trilbion* stock, yielding him a regular though varying income up to the time of his death, has not paid a dollar of dividend since, and given no interest of any kind. But CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT'S debt, which he had charged in his mental ledger to profit and loss, and he had scores of the loans he was continually making to Tom, Dick, and Harry, is handed over to his daughter, who has also dismissed the matter actively from their minds. HORACE GREELEY was wont to say, "Nobody ever pays me. But it isn't any disappointment. I never expect anybody to pay me." It is hardly probable that he would have looked to CORNELIUS J. as a shining exception. He was somewhat erratic son of the Commodore is better than many people had believed. He had, we hear, gone through bankruptcy, and after having done so, he renewed the notes he had given to the chief of the *Trilbion* and handed them to his daughters. He has always declared he would stand by his word when he had the means, and he has kept his word.

While many members of the Bonaparte family attained longevity, not one of them approached the late MME. PATTERSON-BONAPARTE in this regard except the mother of the late Grand Duke of Baden. She was a Corsican, beautiful and pious; was married to CARLO BONAPARTE—her maiden name was MARIA LETIZIA ROMALINO—at the age of 17, and became the mother of 13 children, although her husband died 18 years after their union. Five of her offspring died in infancy, but the others became distinguished through their all-conquering grasp of power. No woman of modern times has had so kindly and princely an issue. There were, in the order of birth, JOSEPH, King of Spain; NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French; LOUIS, Prince of Capri; MARIA ANNA, afterwards Grand Duchess of Baden; and CHARLES, Duke of Parma. The late MME. PATTERSON-BONAPARTE was a woman of great spirit and energy, and she was a devoted mother. 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 Mr. D. H. LAURENT
 LAURENT COMIC OPERA COMPANY
 Gilbert and Sullivan's Sparkling Opera
H. M. S. PINAFORE
 and
TRIAL BY JURY.
EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ees—Admission, 50 cents; reserved
seats, 75 cents; children, 25 cents.
Preparation for Early Representation
A. FA
ERLY'S LYCEUM THEAT
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
ERLY.....Proprietor and
LE PETIT DUG,
by the
TES ENGLISH COMIC OPERA O
DAY April 9 SPECIAL MATIN

ed Educated Thoroughbred
Kentucky
Horses.

THE DOG SHOW.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and
April 8, 9, 10, and 11.
annual Dog Show of the Westminster
The largest exhibition of sporting
world. Open from 8 A. M. until 10

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
LEARN TO SWIM.
 Being formed every day during the
 PARK BATHS, 59th-st. and 7th-
 temperature, 80°. Ladies, 9 till 2.
 Miss Kate Bennett and Sisters. G
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
 F BROS.' spectacular production o
 BLACK CROOK

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Magnificent Scenery; Immense Ballet.
MINNIE SWAYZE, PUBLIC
Teacher of Elocution, No. 318 East 1
LECTURES.
C. HOLLOWAY, CHICKERILL
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, next.
DAY BRONTE Admission, inclu

ANNIVERSARIES.
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK will be held
at the First Church, Madison-av., on THURSDAY
at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Interesting
services will be held.

WORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY
 The thirty-third anniversary of the New York Bible Society will be held at the same place, on **THURSDAY, April 10th**, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. **JOHN P. NEWMAN**, and **ELLYN D. BEVAN, D. D.**, will also

FINE ARTS.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
AT THE KURTZ GALLERY,
284-st., Madison-square,
MOST IMPORTANT PAINTING
THE AMERICAN COLLECTION.
CONTRIBUTIONS ONLY FROM
young artists of this City, comprising
EXEMPLES of Huntington, Eastman
W. Hart, Colman, Homer, B.

W. M. F. H. de Haas, Bristol
May, Quartley, Tait, Moran, Tiff
Mr. Smilla, T. L. Smith, Hubbard
Story, and many others, to be
a, solely for account of the artist
(DAY) EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8
from 9 A. M. till sale.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY CASH OFFER
 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, \$750.
 first-class new upright and square
 \$45 per month; Installments cash
 down, full 7-octave upright, \$125.
SMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near
 Broadway.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE
 ENCLAVE & MILNE, No. 413 EAST 29
 NEW-YORK, April 1.

PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
between the undersigned, as well as
freestons, under the firm name
CLARE, is dissolved by mutual con-
CLARE will sign in liquidation.
JAMES SINCLAIR
ALEXANDER

INSTRUCTION.
PER SCHOOL YEAR, BOOKS INCLUDED.—No extra charges. Both advanced and backward pupils; 10 teachers, all men, and all sciences, Scientific, and Classical courses. Lectures, illustrated by the best, recommended by Bayard Taylor, Wood Gov. Romé, Judge Van Houten.

CHILD, D. D., Sec. for children, (including vacation), and 1867-1868.
HIS C. SHOETLIDGE, (Harvard) Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia.
COLLEGE (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND
INSTITUTE receives pupils
for instruction and Boarding
for \$5 a week. Teachers
employed after June 16. ALONZO H. ROSE
ROCKLAND COLLEGE

TEACHERS.

GLADY, WINNING A HOME
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE CANDIDATES OF 1880.

THE MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS IN FAVOR OF GRANT.

THE DEMOCRACY GENERALLY PREPARING TO ACCEPT TILDEN.

VIEW OF BOTH PARTIES IN EVERY STATE OF THE UNION—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FOR GRANT—CONFIDENTIAL DEMANDS AROUSE AN IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT FOR THE MAN WHO WHIPPED THEM FOURTEEN YEARS AGO—TILDEN TO BE FORCED UPON THE DEMOCRATS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR PREFERENCES—THE "BAR" BALANCES THE OTHERS, AND THEY WILL TAKE HIM.

We publish this morning reports showing the state and tendency of public opinion throughout the Union upon the choice of candidates most likely to be made by the Republican and Democratic Parties for the Presidential campaign of 1880. We have information from every State in the Union, gathered by more than 170 correspondents, stationed at from one to nineteen points in each State. Each correspondent covered a large field, including many important centers of political thought and discussion. It is safe to say that the 32 columns of reports which THE TIMES gives this morning reflect the popular sentiment at nearly 1,000 different localities, pretty evenly distributed over the whole geographical extent of the country. The letters come from intelligent men of both political parties, from lawyers, editors and trained newspaper reporters, from college professors, from politicians, State and municipal officers, literary and business men—from all classes and vocations which give opportunity for familiarity with the currents of thought and feeling. In localities where the Republican Party was known to be divided on certain issues, either personal or otherwise, a correspondent from each side was chosen, so that there might be no doubt as to the perfect impartiality of the judgment. Our correspondents do not give their individual views, simply, but the preferences expressed by the people of their section. The results point unmistakably to the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Republicans, and of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats. The vast preponderance of Republican sentiment in favor of Gen. Grant leaves all other candidates hopelessly in the rear. Many Republicans who are personally opposed to his nomination, confess that his name is almost the only one mentioned in their vicinity. It will be seen by the facts and figures we present that, were the Republican National Convention to be held at once, Gen. Grant would receive the vote of every State, except Maine, Nevada, and Oregon, and possibly California. It is clearly apparent, from the tone of the letters, that the movement in favor of Gen. Grant originates with the masses, and not with the politicians, while Mr. Tilden is being forced upon the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders and his agents. Senator Blaine seems to have seriously injured his standing among the Republican masses by his advocacy of the Anti-Chinese bill.

It may be stated generally that out of 157 points from which advice have been received, Gen. Grant is the expressed choice of 130, Senator Blaine 10, and that Messrs. Washburne, Garfield, Sherman, Conkling, Edmunds, and Chandler follow in the order named. The Democrats in 98 of the 157 districts prefer Tilden, Thurman comes next with 23 districts, Bayard with 11, and Hendricks and Hancock bring up the rear. Tilden, if the Democratic Convention were held to-morrow, seems sure of the votes of not less than 91 of the 38 States.

THE RESULT SUMMARIZED.

Maine.—Public sentiment in Maine has not yet been shaped and settled by serious thought and discussion, but its drift is already apparent in both political parties. The reaction against the policy of the present Administration sets in the direction of Gen. Grant, but the local partiality for Senator Blaine—coupled with some dislike of the precedent of a third term—inclines a majority of the Republicans of the State to favor his nomination. The controlling elements of the Democratic Party look upon Tilden as their strongest man; the name of Thurman is mentioned by the Greenback wing.

New-Hampshire.—The Democrats of New-Hampshire appear to have settled already upon Tilden, and very few of them will look further for a candidate. The Republican leaders and masses are almost equally unanimous for Grant, though a Keene correspondent says Blaine and Zachariah Chandler divide the popular favor with him, the latter's speech on Jeff. Davis finding wide approval.

Vermont.—There are few elements of doubt as to the position of the two parties in Vermont, and they are growing fewer every day. Mr. Blaine stood strong with the Republicans of the State in 1876, but he has outlived their loyalty to him by his views on the Chinese question, which are opposite to theirs. Mr. Edmunds is respected for his abilities and loved as a son of Vermont, but Republicans recognize the impossibility of nominating him. The leaders of the way for Gen. Grant and his second question, is the first choice of the Vermont Republicans. Mr. Tilden's money and some other qualities not mentioned give him an evident preponderance with the Democrats.

Massachusetts.—The people of the Bay State are fond of talk, and like to look at all sides of a question; so, while they have been actively discussing the merits of candidates, neither party has reached a general agreement. Still, amid all this uncertainty, the names of Grant and Tilden stand forth with pre-eminence. Some Democrats, Republicans oppose Grant, and the leaders of the "Young Republicans" elsewhere look upon him with disfavour, but they mention no other candidate with enough warmth of advocacy to give his name any prominence. But when the Democratic Party in town is asked to name a candidate, a considerable majority of them choose Mr. Tilden in 1880.

Maine.—Grant is the first choice of the Republicans of the State, and Blaine is the first choice of the Democrats. The latter are divided on the issue of the Chinese question, and the former are divided on the issue of the Anti-Chinese bill.

is a widely-prevalent idea that he is needed as a corrective to the present Administration. Mr. Blaine is the favorite with a smaller number, and the names of less prominent candidates, like Edmunds and Conkling, are occasionally mentioned. Bayard is respected by the Democrats, Hendricks and Thurman would be if they held sound views on finance, but probably Tilden is most talked about.

Connecticut.—At the points from which our advice comes, Tilden has the lead with the Democrats. His strength with the masses, who have an eye on the "bar," would force the moral and aristocratic class to swallow him, although they might otherwise prefer Bayard. With the Republicans in New-Haven and its vicinity Mr. Blaine's name is strongest, though the way matters are going at Washington brings Gen. Grant to the minds of the voters. Elsewhere in the State Grant is mentioned first.

New-Jersey.—Some diversity of view is reported from this State, in both parties. At Trenton, Newark, Paterson, and Vineland the weight of Republican opinion is in favor of Grant, but prominent mention is made of the names of Blaine and Secretary Sherman. At all points heard of, the most common name mentioned is Tilden, but in some places the name of Tilden is looked upon as a necessity.

Pennsylvania.—We have advice from 15 sources in Pennsylvania, and their positive tone leaves no room for doubt as to who are the favorites of the two parties. From only two points do we hear of uncertainty; there Grant is mentioned by some, Blaine by others, and the masses have no particular choice. At all the other points Grant stands easily first. To the Democracy of the State, and the leaders of the movement for Tilden, the name of Grant is the only one mentioned in their vicinity. It will be seen by the facts and figures we present that, were the Republican National Convention to be held at once, Gen. Grant would receive the vote of every State, except Maine, Nevada, and Oregon, and possibly California. It is clearly apparent, from the tone of the letters, that the movement in favor of Gen. Grant originates with the masses, and not with the politicians, while Mr. Tilden is being forced upon the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders and his agents. Senator Blaine seems to have seriously injured his standing among the Republican masses by his advocacy of the Anti-Chinese bill.

Delaware.—The Democrats of Delaware are naturally unanimous for their "favorite son," Thomas F. Bayard. From one source we learn that, so far as can be ascertained, the choice of the Republicans would be Gen. Grant; another correspondent was unable to discover any marked preference of opinion.

Maryland.—Opinions vary in this State. But it is admitted that the nomination of Grant is desired by Republicans generally through the State. Tilden's stock is highest in Baltimore, and at Eastern and Denton, and their vicinity; at other points he is surpassed by Bayard or Thurman.

Virginia.—Thurman stands first in the affections of the Virginia Democrats, though Bayard and Grant are far with some of the leaders. But our Richmond correspondent says that if dire necessity compelled, Tilden would be swallowed, though with many reservations. The preponderance of Republican sentiment is for Gen. Grant. The colored men would vote for him almost unanimously, and the white ones generally, except in some sections where Blaine better meets their views.

West Virginia.—The Republicans are everywhere for Grant, and S. J. Tilden does not strike the Democratic masses as a model candidate, and a majority of them declare for Thurman.

North Carolina.—Thurman is the preference of the Democrats of North Carolina, but with most of them it is "anybody but Grant," and they are likely to acquiesce in the selection of their Northern brethren—even of Tilden, whom they dislike. Bayard finds favor in some sections. With both white and colored Republicans, at all points, Grant is the first and only choice.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto Democracy doesn't feel toward Mr. Tilden—one white-haired veteran actually uttered a painful language about him—but they would probably vote for him if nominated. They would more candidly support Thurman, Hendricks, or Bayard. Grant is in highest favor with the Republicans, but Blaine's name is mentioned, among both white and colored members of the party.

Georgia.—The Democrats would like Bayard or Thurman, but, as in other parts of the South, seem to have concluded that Tilden is to be forced on them, and they will support him unwillingly. Republican sentiment is evidently in favor of Grant, though Blaine, Edmunds, or Sherman are not without supporters.

Florida.—The Democrats of Florida declare for Grant. The Democrats are undecided and apathetic; they are willing that the North and West should name the candidate, and they will vote for him without any questions.

Alabama.—Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks divide the favor of the Democrats; but although the name of Tilden is by no means a tower of strength in Alabama, expediency might so far exalt it as to command the support of the party. Grant is everywhere the first choice with the Republicans, except in Mobile, and there it is admitted that his name would not excite enthusiasm such as one other candidate.

Mississippi.—The Democrats would like Thurman, Bayard, or Hendricks better than Tilden, but having concluded that he is to be nominated, they are preparing to support him with the best grace possible. Grant is evidently the favorite of the Republicans, though the names of Blaine and Sherman are mentioned, and our Holly Springs correspondent gives to the name of Senator Conkling a greater prominence than he does to the name of Tilden.

Louisiana.—From the acerbic and guarded statements of the Republicans of New-Orleans, it appears that Grant is the choice both of the leaders and masses; the feeling in his favor finds more decided expression elsewhere. Hancock, Thomas, or Hendricks are better thought of than Tilden, but should he be nominated, he would probably receive the votes of the Democrats.

Texas.—The names of Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks are often heard among the Democrats, and they command about an equal following. A suspicion prevails among some regretful Democrats that the name of Grant is the necessary evil of the hour. Grant's strength is steadily greater than any other candidate's, and in nearly all parts of the State he is unquestionably ahead in the polls.

Arkansas.—Already Mr. Grant is mentioned by the Republicans of Arkansas. The Democrats divide between Thurman and Hendricks, and a small number of them are for Tilden.

ultimately decide to support Tilden's candidacy, it will be because he is the most "available" man, or that they would tender the balm of sympathy for his grievous wounds, and not because they love him. Thurman, Hendricks, or Voorhees are more to their taste; at Memphis, they feel that he is wicked, but they know that he is rich. In no State in the Union is the movement to renounce Gen. Grant better or more unanimously supported by the Republican Party.

Missouri.—Thurman and Hendricks claim the allegiance of most of the Democrats, the division being about equal. Tilden would be swallowed by some on compulsion, but others would bolt his nomination. The Republican Party is almost solid for Grant.

Ohio.—There are so many "favorite sons" in Ohio that for either party to unite on one man would be base ingratitude to at least half a dozen others. So we hear that the Republicans talk much of Sherman and Garfield, while the Democrats prefer Grant. But each party feels, after all, that it has but one name to conjure with—Grant for the Republicans and Tilden for the Democrats. The improbability of carrying New-York with any of the home candidates is recognized by both parties.

Michigan.—The Republicans of Michigan hold their party together. The local leader for Senator Chandler has been greatly strengthened by his outspoken condemnation of the Southern scheme at the Capitol, but among all classes there are found ardent supporters of Grant, and his hold upon the people of the State is growing. To Mr. Tilden must be assigned the most promising following among the Democrats, though from one locality we hear that Bayard is the favorite, and at another point Thurman would be most satisfactory.

Indiana.—The situation in this State is easily summarized. The Democrats talk of Hendricks as a matter of duty, but they cherish delightful recollections of the golden campaign of 1876, when streams from the "bar" flowed all over the State, and they go in heart and soul for Tilden with a serene confidence in him and his tactics. Gen. Grant is undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans in every part of the State.

Illinois.—Gen. Grant is uppermost in the minds of the Republicans of Illinois. The strength of his candidacy is admitted by men who would oppose his nomination. None of the other proposed candidates are strong in the State. In some sections, notably Peoria, Hendricks is the favorite, and at another point Thurman would be most satisfactory.

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to a candidate in 1880 is governed largely by a determination that the mistake of Cincinnati shall not be repeated, and the weakness and vacillation of the present Administration are talked up and masses to insist upon a strong positive candidate in 1880. At this time ex-President Grant and Senator James G. Blaine are most prominently in the public mind, and their popular strength largely in their contrast with the accidental nominees of Cincinnati.

Connecticut.—At the points from which our advice comes, Tilden has the lead with the Democrats. His strength with the masses, who have an eye on the "bar," would force the moral and aristocratic class to swallow him, although they might otherwise prefer Bayard. With the Republicans in New-Haven and its vicinity Mr. Blaine's name is strongest, though the way matters are going at Washington brings Gen. Grant to the minds of the voters. Elsewhere in the State Grant is mentioned first.

New-Jersey.—Some diversity of view is reported from this State, in both parties. At Trenton, Newark, Paterson, and Vineland the weight of Republican opinion is in favor of Grant, but prominent mention is made of the names of Blaine and Secretary Sherman. At all points heard of, the most common name mentioned is Tilden, but in some places the name of Tilden is looked upon as a necessity.

Pennsylvania.—We have advice from 15 sources in Pennsylvania, and their positive tone leaves no room for doubt as to who are the favorites of the two parties. From only two points do we hear of uncertainty; there Grant is mentioned by some, Blaine by others, and the masses have no particular choice. At all the other points Grant stands easily first. To the Democracy of the State, and the leaders of the movement for Tilden, the name of Grant is the only one mentioned in their vicinity. It will be seen by the facts and figures we present that, were the Republican National Convention to be held at once, Gen. Grant would receive the vote of every State, except Maine, Nevada, and Oregon, and possibly California. It is clearly apparent, from the tone of the letters, that the movement in favor of Gen. Grant originates with the masses, and not with the politicians, while Mr. Tilden is being forced upon the people against their will by the efforts of their leaders and his agents. Senator Blaine seems to have seriously injured his standing among the Republican masses by his advocacy of the Anti-Chinese bill.

Delaware.—The Democrats of Delaware are naturally unanimous for their "favorite son," Thomas F. Bayard. From one source we learn that, so far as can be ascertained, the choice of the Republicans would be Gen. Grant; another correspondent was unable to discover any marked preference of opinion.

Maryland.—Opinions vary in this State. But it is admitted that the nomination of Grant is desired by Republicans generally through the State. Tilden's stock is highest in Baltimore, and at Eastern and Denton, and their vicinity; at other points he is surpassed by Bayard or Thurman.

Virginia.—Thurman stands first in the affections of the Virginia Democrats, though Bayard and Grant are far with some of the leaders. But our Richmond correspondent says that if dire necessity compelled, Tilden would be swallowed, though with many reservations. The preponderance of Republican sentiment is for Gen. Grant. The colored men would vote for him almost unanimously, and the white ones generally, except in some sections where Blaine better meets their views.

West Virginia.—The Republicans are everywhere for Grant, and S. J. Tilden does not strike the Democratic masses as a model candidate, and a majority of them declare for Thurman.

North Carolina.—Thurman is the preference of the Democrats of North Carolina, but with most of them it is "anybody but Grant," and they are likely to acquiesce in the selection of their Northern brethren—even of Tilden, whom they dislike. Bayard finds favor in some sections. With both white and colored Republicans, at all points, Grant is the first and only choice.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto Democracy doesn't feel toward Mr. Tilden—one white-haired veteran actually uttered a painful language about him—but they would probably vote for him if nominated. They would more candidly support Thurman, Hendricks, or Bayard. Grant is in highest favor with the Republicans, but Blaine's name is mentioned, among both white and colored members of the party.

Georgia.—The Democrats would like Bayard or Thurman, but, as in other parts of the South, seem to have concluded that Tilden is to be forced on them, and they will support him unwillingly. Republican sentiment is evidently in favor of Grant, though Blaine, Edmunds, or Sherman are not without supporters.

Florida.—The Democrats of Florida declare for Grant. The Democrats are undecided and apathetic; they are willing that the North and West should name the candidate, and they will vote for him without any questions.

Alabama.—Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks divide the favor of the Democrats; but although the name of Tilden is by no means a tower of strength in Alabama, expediency might so far exalt it as to command the support of the party. Grant is everywhere the first choice with the Republicans, except in Mobile, and there it is admitted that his name would not excite enthusiasm such as one other candidate.

Mississippi.—The Democrats would like Thurman, Bayard, or Hendricks better than Tilden, but having concluded that he is to be nominated, they are preparing to support him with the best grace possible. Grant is evidently the favorite of the Republicans, though the names of Blaine and Sherman are mentioned, and our Holly Springs correspondent gives to the name of Senator Conkling a greater prominence than he does to the name of Tilden.

Louisiana.—From the acerbic and guarded statements of the Republicans of New-Orleans, it appears that Grant is the choice both of the leaders and masses; the feeling in his favor finds more decided expression elsewhere. Hancock, Thomas, or Hendricks are better thought of than Tilden, but should he be nominated, he would probably receive the votes of the Democrats.

Texas.—The names of Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks are often heard among the Democrats, and they command about an equal following. A suspicion prevails among some regretful Democrats that the name of Grant is the necessary evil of the hour. Grant's strength is steadily greater than any other candidate's, and in nearly all parts of the State he is unquestionably ahead in the polls.

Arkansas.—Already Mr. Grant is mentioned by the Republicans of Arkansas. The Democrats divide between Thurman and Hendricks, and a small number of them are for Tilden.

California.—The situation in this State is easily summarized. The Democrats talk of Hendricks as a matter of duty, but they cherish delightful recollections of the golden campaign of 1876, when streams from the "bar" flowed all over the State, and they go in heart and soul for Tilden with a serene confidence in him and his tactics. Gen. Grant is undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans in every part of the State.

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the most available man. There is a strong undercurrent of popular sentiment which would erupt if properly managed for either Communist or Nationalist ends.

of blinding. During the past week not a few persons have spoken well of Gen. Garfield but all these

ple pronounces themselves "for the most available man, whoever that may be, and now it looks like Grant."

The leaders of the Democratic are at odds on several issues concerning their choice for a Presidential nominee. Speaker Randall and his following in the House support Clinton, while the more conservative wing of the party backs Bush. The House is also split on the sentiments of the election. Clinton is the favorite to win on account of many great loss, but more on the count of sympathy for his misfortune.

Mr. Tilden seems to have the masses of the Democracy at his back. The Eastern Army, the organ of "the Tenth Legion" Democracy of Northampton County, has pronounced strongly for him, and the feeling among "the untierified," rank and file, that he was chased out of the Presidency; that the income tax suit and the cipher telegram developments were political persecutions and failures; and then, too, his "bar of money" is regarded as very essential adjunct to a successful canvass. So

MILFORD, Penn., April 5.—The choice of the Democratic leaders and masses in this part of the State at this time is Samuel J. Tilden for President. The Democrats still cling to the belief that he was fairly elected, and unjustly "counted out." This belief, it is believed, will remain unchanged.

The choice of the Republican leaders is somewhat divided. Some strongly favor U. S. Grant; others would like to see Blaine get the nomination, while not a few talk earnestly of Conkling. The masses of the Republican Party appear to have no particular

choice. Ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is

strong favorite with a few in Pike County.

MAUCH CHUNG, Penn., April 5.—Among Republicans in this part of the State there is no question but that Gen. Grant is the first choice for President by a large majority. Mr. Blaine has and has many friends, but the action of the Demo-

cratic Congress and the attitude of the party generally call for a man whose good qualities are known, and in whom the people have confidence when danger is from the Southward. Senator Edmunds's name is mentioned by some sensible men who acknowledge that his nomination is impossible. Republicans are intensely disappointed and angry at the South, and, almost to a man, opponents of third term and all, would regard Grant's nomination with enthusiasm.

The choice of the Democratic masses in this region is the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks. Gen. McCallahan has a few friends. Many Democrats do not

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 5.—Grant has the almost unanimous choice of the leaders and the masses of the Republican Party in this section as his first choice, but a "second choice" is also made. The Democrats are about as unanimous in favor of Tilden as the Republicans are for Grant. There are a few who, disgusted by the duper revelations, say about evenly divided upon Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks.

The drift of feeling in legislative circles is shown in the results of the investigations of the Telegraph of 78 Representative State Senators and Representatives, 44 favored Grant and 14 Blaine; 13 had no decided; the 8 others advocated the claims of Edmunds, Cameron, Garfield, Hartcraft, Conkling, Hayes, and Sherman. The Democratic legislation stood: Tilden, 29.5; Russell, 6; McClellan, 3; Nelson,

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 5.—The universal opinion throughout this county among the Republicans is in favor of U. S. Grant for President next year. While J. G. Blaine has many warm supporters about here, there is a lukewarmness about that shows he has not the strength of Grant. Con-
fidence in Grant is universal. This county can safely lay down as for U. S. Grant without a dissenting voice.

The Democracy are very reluctant upon the subject. The ex-Chairman of County Committee at present thinks S. J. Tilden the most available candidate, and is anxious of his being a good organizer and having the necessary wealth at his command to aid in cases of emergency. The present Chairman and other prominent Democrats agree that Tilden seems to be the coming man. There seems to be a warm feeling springing up for Senator Thurman, and some of his ever-enthusiastic friends feel confident that he is the coming man. There is no doubt that S. J. Tilden would be the favorite. Gen. Hancock as Senator Bayard are spoken of, but not with strength as yet. The feeling throughout this section among prominent Democrats can be put down at present for S. J. Tilden as first choice and Senator Thurman for second.

on the Presidential question for so early in the campaign. Few Democrats talk of any other ticket for the campaign of 1880 than the old one—Tilden and Hendricks—and their nomination seems to be expected with confidence. This sentiment has its growth, not in any personal regard for the two men or either of them, but in a belief that they were fairly elected in 1876, and that in losing their offices the Democratic Party sustained a loss which can only be recovered by re-electing them in 1880. Some of the best-informed politicians in the party

However, express doubt whether the Family Name Bill will pass. "I don't think it will pass next year as they are now. They see in the Wall and the House-Randall fight over the Speakerhip of the nation, and the House of Representatives, an indication that the Speaker will not oppose Tillam and try to carry his bill. State Wallace will not oppose, probably one with him. I don't think it will pass and I don't think it will pass in the first. It is thought that he can more easily win for Tillam; he is suspected of having managed the defeat of Allen in Ohio in 1875, and in that case he would not be so sure of his ground."

The sentiment of the majority of Republicans here is unsympathetic for Grant. Blaine was mentioned as a favorite until recently; but his course in the Forty-third Congress, particularly on the Anti-Slavery Bill, has caused him to forfeit their esteem. "I don't think he will be elected," says one of our prominent men, "and I don't think he would support him now if Grant were entirely out of the question. President Hayes's vacillating policy and the arrogant tone of the Southern members in Congress have alarmed the Republicans here, and while many of them may say they do not administer to the people, they are not so sure of their own ground."

bis to them at the head of the party next year, all admit that no such man is in view; that Grant is the strongest man available, both in personal character and in political standing; that his Southern policy is the one to be approved, and that, therefore, they will heartily support him. These views are expressed not merely by active politicians, but by many usually indifferent to politics.

are thinking people of the country, who regard him as the only man with which the Republican Party will be victorious. Blaine is much admired by great many of our people, but they nearly all think that he is not popular enough now to put at the head of a ticket when it is so important to win. The source on the Ohio question has made him very popular with many people. The majority of members of the Legislature from this county are in Green. Senator Ames H. Mylin when asked his position said, "Green, or Blaine, but I don't know."

favor of Tilden and unflinchingly against Tamm.

INDIANA.

DEMOCRATS WILL ACCEPT TILDEN—GRANT
LEADING AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Ind. April 5. (The Demo-

of Indians are, and will be, for Thomas A. Hendricks as their candidate. That is, the State will vote for him in the National Convention, and even tend to a reasonable degree to secure his nomination. The Democratic party in Indiana, and Indiana Democracy will cast its large and enthusiastic vote as for Mr. Hendricks. Every Democratic assembly Mr. Hendricks as a political necessity. Therefore, if any, for him because of any real love or affection. He could not, at any time, evoke the enthusiasm from the masses that Daniel Voorhees could. He could not, at any time, excite the enthusiasm of his party steadily to put him forward as the representative man. Within the past few months, and particularly since the assembling of the Legislature, Mr. Hendricks's strength has perceptibly diminished. Such old wheel-horses of the party as Senator Reeve, of Marquette County; Whitcomb, of Laporte; Sen. Jones, of Adams; and Sen. Hendricks, of Hamilton, have retired. Bright, Gay, Foster, and who for years

are shared under the Hendricks receipt, have been
 the cause of the success of the Republican
 Struggle as it may seem, the heart and enthusiasm
 Indiana Democracy are for Tilden, despite his
 low-money notions. Tilden led the Indiana Demo-
 crats to nominate him for Governor in 1864, and
 1860. More favored more freely than had been
 before, and the promises were even more prodigious
 on the reality. It is believed that Mr. Tilden has
 three notions; that on the first he was created
 by the people; that on the second, 1860, is
 in the nature of a necessity and a vindication, while
 by his election will be a piece of poetic jus-
 tice. The Indiana Democracy for Hendricks
 is a small party; what that is done, the State of
 Indiana in convention will go for Mr. Tilden and
 his cause "bar!"

So far as the Republican sentiment of the State is
 concerned it is largely for Grant at present; but it
 is in a plastic condition, ready to be molded into
 shape by the logic of events for the man who can
 best defeat the Democratic Party. It would not be
 surprising if the Republican way of thinking were
 to be changed, as one meets them, it is now for Gen.
 Grant, and the reason is universally the same.
 The South has brought forward its Southern
 States, and the North has its Northern

Democracy has crinined a determination to render of effect the war amendments. The people recognize that the triumph of the Democracy of to-day means the triumph of the same spirit that was rife in the country anterior to 1860, no matter in what new clothes it may be dressed. The great majority of Republicans think no further than this, and so they feel that by incoercible logic the central figure in the great conflict at armistice the Northern side must be main their leader in the new contest. Then there will be a great many of the intelligent conservatives

business men of the State who feel that Gen. Grant's administration was firmly upon the side of financial and commercial soundness. And in the midst of the heavy rumbles and echoes of social agitation. (Chicago, our near neighbor on the north, casting 11,000 votes this week for a Commune municipal ticket.)

There are not a few who are quite ready to hail the demand of repeal "a strong government," with all the term implies. But the real strength of the Grant Government in Indiana is the reconstruction of the "Lost Cause" in the shape of the contest between State and national sovereignty, now so fiercely raging in Congress. But so far as Indiana is concerned, it is a great mistake to say that Grant's candidacy is favored only by those who form the political rings of various kinds, and who expect to reap the benefit from his election. He is, the un-

substant choices of a large majority of the quiet, unobtrusive men of the Republican Party; and what noticeable, some of his strongest supporters now

and one of the quietest, yet most thoughtful men in the State: "Gen. Grant's administration was the best the country has ever known since the days of Washington. What faults he had were personal faults, and he had many of them. He is one of the greatest, as well as one of the smallest, men America has ever produced."

who doubt the propriety of Grant's candidacy, not from any personal dislike of him or disregard of his administration, but because they fear the evil effect

upon the national life by breaking over the unwritten law, and giving the Presidency, with its immense power and patronage, to any man for a third term. This class object that by the very acceptance of the place, or the evincing of a willingness to accept it, Gen. Grant would show that he is too ambitious and insatiable of authority to be a safe man to trust. But all Republicans are for a firm unyield-

man as their next candidate. The choice of those who do not favor Grant is divided between Sherman, Garfield, and Washburne. Blaine and McKim have no special admirers in Indiana, particularly the latter. He was popular for a little while after the last New-York election, but his subsequent conduct disgraced the Republicans of this state. Blaine would be cheerfully accepted as the candidate, but his nomination would not be desired by Indiana. Sherman would be very acceptable, but there is fear that the money question is not yet well enough settled to render his candidature possible. All things considered, Indiana Republicans would be satisfied with Washburne, believing him to

an available man, and one entirely fitted for the presidency. But as things are now, Gen. Grant is the choice of the large majority, but not so decidedly so as to prevent fair consideration of the objections to his nomination, nor quick and ready acquiescence in the candidacy of any other who may be

...specially pointed out by events or called by the au-

FOET WAYNE, Ind., April 5.—In this part of the State the Democrats are very largely in the majority, and they are very generally looking forward to 1880 with serene confidence as to the result. At least three-fourths of the Democrats here ant-

ally desire Mr. Tilden's renomination. Many are open and undisguised in advocating his claims, possibly a bare majority of those who express themselves are ostensibly for Hendricks; but most of them ever, at every opportunity, that Tilden is their second choice, and really they seem to take a more real interest in their "second" than in their first choice." Of course, a feeling of State pride dictates a professed preference for Hendricks by many who show too plainly that they are really for Tilden. Little outspoken Democratic hostility to

Tilden can be found, although Hendricks has not a few influential and bitter antagonists among Democrats of his own State. Another reason why Tilden is strong with the In-

ana Democrats is the fact that even the warmest and most sincere friends of Hendricks realize and privately admit that he has no chance for the nomination, and that his only hope for a political future depends upon the nomination of the old ticket, which will give him a good prospect for 1894, and the certainty, in the not improbable event of Tilden's death, of making a splendid record in another year for

Byard has many admirers among Indiana Democrats, and so has Serrano. They are regarded as

ter men than Tilden, but neither of them is considered so available. Many leading Democrats would prefer Bayard and McDonald to Tilden and Hendricks, and a few have a faint hope that McDonald may prove the dark horse for the first place on the ticket. Thurman, Pendleton, and McClellan have his adherents, but they are neither numerous nor influential. To such as Tilden is the

The Republicans are showing up wonderfully of

and display a feeling of quiet confidence which is in marked contrast to their gloomy forebodings of a year ago. There is certainly very

...entirely inevitable, and he will be cheerfully sup-
ported. The general feeling among Indi-

the party in these words: "We don't want Gracie

every Republican man in the State." Gen. Garfield
will make the most powerful candidate ever met

now planned, and Mr. Holmes Morgan says that he under a pledge of secrecy not to divulge his name until all arrangements are completed. The house will be thoroughly remodeled, and the purchase will expend about \$20,000 in making the alterations he desires. Vice-General Quinn represented the Church in the sale of the property, and is said to have displayed thorough business ability in the matter.

Defective Police arrangements for the collection of fines

Union Lab. Pils. and Chinese Ambassador, at
gate; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; ex-
Gov. Henry McCall, of South Island; ex-Congress-
man Thomas C. Mann, of Oregon; and Andrew W.
Hanna, of Philadelphia, N. Y.; Allen Bureau, of Wy-
oming; Isaac V. Ballou Jr., of Connecticut, N. Y.;
William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn.; and the Pres-
ident's family.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE POLICE AND FIRE BOARDS A TIE.

Defective Police arrangements for the collection of election returns, or unusually slow election clerks, kept anxious crowds at all the political centers in Jersey city till the gray of dawn yesterday morning, awaiting information as to the results of the charter elections. For a week or more there has been promise of large Republican gains. The mood of the "outs" and the last hopeful of "ins" thought these might be handsomely rewarded for giving the control of the local government to the party they had so long opposed.

The main interest centered in the result of the elections for Aldermen and Police Commissioners and the Fire Board. The Republicans could hope for the tie in the Fire Board or Board of Works was a tie. The members of the Alder Board previously are all Democrats, and the Police Board has been a tie since the election of the members of the Fire Board two of the three will

held over were Democrats. That party were sure meeting the third Democratic in the Second District. But in the other two boards the Republican position was greater than present. In the Board of Public Works the four Democrats and two Republicans would thus form four Democratic and two Republican wards hold over. It was conceded by all sides that the Third, Fifth, and Sixth District would return Republican Aldermen. The Democrats were sure, on the other hand, of only the Second District. As the election drew near the First or Fourth District to the their opponents and carry both to retain control of the board. As o'clock in the morning, and later, no returns had been received from the Fourth, and the excitement increased as it was known that the Second District. The struggle there had been over a loose issue more than over a political one. It was a late night of the fight, which has so long excited Washingtonians, and the result was decided at the Railroad Bridge, at the foot of Washington street. Alderman Lewis, who had been elected to Congress, came down here, and the people every man looking to the consummation of his desire to see Lewis elected to Congress. The new men in politics, refused to pledge himself for against the project. The sugar-house, and others, however, were ready to back him.

[illegible]

and after that they came in with aggravating solo notes.

The evening City Clerk Scott had received all the returns from the election officers. On their face Doug (Dem.) beats Allen (Rep.) for Alderman by 29 votes; Otto Meyer (Rep.) beats Powell (Dem.) for Police Commissioner by 10 votes; and Otto Meyer (Rep.) beats Smith (Dem.) for Board member by 17 votes. It was noted that the canvassers may be expected to decide who is the winner. Powell's defeat, with the election of Meyer, would mean the loss of the Democratic majority of Smith (Dem.) in the First, makes the board a tie. It is said that the probable result of this election will be the resignation of Mayor Van Ness as President of the board, to the appointment of M. J. Westmonia, the present President of the board, as president, and the appointment of James Murphy, who now runs the department, to the position of Inspector.

The board also may be a tie. Roe (Rep.) has elected in the Fifth District over Windecker (Dem.) by a very handsome majority. As reported yesterday, the vote stands as follows: Roe (Rep.) 68, Windecker (Rep.) 50, and Lester (Rep.) from the third, with the large majority received by any candidate on either ticket.

In the Sixth District the Republicans elect Vreeland in the Sixth and Van Kenner in the Fifth to the Board of Works.

to hold over are Democrats.

The majorities are as follows:

First District—Democrat (Dem.), 37; Republican (Rep.), 13.
Payne, (Rep.), 373; Dorn, (Dem.), 140; Fisher, (Dem.) 519; Reid, (Rep.), 698.

Second District—First District Smith, (Dem.) 28; Third, Brown, (Rep.), 370; Fourth, Meyers, (Rep.) 370.

Third Commissioner—Second District, McCarty, (Rep.), 373; First District, Smith, (Dem.), 519; (Rep.), 141.

Fourth District—Fourth District, Van, (Dem.) 373; Van Keuren, (Rep.) 517; Sixth, Vreeland, (Rep.), 373.

Board of Education—McGill, (Dem.), 55; Scammon, (Rep.), 373; Spencer, (Rep.), 469; Witkows, (Rep.) 517; Richardson, (Rep.), 698.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert W. Milligan has been detached from the Montana and ordered to duty at the Navy Academy, and Passed Assistant Engineer C. Greenleaf has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

The War Department to-day decided with reference to the discharge of soldiers who had served four years, that the claim of a discharged soldier for arrears of pay up to the date of his discharge should be paid. It should not be paid, however, merely because he has been convicted of crime.

by the civil authorities. The court today by the Secretary of the Navy directed that officers detailed for general duty on the coast of the United States, who are not on duty when the court adjourns for more than two days, shall be exempt from other duty, except such as may be ordered by the commanding officer.

Gunner Edward J. Waucho, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the death of a sailor, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Connecticut Penitentiary, with loss of pay during detention and discharge from the service at the expiration of the term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 187—William Edgington et al., respondents vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued John Gillespie, Jr., for appellant, submitted for decision. No. 188—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondents, vs. Charles K. Haeghebaert, appellant; argued John Gillespie, Jr., for appellant, C. D. Murray for respondents.

The day calendar for Thursday, April 10, is follows: Nos. 170, 171, 107, 158, 498, 372, 15, 108, 137.

APPEALING TO THEIR BREMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 9.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association, in this city, a resolution was adopted to appeal to their brethren

tion was adopted stating that the manufacturers and the territory west of the Alleghany mountains made the law by which they compelled us to pay from \$1.50 per cent. to 50 per cent. more for the various classes of skilled labor than was paid by their competitors East. As this was ruining their business they asked the skilled operatives in their factories consent to increase in wages to the prices paid the Eastern mills.

THE RAILWAY ELECTION.

The charter election in Rahway, N. J., Tuesday, brought out a large vote, there having been but 15 votes less than at the November election. The result was mixed, the Democrats electing the Freeholder, the Mayor, the Board of Education and the Republicans a Water Commissioner, the School Commissioner at Large, a School Committee member and a Commissioner. The vote was very close, Mr. Feltz receiving 676 votes, and the Democrats 670 votes on the other officers were equally close throughout.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg of the Glenside, N. Y., arrived at the Hotel Marlborough.

—Franklin R. Gowen, of Philadelphia, at the Bayview House.

Gen. E. W. Bullard, of Saratoga, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Yud. Joseph, Potter, of the New York Express, is at the East-Army Hotel.

Ben. John M. Corne, of Chicago, and Gen. James H. Leslie, of Utica, are at the City Hotel.

T. M. McDouglough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Hospital, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Albert Key, President, and Martin Hughes, General Manager, of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Chen Lee Pan, the Chinese Ambassador, at St. Louis, is at John D. Brown, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Sen. Robert H. Vance, of Oregon, and Andrew W. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, are at the Windsor Hotel.

James W. Butler, Jr., of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William J. Root, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NOT IN RESPECTABLE OFFICE
a man free with his penmanship; has about 15 years
experience. Apply in person, Room No. 437, New York
City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A KNOWN OPPORTUNITY—An op-
portunity to establish a new, rapid and growing busi-
ness. Only for cash trade; this store and other large ones
are cash stores. Address ROBERT, Box No. 1,
New York City.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPENING DAY
AND

at
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
OFFERING PERFORMANCE
AT
AMERICAN THEATRE, 25-AY. AND 255-SE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 1 P. M.
GRAND SPECIAL FAVORITE
THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M. OR FIRST FAIR DAY
\$500.000 invested in New Attractions
For the season of 1875.
 In addition to the Great Sensations of last season
 And the New Features
Mrs. DOCKRILL,
Miss RIMA LARK,
Miss KATH STOWEN,
Mrs. J. WALLACE, Mrs. LORRA ZEAL,
Miss ELLEN COMPANY,
Miss EUGENIE COMPANY,
Only GOLD-SLACK CAMELS
Ever exhibited. ONLY WHITE CAMELS
LARGE HERD OF ELEPHANTS
Ever exhibited together.
50,000 CURIOSITIES.
 Those equine pests which so charmed the public last
 season, are
SO IMPROVED ROYAL STALLIONS,
 Will appear in many new tests, under the direction of
MR. CARL ARNTSON
ROUTE OF GRAND STAGE FAVORITE:
 Starting at 10 A. M. from American Institution, thence
 down 26-av. to Chrystie-st., to Grand-st., to East Broad
 way, to Market-st., to South-st., to Wall-st., to Broad
 way, to 26-av. and back to American Institution.
WALLACE'S. OPENS AT 2 P. M. BEGINNERS
Proprietor and Manager: MR. LESTER WALLACE
FIFTH WEEK AND INCREASING SUCCESS OF
THE "SCRAP OF PAPER"
 The "Scrap of Paper" affords one of
 the most delightful entertainments that
 can be given by a single artist. The

of this age is interpreted by a company of artists whose performance we believe it would be impossible to equal on any other

August opening season—Spring season.

Choreographer by
M. L. LORIE and W. BLACK
and the strength of the company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Director, Mr. D. H. EAKING.
THE LAUGHTON COMEDY OPERA COMPANY
in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Bohemia* Operas
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
THAT IS, 80 CENTS.
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. SATURDAY MATINEE.
Matinee Prices, 10 Cents; reserved seats, \$1.
In Preparation for Early Representation.

FAIR PLAY. 75 CENTS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. ALICE'S RENTREE.
Lovers and Managers. Mr. HENRY K. ABBY.
SATURDAY EVENING. First appearance in
America of the MRS. MABLE AIMEE.
Newly arranged French Opera Bouffe's Company.
First production. ALICE'S RENTREE. A new opera.
ALICE. LE PETIT DUC.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ALICE'S SUNDAY NIGHT.
A GRAND ALICE RENTREE SUNDAY NIGHT COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING. First appearance in
America of the MRS. MABLE AIMEE.
ALICE appears in some of her best attractive
English comedies and SONGS.
Assisted by Mrs. TERESA CARRINO, the famous
singer of the *Bohemia* Operas. Mr. C. F. FLETCHER, the favorite tenor; Signor FERLANTI, the
first production. ALICE'S RENTREE. BOHEMIA
OPERA. BOX OFFICE now open for sale of seats.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
252-2d and 4th A.V.
54th Grand Annual Exhibition.
Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
THE DOG SHOW.
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
April 8, 9, 10, and 11.
The third annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. The largest exhibition of sporting dogs ever held in the world. Admission, 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Charles Kibbel, Jr.,
WILL GIVE A READING
AT CHICKERING HALL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 8 P. M.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at
Parks, No. 25, at 10 CENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
KIBBEL'S DOGS. Spectacular production of the
National Academy of Design.

Gorgeous Scenery ; Immense Ballet.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERIA.
 Held daily at the Court-house, and under
 the management of the GREAT WALKING MATCH.
 Seats reserved. Mainline SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.
 20th-st., Granary Place.
 Stanley Humphrey, from England, will deliver at the
 above place, two lectures on the Distinguishing Principles
 of the Society of Friends. Sunday (Friday) 11th
 inst. at 10 A.M.; Monday (Saturday) 12th inst. at
 7 45 P.M. All are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, ATHLETIC CORNER.
 10th-st.—There will be Good Friday service and sermon
 by the Rev. Dr. Bellows this morning, 11 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF TRINITY.
 10th-st.—There will be Good Friday service and sermon
 by the Rev. Dr. Bellows this morning, 11 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. TYNG, REV. W. WILL PRACH.
 10th-st.—There will be Good Friday service and sermon
 by the Rev. Dr. Bellows this morning, 11 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE FALL-TOGETHER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. \$75. 75c.
 \$100. 00. \$125. 00. \$150. 00. \$175. 00. \$200. 00. \$225. 00. \$250. 00.
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William H. Ayers and —, his wife, who, her Christian name being unknown, is used as Mrs. William H. Ayers; John C. Ayers, Jr. and Lottie

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MULES GOING TO AFRICA

TO ASSIST THE TROOPS FIGHTING

THE ZULU.

FOUR HUNDRED ANIMALS PURCHASED
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—TO
SHIPPED ON BOARD THE OTTAWA—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY FLAG IN THE R.
BOB.

Several days ago a gentleman, who was held
as H. L. R. Reeve, arrived from England
the steamship City of Brussels, and, upon
recommendation of Capt. Watkins, engaged room
at the Westminster Hotel. He was accompanied
by Mr. W. Hart, and stated that the President
of the British Admiralty, Mr. Fisher, had
belonged to the Royal Artillery. More of
this was not made public for a day or
two, when Mr. Reeve incidentally stated
that he had come over to buy 400
500 mules for the British Government, and was
going to meet some one who could aid him in
this. He stated that he had met several
proper persons, and that same evening left
Albany, where he now is. Since his depart-
ure has been received from him that he has a
lot of mules on hand, and that he will arrive
early on Sunday morning. The price paid for the
mules is not yet known, but it is understood
that only \$200. The animals were purchased, and a
good sum was realized by the up-country dealer.

These mules will be loaded in "No. 19" of
British Admiralty Transport Department as well
as they reach New-York. No. 19 was formed
of the liners of the Liverpool and Portland (the
Line of steamships). There is a powerful trans-
port of mules, and the British Admiralty has
mules and yards, and is commanded by Capt. J.
Roberts. For some time the British Government
has been exerting every effort to land men and supply
for the army in South Africa. Steamships from
Concord, National and other lines were taken to
soldiers to the Cape of Good Hope and incen-
dianism was ordered with all the British.

tioning war. It was soon known that there was pressing need of draught animals all through the colony, the bullock wagons, being with its train of 24 to 24 english oxen, being regarded as ill-adapted to large fords in the field. Agents were sent to the States to purchase teams, and the first consignment was shipped to cross the Atlantic and convey them to their destination, where they are to be used in bringing up supplies to the troops now fighting the Zuluz. This steamer was the Ontario. She was docked at Liverpool, and, under direction of Capt. Brownlow, of the Royal Navy, one of the Admiralty's crew, was fitted up with the necessary arrangements. The Hon. Mr. Roberts received orders, and on Friday, March 2nd, sailed for Liverpool, arriving on Sunday Eve last. This night, but the night was too foggy for the Ontario to come up the bay, and it was not until the morning that the vessel reached the Battery. Her appearance attracted the attention of all who were in the city. The strange animal floated a flag like the which has seldom been seen in this country, and certainly no person who saw it could have been in doubt as to the nature of the vessel. It was the flag of any nation. It was a large flag, and it was hoisted from a mast which, indeed, it was with two perpendicular stripes of red, white and blue. As a matter of fact, it was the flag of the United States. The Transport Department. To add to the mystification of those who were looking at the steamer, they were told that it was a British ship. The ship was "No. 19," and that the ship's boats were adorned the same name. One of these small boats was seen to be a British ship. The Transport Department inquired the nearest way to the shipping house of Wood & Buxton, No. 66 South-street, and the ship was there. The ship was made to feel that he was among friends. He said it was glad that he was safely anchored in a harbor where he had had his ill-fortune to be so long. He and his laugh heartily as he spoke his ship's new name. "No. 19" behaved pre-

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AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE
HOUSE.

TWENTY-SIX OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHAIRMANSHIPS GIVEN TO SOUTHERN BOURBOIS — THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE PRACTICALLY IN THE HANDS OF RAG MONEY FANATICS — GRUMBING AT THE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Speaker Randall announced the standing committees of the House to-day, and there is the usual amount of grumbling among those members who are not in the exact positions they sought. An examination of the list shows that of the 52 committees the Southern States have 22, the Chairmanship of which and among these are the most important, including those having charge of the currency and the coinage of the country. Among the more important committees having Southern men for Chairmen are Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Commerce, Judiciary, Claims and Comptroller, Post Office, Civil Service, Commerce, Post Office, Civil Service, Railways and Canals, Patents, and Printing. The only important committees given to all other sections are Ways and Means, Elections, Military Affairs, and Invalid Pensions. New-York members are placed at the head of five committees, including the Ways and Means; New-York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have the Covert, Agriculture; Mr. Cox, Foreign Affairs; and Census; Mr. Muller, Expenditures in the Interior Department.

The Committee on Ways and Means is regarded as having been formed in the interest of what is known as a tariff for revenue, and cannot be controlled by the extreme free trade or by the high tariff committee. The Bankers and the Currency Committee, however, are in opposition to the Revenue Committee, and are determined to neutralize the power of the inflation element to use the new rule to the detriment of the public interests, is constructed in the interest of the opponents of the national banks and the advocates of an unimpaired gold dollar. The Revenue Committee pronounced hard-money men on the committee are Messrs. Lounsbury and Chittenden of New York, and Rogers of Massachusetts. Mr. Buckner will not go so far as Mr. Ewing, but he will support the currency question. He is an earnest advocate of the substitution of United States notes for national bank notes, and at the last session of Congress introduced a bill for that purpose. If the currency committee will really be run, so far as the Chairman is concerned, by Mr. Ewing, there is no doubt that the currency question will arise from this committee except determined and persistent efforts to pass bills providing for additional issues of United States notes and for the redemption of national bank currency. The Committee on Coinage is favorable to free coinage. Mr. De La Motte is on this committee, and so is De la Roche. The only opposition to free coinage is Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads has been found doubly hostile to the Texas Pacific, because it has been found hostile to the Texas Pacific in the Huntington interest. The Texas Pacific people say they will not ask for any legislation during the present Congress, and will devote their efforts to obtaining the necessary agents who are constantly maintained here by the Huntington party.

The Appropriations Committee has been materially strengthened, as compared with the last Congress, by the addition of Messrs. Burn and McMahon on the part of the Democrats, and of Messrs. Hawley, Rubbell, Hisscock and Cannon on the part of the Republicans. The six Republicans on this committee are expected to be very active for the benefit of their Democratic colleagues.

The Judiciary Committee is also materially improved and strengthened by the addition to its membership. Messrs. Hurd of Ohio, New of Indiana, and Ryon of Pennsylvania, Democrats, and Messrs. Robinson of Massachusetts, Reed of Maine, McKinley of Ohio, Willard of Wisconsin, and Will of Michigan, Republicans, who have been added to this committee, are among the best lawyers in the House.

The Committee on War Claims, with Mr. Bragg at the head, is so constructed that no doubtful claims will be reported to the House. Of the 11 members, 6 are from Northern States.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
DISCUSSING ITS MANAGEMENT IN THE HOUSE
— COMMISSIONER LE DUC'S METHOD
CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

Appropriation bill was continued in the House to-day, but not completed. A number of

amendments were made, none of them being of special interest or importance. The usual effort was made to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum, but the friends of the Commissioner were unable to make even a respectable demonstration, and the amendment was withdrawn. Among those who advocated the increase in salary was Mr. Covert, of New-York, who expressed surprise that the Bureau of Agriculture should be so severely kicked every time Congress was called upon to legislate for it. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, explained the kicking by pertinently remarking that the Bureau of

Agriculture was only kicked when the Commissioner caused measures to be introduced for the purpose of increasing his salary or making himself a Cabinet officer. Prior to

the appointment of Commissioner Le Duc, it was the custom to send certain quantities of garden and vegetable seeds to members of Congress for distribution among their constituents. Mr. Le Duc discontinued this custom and now requires Congressmen to furnish him

with the names of those to whom the desired seeds and plants to be furnished are to be sent, and the seeds forwarded to the Agricultural Bureau, and the seeds forwarded with a letter of advice signed by Farmers' Union representatives, and the seeds distributed satisfactorily, and it has been discovered that comparatively few seeds and plants are distributed to the rural districts, and the rural districts with a view of increasing his own power and of impressing the inhabitants of rural districts with the idea of the necessity of the Farmers' Agricultural Bureau. If seeds are to be distributed at the public expense, it would be better to return to the old system, because the salary of the Commissioner is paid by the State, and Congressmen would know that the Commissioner really purchased and distributed the seeds. The plan of the present system of distribution is annually made. For the purpose of securing a partial return to the old system of distribution, the Farmers' Union has recently, I say, secured the adoption of an amendment directing the Commissioner to supply a reasonable number of seeds and plants to the rural districts for distribution to members of Congress.

purpose, and therefore it was chargeable with postage at the rate of 1 cent for each two

In the second inquiry, the Postmaster-General replied that no such discrimination as is intimated is made by the department.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.
ORDERS TO OFFICERS AND ADVICES FROM

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A LITTLE BAND OF SCULPTORS.
BARTLEY'S "BATH" — GENRE STATUETTE

VERSUS GREEK TRADITION—WARNER AND
O'DONOVAN — "SHERIDAN'S RIDE"—

off-cast room, for reasons known to the Hanging Committee. Some of the best work by

Time in the Bavarian Highlands," where he jiggles more charmingly than ever with his Munich browns and blues. The cow facing out

the pleasure is excellent work; the whole scene, fresh and wholesome in tone, exhibiting a fine if not subtle feeling

END OF THE BIG DOG SHOW

CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS.
BAND PARADE OF ALL THE PRIZE-WIN-

MEMBERS—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—THE
PROTESTS DISPOSED OF BY THE BOARD

any witness the operations of the society and obtain full information by calling at No. 26 Delaney.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 7, 1878.

AN INVALUABLE DISINFECTANT.

Some time in December I read in your valuable paper a recommendation from a lady to evaporate

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Out To-day, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,
A GOLDEN SUBBOW.
By Mrs. CASHEL HORT.
20 cents.

ALSO,
CLAIRE'S LOVE LIFE.
BY LUCY RANDALL COMPTON. 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPENING DA
And
GRAND STREET PA
of
F. T. BARBURN'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
OPENING PERFORMANCE
in
AN INSTITUTE, 50-AV. AN
DAY AFTERNOON, April 12
GRAND STREET PAGEAN
ENDING at 3 A. M., OR FIRST
\$2,000 invested in New Attr
For the season of 1879
in the Great Sensations of
Among the New Features.
ROCKFILL,

OCKEILL,
ENNA LAKE

[illegible]

His favorite tenor: Signor Flaminio Piccoli, a
baritone buffo, and an INC

H.S. OPENS AT 7.30.
Lead Manager: Mr. LESTER
and Mr. WALLACE
presenting
A SCRAP OF PAPER.

The "Scrap of Paper" affords the most delightful entertainment for the New Yorkers. There have been a chance of many years. One of the cleverest is here and is interpreted by a company whose performance we hope will be impossible to equal on any English-speaking stage. — *Evening*

Characters by
Mr. LESTER and WALLACE
 of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
MONDAY EVENING, April
 appearance on the stage of
Miss MARTHA FAREFILL
 as **EVADNE.**

LEY. at
 And a strong cast.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, April
JOSE MARTINEZ GRAND

W. HENNE,	Mr. CH. FR
TODDARD,	Mr. PREHN
W. H. G.	W. A. G. G.

VARDY and Mr. GEORGE
 Schurde's and Schlimmer's
 concert.
CHICKERING HALL
 Series of
 SYMPHONY CONCERTS
 AND PIANO RECITALS
 Orchestra, under the direc-
 tion, Sixth Public Rehearsal
 1915, at 8 P. M. Singing Society
 April 19, at 8 P. M. Soloists:
 as HENRIETTE BENNE Soprano
 AUGUST WILHELM, V.

GRAND
THEATRE
 (SATURDAY) EVENING, April
 WILLIE KLAUDZKE'S GRAND
 OPERA COMPANY
 DONIA BENNE, Mr. FRANZ
 BERGNER, and Mr. P. DU
 ROY

FRANCISCO MINSTRE
 Hip-and-Scoo PINEFLO
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRE
 Entertainers, their costume, and
 dancing with the greatest
 success. Main, SATURDAY

MADE **ENTIRE** **EAST**

THIRD GRAND DE MURSE
MURSE

Nipp. Tagliapietra. Torrician
Lapp. Wiesner. Werner. Colby.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BROS. Presenting the production
BLACK CROOK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Magnificent Scenery; Immense Bu-

VANDERHOF'S
THEATRE, Union League Theatre,
The Queen's Hotel. Seats at
the "Plinkwick." Reserved seats
at \$6 Union-square.

THEATRE—ADMISSION—
EVENING. LATE. SAVED BY
permanence ticket 7:00 o'clock
to 9:00 o'clock.

KINNIKAWAYE, PUBLISHER
of Education, No. 816 E.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
At the Kurtz Gallery,
East 23d-st., Madison-square.
H. HARRISON'S COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS,
to be sold
ON THURSDAY EVENING
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
See prospectus for full particulars.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS,

LECTURE 10

FRIENDS' MEETING HO
20th St., Gramercy Park
Improver, from England will
two lectures on the Distin-
guish of Friends. Sixth day,
E. M. Seventh day, Saturday.
All are invited to attend.

MUSICAL

EXTRAORDINARY CASH-
A rare rosewood piano-forte
with beautiful case, original and
valuable. \$68 per month; instal-
ment, full 7 octave upgrd.; E.
KITCHEN, 250 Bleecker st., N.Y.C.

BEING GRAND SCALE
Save, Modern Improvements and
at 116 W. 4th St. Those who want a good

STORAGE

ELECTRIC CLASS

cases, pianos, radios, &c.
expressing and shipping on

ALL at low rates.

W. & BROTHERS'
FURNITURE, CARPENTRY AND PAINTING
SPECIAL ROOMS for Waiters
on, barbers, etc. Nothing but
the best. Inspection solicited.

ICE CREAM.
ICE CREAM - BE
comes per quart to sundry fall
the best. Out of town
also delivered.

LEGAL NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, I, HENRY L. BECKER
of the County of Franklin, State of New
York, do hereby certify that the
undersigned is the proprietor and
owner of the said business, and in case of your fall
the undersigned will be liable against

57B
JAMES DOUGHTON & P

that upon your default in
recommending judgment will be
of \$2,200.75 with interest
from June 27, 1878, and with
costs, from August 27, 1877,
part thereof from October
1880 on \$538, part thereof, in-
cluded in the body of this action.

CAMBER, BOWENSON & P.
Plaintiffs.

Consent Judgments Entered:
served upon you for publication
of Geo. C. Harriet, the ex-
ecutor of said estate of New York
City and with the consent
of said County of New York

1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 26

PASSING LAWS IN HASTE.

A GLANCE AT STATE LEGISLATIVE

METHODS
EXAMPLES OF WORK DONE IN A HURRY—
CHECKS UPON CARELESS LEGISLATION—
THE COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS GROW-
ING WEARY.
ALBANY, April 12.—There will be seven sittings of the Legislature next week, two of which will be held on the afternoons of Tuesday and

thunder, and it is expected that business will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. While it is admitted that no time should be lost, many of the bills are of a minor character, for two or three weeks, that there has been quite a waste and lack of thoroughness. After day resolutions have been introduced and passed in the Senate and the House joined in a respectful message to the Governor making for the return of some measure that the Governor had discovered to have been hastily framed, imperfectly considered, and passed without challenging the criticism of the keenest member of the Assembly. An instance of the universal carelessness may be alluded to. On Friday, Senator Ecclesine rushed into the Assembly with the request that a bill of Senator Wendover, prepared merely for the benefit of a law passed to

Next morning, Joseph M. Cushman, a Senator, should be returned to the Senate, as it had been discovered that he would turn over all the New York Excise Commission's records to the office. One of the first New York bills passed was to set a strip of the City Hall Park to the United States; but the bill, although prepared by a well-paid New-York officer, was so worded that an unlimited quantity of City property north of the Post Office could have been given away or sold under its provisions.

Nearly every other day the Sub-committee of the Whole receives from the Speaker and the Clerk a batch of from 20 to 40 bills. The "Grinding Committee," is industrious, and has reported to the Committee of the Whole as many as 54 bills in one

The references by the Speaker and Clark to the "unhappy" and "unfortunate" fate of the bill at its actual transfer, indeed objection being made to any of them, they lay aside.

So far there have been watchful members who have objected to everything of a doubtful character, and it is not to be expected that hurried, this measure is likely to be delayed. The sub-committees may give the Governor many a headache, but it is not probable that they will pass many more than he would be called upon to consider if the standing committees were able to do so. It is not probable that they will do so now or here.

The Legislature of 1870 has been prolific one in bills. There have been introduced thus far in the Assembly 1,080 bills of all sorts, and there are 571 in the Senate. Of these bills, 1,000 have not been considered in committee. Many of them are of a doubtful character, and it is not probable that they are doomed to death or abandonment.

Of the bills that have gone to the Judiciary Committee, and that committee has reported one-third of all the bills sent to it. The Cities Committee has reported one-third of the bills sent to it, and the number and of these 110 relate exclusively to matters of city or town or county concern, and are looking in the wrong direction.

There are more members to look after the interests of the City and the Legislature than there are a quorum of members present, and the main business of the Legislature is to pass bills of a doubtful character.

ber who could most probably be dispensed with altogether. The Varum Salary bill, which was only voted out of the committee by the persistency of the tall tales told by the members, and the bill of assessments, were the most important bills from New York in the committee's consideration. The Salary bill was to have been passed on committee on the 17th inst. but the members were so tired that day, and no one appeared to be anxious to talk on the subject, so it was again postponed. With little to hand, and the prospect of a very short session, the committee adjourned on the 18th inst. cleared next week. All the committees are currently striving to do the same thing, for as soon as they are cleared, they are sent to the Finance committee work, and the remainder of the session of 1879 will be consumed in discussion in the House and third reading of bills.

is a large proportion of the entire number—are anxious to get away. They believe that they have done as much as the State ought to have done in the way of law-making, and not a few of them, inexperienced as they are, deplore the wholesale making of laws as they are ground out and rushed through here. There is no doubt that this desire to get away will spread itself among the members, and that a day for

The adjournment will be insisted upon within a week, or, at least, by the end of the month. The Judiciary and Means Committees, who have an adjournment resolution in charge, say the Legislature cannot adjourn until the 15th of March.

The Excise bills will come up for discussion next week. The majority of the members are opposed to the revised members, but one conclusion can be reached as to the probable fate of a State law—it may be passed. Many of the members, however, have been most conspicuous in introducing pertinent law remonstrances against amendment to the law, and memorials calling for a prohibitory law. The Governor has said that the law of New York should be considered a law applicable to that city.

The Governor is overrun with applicants for the position of the late Judge Robinson. The first instance was that of a man who had been in the application for the vacant place. He was overtaken on the street by a messenger boy carrying a telegram, and he was obliged to return to his apartment. A second application was awaiting his arrival, and he was obliged to return to his apartment. He has been steadily accumulating ever since at the rate of two an hour.

The position will not be filled with any haste.

THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT'S POWER.
ALBANY, April 12.—Justice Westbrook to-day rendered his decision on the motion to quash the indictment for perjury found by the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County, in November last, against Dr. Thomas Vall, President of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, now in the hands of a Receiver. The alleged perjury consisted in swearing to the correctness of the quarterly report of the bank made about Sept. 1, 1878. In conclusion, Justice Westbrook says: "Our conclusion is clear that this motion to quash cannot be sustained."

each and all, be recorded as verdicts. The defendants are charged with making the false statements and the application of law is made on the assumption that the Superintendent asked me to make the application. The application was made and hence the motion cannot prevail'. Incidentally, Justice Westbrook holds that the presence of an accused in court is not a condition of the government, but is during a trial; and he orders the clerk to enter upon the minutes, *music per se*, a record of the defendant's question and answer. The defendant's exception to the decision orders it.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Treasury now holds \$350,580,900 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$1,723,450. United States bonds held for circulation during the week ending to-day, \$1,945,450. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$326,544,846; gold notes, \$1,000,000. Receipts of the Treasury to-day were \$280,971.70, and the Customs receipts, \$588,744.76. The receipts of national bank notes

New-York	\$1,701.000	\$1,182.000
Boston	588.000	406.000
Philadelphia	146.000	18.000
Miscellaneous	727.000	506.000
	<u>\$3,162.000</u>	<u>\$2,112.000</u>

RECEIPTS TO-DAY, \$300,000.

ANOTHER CHURCH FREE OF DEBT.
MINNEAPOLIS, N.Y., April 12.—The First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, Minn., has just paid off its debt of \$21,500. The Rev. Frederick A. Marvin, pastor, has raised this sum through the aid of Edward Kimball, an untimely deceased, amounting to \$21,500. Three years ago the same church paid in one day \$10,000 to pay off the building debt on the new church, which was built a few years before. Within five years this church has paid off its debt of \$21,500. From that time over \$50,000 for that purpose.

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And the following for railway mortgages:

C. & O. P. M. Fund	98	Lake Shore A. 1st	117
C. & O. P. M. Fund	98	Lake Shore A. 2nd	118

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Steamer City of Brussels	
Liverpool—American silver bars	\$10,800 00
Steamer Silesia, London—	
American silver bars	268,729 00
Steamer Crescent City, San	
José, Guatemala—American silver coin	13,000 00
Steamer Carima, Hamilton—	
English gold dollar	8,711 00
Steamer Britannic, Liverpool—Mexican silver dollars	\$4,755 45
Steamer Rhein, London—	
American silver bars	128,000 00
Mexican silver dollar	17,000 00
Mexican gold dollar	8,000 00
Steamer Eiben, Paris—	
French gold franc	45,500 00
Quarterly dividend:	
Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared quarterly dividend of Three & cent, and after the last day of May next.	\$52,295 45

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Cal., April 12.—The following are official prices of mining stocks today:

Amalgamated	30	Butte Consolidated	4
Barrick	8	Justice	6
Calumet	20	Kidder	4
Cochise	15½	Northern Butte	9
Consolidated	10	Ophir	22¼
Deer Creek	10	Sherman	24
Durham	10	Raymond and Ivy	8
Esmeralda	10	Serrano	10
Florida	10	Sierra Nevada	62½
Gilbert	10	Tulsa Consolidated	62½
Holladay	10	Yellow Jack	10
Incorporated	10	Rodeo	10
Interoceanic	10	Forsyth	10
Jersey	10	Imperial	10
Peru	10		
Porcupine	10		
Rocky Mountain	10		
Sierra	10		
Union	10		
Vermont	10		
Wells	10		
Yuma	10		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS

APRIL 12-12:30 P. M.—United States Da. 108 3/4; new 64. 100 1/2. Erie. 25 1/4; New York Central. 88; Illinois Central. 30 1/4; La Central. 84; New Jersey Central. 41 1/4. For 184 for both money and the account. Paris 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 107 1/2. Con. United States 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 107 1/2. Con. With both money and the account. Paris 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 115 1/2. For the account. —United States 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 107 1/2. 18 1/4 for both money and the account. The amount of balloon loan into the Bank on balances to-day is \$25,000.

Paris 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 115 1/2. For the account. —United States 4 1/4 cent. Bonds. 115 1/2. For the account.

APRIL 12—Exchange on London. 255. 21c.

APRIL 15-1 P. M.—Provisions. Lard. 33c. for American. Bacon. 25a. 6d. cwt. for Middle.

APRIL 12.—Petroleum. 22 1/4 for fine and Wilcox's Lard closed at 21 for tops and 50 for middles.

APRIL 12—Wilcox's Lard closed at 43 1/2. Stopped.

CTIONS IN THE CORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Exordium.—Chilcott vs. Waddingham; in

the matter of Schoele; Dayton vs. McEwen; McIntyre
Ogden; Macy vs. Abraham; Schwab vs. Loubat; 1
Kenna vs. Gough; Weston vs. The Chicago Street C

[illegible]

By Judge Sedgwick.

Price National Bank v. Whelan.—Order for
trial. See *Whelan & Co. v. Price National Bank*.
Price National Bank v. Whelan.—Order for com-
pensation. See *Whelan & Co. v. Price National Bank*.
Price National Bank v. Luther.—Order on day
Monday, April 18.
Lewis et al..—Undertaking approved.
Price v. The Island City Bank.—Order for com-
pensation.—Order granted.
Price v. The Island City Bank.—Undertaking
approved.
Berkshire et al..—Reference ordered.
Watterson et al..—Reference and commis-
sion.
Jones et al..—Reference ordered.
The First Avenue Railroad Company.—Order
made.
Leach et al..—Order appointing Patrick
Carter, Esq.
Furner.—Reference ordered.
Overstreet.—Leave granted plaintiff to with-
draw without costs.
Servicoff.—Undertaking approved.
Deary et al..—Order allowing supplemental
affidavit.—Reference ordered.
Judges.—The Judges Iron Company vs.
Judges Iron Company.

The Jaguar Iron Company vs. Phelps.
Orders Granted.—*Coles vs. Coles; Kline vs. Dalhousie*

Application: Kaskal vs. Dusenbury; Hovey
Halsie vs. Stoddard; Hovey vs. Stoddard;
De Comenz; Hammond vs. Schartz; Man-
nall; More vs. Durr; Watson vs. Conover;
The National Park Bank; Broder vs. Lord;
Cushing Company vs. Mitchell; Cushing vs.
van de Walde.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Govey.
Unsettled, with ELO Govey—Garry vs. Dodley;
Unsettled.
Unsettled—Whitney vs. Naughton; Murray
vs. Peabody; Govey vs. Eard; Tushnet vs.
Unsettled (Boring Amendment)—Bentley vs.
Miller vs. O'Farrell.
Unsettled—Morton granted; complaint

Bloomington vs. Wiser.—Motion granted. **Comptroller**

Fred—Lloyd vs. Barton; Jassal vs. White-
 stonine Company; Lyall vs. Whitehall Man-
 ufacturing Company; Edgar vs. Whitehall Manufac-
 turing; Bishop vs. Whitehall Manufacturing
 Houses vs. Whitehall Manufacturing Compa-
 ny; Whitehall Mfg. Co. vs. Currier &
 Field vs. Lyon; Goodbrook vs. Corbin; Solom-
 e Bellus vs. Cabbe; Leachman vs. Massé.
 The Third Avenue Railroad Company; The
 Printing Company vs. The Secretary of
 War vs. Levy; Hopkins vs. McKimley; Bos-
 wick vs. Ferguson vs. Fowler,
 vs. Fisher; Deanevers allowed, with costs.
 Plaintiff - Secretary vs. Harris; Link vs. Adams
 on appeal.

By Judge McCallum.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Funn, suspended yesterday, being unable to meet his obligations after having taken advantage of the 60 days' law. The Habbitts owe \$75,000, and the assets \$100,000, principally in bonds and stocks, which probably not more than half can be collected.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN.
BY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

[illegible]

ION-SQUARE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 190TH,
TH, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST PER

...the banker's daughter,
 ...in the height of his success to make
 ...for a long time in
 ...and which Mr. Palmer ... under contract
 ...the eyes of the present season,
 ...SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
 ...tion here of a most powerful drama, in
 ...eight acts and
 ...LOST CHILDREN.
 ...by the following: Mr. OHAS R. THORNE,
 ...LINGHAM, Mr. JOH. PARSELL, Mr.
 ...and Mr. C. W.
 ...R. L. THOMPSON, Mr. H. FOSBERG,
 ...DONARD, MATTIE ANDERSON, Miss
 ...T. MISS DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss
 ...and Miss
 ...Jung, Ladies in Waiting, Makeovers, &c.
 ...ry, designed and painted by Mr. Richard
 ...the most magnificent description.

nations of this play during the current sea-
 son, beginning Monday, at the regular season
 ticket prices on the same on the following day.
SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Y HALL. KELLOOG.
 Farewell to New York.
 FURNACE THEATRE, APRIL 19.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
 TO
MR. CLARA LOUISE KELLOOG
 TOWT WILHELM.
 HANSEL AND GRACE FASSETT.
 MR. CH. FRITZCH.
 SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.
 MR. FREDERIC DE VAY.
 MR. GEO. W. COLBE.
ADMINISTRATOR. ONE DOLLAR
 SEATS. FIFTY CENTS KIDNEY
 SEATS. The proceeds of the concert in-
 clude bar-rooms. Stedman Hall, Schermer's and
 the scores, and at theatre ticket office, No.
 10, Broadway.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
 Omaha, Thos. O'Rourke, Wm. F. McCoy.
 Managers.
NATIONAL TEN DAYS' CONTEST.

to (see your plan).
POINT-ONE ENTRIES.
 (Or Bell to enter international contest of
 100 calls, as London, England. Also, the fol-
 lowing):
 —**Massive Gold and Silver Belt,** emblematic
 of the United States, and its 1,000 calls; see
 700 calls; third prize, \$500 cash; four-
 —**Prize.**
COASTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

NATIONAL

DEMY OF DESIGN,
 22D-ST. AND 4TH AV.

Grand Annual Exhibition
 Daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 45 CENTS.

ELLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
 Corner of 4th St. and 10th St.
LAST WEEK OF THE
JOE COSTA OPERA COMPANY.

APRIL 14-Matinée-LKS CLOTHES
APRIL 14-Benefits of Mrs. ALICE OATES
APRIL 14-First performance of 2 P. M.
APRIL 21-First appearance in New
HEAVILY UNITED MASTODON MIN-
Performers

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TODAY EVENING, APRIL 14,
on the stage of
Miss MARTHA FAIRFIELD
as EVADNE
KEY.....LUDEWIG

and along with
-MATINEE SATURDAY.

THIRTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
TODAY EVENING, APRIL 14, M. D. H. MARKING
EIGHTH and SATURDAY MATINEE OF
H. M. E. PINAPORE
and Offshoots of the Comic Opera
BOSS OF AUTRENGE
TODAY EVENING, APRIL 21,
and elaborate preparation, will be produced
Supper's the Comic Opera,
PATINIZITA. PATINIZITA.

Y HALL. WILHELMS
Y CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
 APRIL IN APRIL 23, MAY 2, MAY 6.
 Violin: DR. LEOP. KREMER
 Viola: HERB. MAX SCHWABZ, Viola
 Cello: HERB. MAX SCHWABZ, Cello
Y CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
 EVENING, APRIL 18, 1975, with the assistance of
 WILLIAM M. ROSEN, Piano and Mrs. M. L.
 piano. Subscription Tickets admitting to
 four, \$8; new at the usual prices.

FIBSON-GRACE THEATRE.
 SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975.
 APRIL 18 AND EVERY EVENING
 AFTERMATH;
 OR,
 WON AT LAST.
 MACKEY AND A FINE COMPANY.
 Box-office open on Wednesday.

EASTER TEA PARTY
 FOR THE BENEFIT OF
 THE SHELTERING ARMS -
 TO BE HELD AT
 Y HALL OF THE 71ST REGIMENT, N.G.R.,
 ON MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1975.

Wednesday, 25th and 26th, May,
8.30 and 9.15 P.M. and 10. 1978
FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION: ONE DOLLAR.

Les Roberts, Jr.,

CHICKERING HALL,
DREDDA, APRIL 18, 8 P.M.
AND HUMOROUS RECITALES
Programme of Favorites and Novelties.
With regular songs and
Musical Parade, 10.25 Union-square.

UNION CONCERT TO MISS HEN- RIETTA, assisted by Mrs. LOUISE FINCH, Mrs. A. J. HARRIS, Mrs. E. H. LARSEN, EATHLENE E. TOEDT, violinist; Mrs. M. J. HARRIS, piano; Mrs. J. H. LARSEN, alto; DANIELA, FLORIO, soprano; and by the Union Square Chorus, 8.30 P.M., April 14, at 8 o'clock. HALL 300, 425 Union-square, and at the door. CONCERT AT MASONIC TEMPLE, 10th and 6th-av., opposite DeLo's Theatre MAY 15, 8.30 P.M.MOST MARVELOUS MIDGETS

FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
 The Mid-Summer Pinafore
 The San Francisco MINSTRELS
 their costumes and their songs
 with the other FINEST MATCH
 served. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.
PICTURE THEATRE. PINAFORE
 LAST WEEK BUT ONE
 The Picture Palace Company,
 Specially APPROVED Pinafore
 Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL.
 The Mid-Summer LADIES
 by SARA E. CHASE, M. D.
 and FRANKS, April 18, 19, 20, 25, at 11.
THEATRE. THE MID-SUMMER LADIES
 by SARA E. CHASE, M. D.
 at State-Straus & Sons.
FINE ARTS.

BERN RUTTS GALLERY,
 1000 4th St., Madison-square
 ISOPH
 TESS
 ELSON'S
 COLLECTION OF PAINTING
 COLLECTION OF PAINTING
 COLLECTION OF PAINTING
 O. B. SOLO AT AUCTION
 EVENING AT AUCTION
 8.00 to 10.00 P. M. until
 10.00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M. until
 DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL
 ADAM BIRNBAUM, CAME OFFER-
 TO re-arrange Piano, \$75. 1/2 note,
 an new upright and square Pianoforte to
 be sold; furniture, including a grand
 1/2 note, upright, E. L. C. GOLDSTEIN &
 Co., 1000 4th St., New York.

STORAGE
 L. S. FINEST CLASS STORAGE
 1000 4th St., New York.

W. BROTHERS' STORAGE
 100, 102 and 104 West 67th St., near
 Central Avenue 2nd floor, phone, 2-
 2222. Storage of all kinds of goods,
 including household goods, furniture,
 etc. at low rates.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin,
all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MILVIA

VERMILION CO
BANKERS, AND OTHERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin,
all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.
At 100 Shares a per cent. Round and all other issues of
the Government, bought and sold at market rates. FREE
OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.
Called \$200 bought or exchanged on favorable terms.
Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

**THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COM-
PANY.**
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK
CHARTERED 1852. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

INDEXING AND REGISTERING

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.
Capital and surplus invested in Government securities
Parties DEPOSITING MONEY with this IN
STITUTION will receive INTEREST from the date of de
posit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure
EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be
recorded every attention.
This company is authorized to act in every position of
trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President,
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President,
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOSEPH TAYLOR, **G. F. TALMAN**,
J. F. ASTOR, **SAMUEL SLOAN**,
ISAAC BELLI, **EDWD. MINTERN**,
R. G. ROLSTON.

WORKING FUND NOTICES

[illegible]

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—

PAID BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, April 23, 1979, to A. P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Bonds of the State of New Jersey to the amount of the hundred thousand dollars, to be issued by said board.

These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved April 23, 1979, which provides that the bonds shall be sold at the denomination of \$1,000 each, payable in three years from the date of issue, with interest at the rate of 10% per annum, payable semi-annually, either coupon or registered. A Sinking Fund is established by law providing for the redemption of the bonds at the rate of 1% per annum, with interest at the rate of 10% per annum. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not conforming to the provisions of the act.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Newark City Water Bonds," and addressed to "The Newark Acquisition Board," Newark, N.J.E-07.

DANIEL DODD,
JOHN J. MCNEIL,
Finance Committee.

1000

CAPITAL 75 000 000 FRANCES.

LYONS.	LONDON.	ST. PETERSBURG.
PARIS.	VIENNA.	CONSTANTINOPLE.
MARSEILLES.	MADRID.	ALEXANDRIA.
NICE.	ALGERS.	GENEVA. &c

Buy and sell Exchange and Cable Transfers. Issue Commercial and Travelers' credits, available in any part of the world, through their agencies and correspondents.

New-York Agency:
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, and 78 Cedar-st.

UNIVERSITY CITY

6's and 7's

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER (LATE CONSOLIDATED MINING)
AND LANDS COMPANY, NO. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., April 17, 1879.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING ARE INVITED
and will be received until 9 o'clock A. M. on Thurs-
day, April 17th, 1879, for the sale, to the Trust for the
liquidation of \$150,000 of the bonds of this company, or
portions thereof, giving numbers of the bonds offered
to produce a certain price, or to be accepted, or
under the trust authority to purchase. Interest to
April 17 only will be added to the bids.

Proposals to be addressed to C. P. Dixon, Treasurer.

the \$100,000 advertised

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
'CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
Do a General Banking Business allow interest on de
posits, buy and sell municipal and other investment
and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange
and also *Interest* discounting, *WARRANTS* *FAVOR*
MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER
CENT. INTEREST, for sale at F.A.R.

First Mortgage

VEN PER CENT. BON

of the

Rochester and State Line Railway Company.

The road is controlled and operated by the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R., and the net earnings have been largely in excess of the interest on the bonded indebtedness.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of these bonds for sale.

WALTON H. BROWN & BRO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Bonds and Stock
Columbus and Toledo Railroad Bonds.
Columbia Valley Railroad Bonds.
Rochester and State Line Railroad Bonds.
St. Charles Bridge Company Bonds.
Washington Central Railroad Bonds.

WANTED.
West. Ry. 1sts and 2ds and

Danville, Urbana, Bloom and Pekin Railroad Bonds
Indiana and Michigan Central Railroad Bonds
Columbia and Indianapolis Central Ry. 1st and 2da.
Tolosa, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Bonds
Tulosa and Logansport Railroad Bonds

CHAS. T. WILSON,
Corner of Third and Third Street
With A. M. Kidder & Co. Bankers.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk, in Peoria, Ill., until Monday, May 8, for all or any number of the following bonds to wit: To issue in bonds of one thousand dollar each, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually in New York, City and State of New York, for the term of years, to-wit: 15 years. These bonds are issued to retire \$30,000 of bonds bearing six per cent interest, which were issued in 1875, and were authorized by a vote of the people Nov. 18, 1878, in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois. By order of the City Council. In Peoria, Ill., May 1, 1880. City Clerk.

OF THE WARASH RAILWAY CO.
ING GREEN, NEW-YORK. ADP

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
WAY COMPANY will be closed on the afternoon of
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, and be reopened on the morning
of THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.
 By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. L. GERRAT, Second Secretary.

THE MINING RECORD.
 83 a Year.—Sample Copies Free.
 ENLARGED TO THIRTY TWO PAGES
 Full news of the GOLD AND SILVER MINES
 A. B. CRISOLD, Proprietor, No. 61 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY.
*Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities;
 mail Exchange Telegraph Transfers and Credits
 accessible throughout the world;
 Promptly and Reliably to all parts of the World.*

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

00,000, gold. Reserve, \$3.
ORK AGENCY. NO. 62 W

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPH'S COCA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT
MINE each package labeled JAMES EPH & CO.
Homoeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threedneed-st.,
No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

FOR SICK HEADACHES.
SUG MINT.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

P. T. BARNUM'S
 AND ONLY GREATEST SHOW
 ALL THE GETTING UP THE TITIC
 ALL THE NOVELTIES
 ALL THE NEW SENSATIONS
 THE GETTING UP THE TITIC
 AN ENLARGED MENAGERIE
 50 CAGES
 A MUSEUM OF 60,000 CURIOUS
 EIGHT LADY RIDERS
 DAM DOCKRILL..... Premier Found
 S KAT STOKES..... Principal
 LE LIND JEAL..... Queen of the
 S ENMA LAKE..... Premier M
 ROSA MARCELLUS..... Princ
 S SIGOR QUAGLIANNA..... Principal
 MISS ASHBY..... Barrier and Hurd
 SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
 Principal Barrier and Hurd
 LARGEST HERD OF FLORIDA:

are open at 1 and P. M. Perform-
 admission, 25 or 50 cts. Children and
 numbered chairs, reserved 25 cts extra.
WILMONT HALL.
 Farewell to New York.
 SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.
 THE NEW YORK CONCERT
 TO
 MISS CLARA HALL-REYES BELLO
 AND AUGUST WILHELM.
 Mr. ISABELLA PALMER-PASSER
 Mr. J. FRITZ.
 SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA
 Mr. FRED. (Mr. GED)

GENERAL ADMISSION. FIFTY CENTS.
 SERVED SEATS—FIFTY CENTS.
 The sale of seats will commence at 10
 o'clock at above Steiway Hall, N. Y.
 and all ticket stores, and at theatre in
 Broadway.

**MIDGETS AT MASONIC TEM-
 PLE 23d-st. and 6th-av., opposite BO-
 THEATRE.**
THE WONDERFUL MIDGET
THE MARVELOUS MIDGET
THE MIRACULOUS MIDGET
THE ILLUSTROUS MIDGET
THE GREATEST SENSATION IN THE

[illegible]

Daily at 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 11 A. M. and 2:30 A. M.

EASTER TEA PARTY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SHELTERING ARM
OF THE
ARMORY OF THE T. N. RAILROAD
N. Y.
Broadway 35th and 40th Sts.
THE EVENING OF APRIL 11, 1917
PROJECT OF THE "EASTERN"
DANCING. ADMITTANCE FREE

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
MRS. MARTHA PARFIELD
AS EVANGELINE.

the same performance will be presented
at 7, with J. B. STEWART as LEONARD
in a first-class company.

WINSTON HALL, WOOD ST. 543.
EASTERN TESTIMONIAL FOR THE
Julia Thomas. Miss Anna Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRY
His Most Sacred Majesty
By the SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRY
Theatricals, and the most
terminating with the "NEAT" and "NIN"
Seats secured. Matinee 5-7 P. M.

ROADWAY THEATRE.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK
The Original Philadelphia
The "HARLEQUIN" and "NIN"
every evening on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHICKERING HALL.
NEW COURSE OF LECTURES
By SARAH H. CHASE, M. D.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, April 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30.
o'clock A. M. Admission 10 cents.

WILLIAM MASON EVANS
THIS TUESDAY EVENING
CHICKERING HALL.

BUSINESS CHANCE
FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED engraving business at No. 68 1/2 Pine street, near the city hall, with all the steam-engine and boiler, power plant machines, and all other machinery and tools, and a large stock of engraving material for carrying on a large and extensive business. The business has been and reasons for selling, a splendid opportunity for a man with capital to acquire. Apply at the company's office, No. 100 Pine street, or at the residence of J. M. O'Donnell, 100 Pine street, or at the residence of J. M. O'Donnell, 100 Pine street, or at the residence of J. M. O'Donnell, 100 Pine street.

BANKRUPT NOTICE
BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE Southern District of New York, in and for the County of New York, do hereby certify that the following named persons are insolvent, and have filed with me their respective petitions for relief under the provisions of the act in that behalf made, to wit: JAMES KERNSLAKE, West

lared a bankrupt under the act of March 2, 1897, and of the Revised Statutes, title Bankruptcy, No. 103, and of the amendments thereto, and is unable to pay his debts, and that the effect of said act, as amended, is that at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the United States Bankruptcy No. 103, Judge, in Building No. 103, at the hearing of the same, when and where he has proved his debts, and other matters, may attend and show cause, if any, why he should not be adjudged bankrupt under the act of March 2, 1897, or the Twelfth title of the United States Statutes at Large, Chapter 11, Section 1.

SAMUEL L. LYNCH, Clerk.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
for the District of New York.
JOHN F. FLAACKE, bankrupt.
—Applied to the court for discharge from
order of the court notice is hereby given
that said bankrupt has appeared in court
to appear before the said court
Court-house, in the City of Trenton,
on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878,
for the purpose of being examined by the
said court, and that he has been
not to be granted to the said bankrupt,
S-law3wTus. W. S. BELVIDERE, Clerk.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
Southern District of New
York, in and to which
the matter of
WASHINGTON BARROW, Debtor,
has been referred for
adjudication, the undersigned
hereby gives notice of his
assignment of said
Washington Barrow, Debtor,
to the District Court of the
Southern District of New
York, and to the State of New
York, who has been adjudicated a
bankrupt by the District Court of
Said District of New York,
on the 30th day of January, 1878.
JOHN W. WALKER, Assignee.
No. 127 Nassau Street,
New York.

BANKRUPTCY. **THE**
District Court of the
Southern District of New
York, on the 12th day of
February, 1878, has
adjudicated the
undersigned hereby gives notice
as Assignee of COENELIUS
JOHN CLINTON, Debtor, of New
York, who has been adjudicated
a bankrupt by the District
Court of the Southern District
of New York, on the 30th day
of January, 1878, that
he has been assigned
bankrupt under
the District Court of said
District.
A. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
No. 127 Nassau Street,
New York.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

L
AID WASTE BY A TORNADO.
THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE TOWN OF COL

LINEVILLE, MO.—LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$50,000.

St. Louis, April 15.—Among the houses destroyed or damaged by the cyclone which passed over Collinsville, about 11 miles from here, yesterday,

were the following: The two-story frame dwelling of Mrs. Griffiths, demolished; a row of four houses, owned by Frederick Metz and occu-

[illegible]

FLEEING FROM OPPRESSION.
DELIGHTED DESTITUTE COLORED PEOPLE AT

ST. LOUIS—MEANS TAKEN TO PREVENT
THEIR FLIGHT—AN AID ASSOCIATION
FORMED.

St. Louis, April 15.—The steamer John B. Maude arrived from Vicksburg this afternoon with 100 colored refugees. Directly she touched the

wharf-boat a number of the eager emigrants jumped on shore and ran up town, apparently delighted to be in a land of freedom. Another lot is expected to

morrow on the Annie P. Silvers, and a large number on the City of Helena on Thursday. Most of the emigrants who arrived to-day lived in or near Vicksburg; about 20 had homes near

Greenville, Miss., a point about 120 miles above Vicksburg. They are almost all in a very destitute condition, having no money and no clothes except the ragged coverings they have on

them, and which, these sharp nights, are by no means able to keep them even comfortable. Not more than 15 of them have money enough to pay their way to Wyandotte on the steamer which leaves to-morrow evening. The Relief Committee has ap-

Inquiry among them showed that the whites are

now thoroughly alarmed at the determined aspect which the exodus presents, and are doing all they can to prevent departures. When the Grand Tower started on its last trip from Vicksburg, 40 whites

collected and frightened intending emigrants from leaving the place. They charge that a Vicksburg resident of prominence, named John Kline, is exerting himself to stop the movement, and that he suggested the issue of serin by the city so as to

to bind the negroes firmer to their homes, they not being able to use the scrip anywhere but in the district where it was issued. The most trifling debt which a negro owes is made the means of restraining him if

Articles of association were to-day filed in the Circuit Court by the Colored Immigration Society.

The object is stated to be to raise funds for the establishment of colonies and to aid the migration of colored men from the Southern States to other portions of the Union. The

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—The Colored Con-

vention called under the Winson resolutions organized Saturday, with a fair representation from different parts of the State. George N. Perkins was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted affirming that as colored citizens of Arkan-

as in many places are not allowed free enjoyment of their constitutional rights, they are desirous of emigration to some other State or Territory where the elective franchise can be

enjoyed unmolested, recommending the appointment of two colored Commissioners under the National Emigration Aid Society to select a suitable State or Territory, indorsing Senator

Windom's resolutions, and commending a national gift or loan to aid settlers in the Territory selected. The convention then resolved itself into an auxiliary State Emigration Aid Society, and appointed an Executive Committee.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.
POISONED BY EATING WILD PARSNIPS—74.

TALLY INJURED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.
GLENCOE, Ontario, April 15.—Two children of William Heal were poisoned to-day from eating

SCRANTON, Penn., April 15.—John O'Hara, of

Taylorville, Penn., was struck by a passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad last night. His skull was fractured and his legs were broken. He was taken to the hospital.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.—Handly Watson was killed on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a short distance north of this

place, last evening. While walking across a small bridge he was overtaken by the train leaving Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M., and hurled many feet from the track. He was instantly killed. The top part

of his head was knocked on, and he was otherwise terribly mutilated. He was 72 years of age, and lived just outside the city with his family. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the railroad company.

WHEELING, West Va., April 15.—The tow-boat *Whale*, of the Wheeling Tow-boat and Barge Company, stranded the model barge *Eugene* on the rocks at Shade River, near Syracuse, Ohio, yester-

day afternoon. The barge was freighted with 8,000 kegs of nails from the Wheeling mills, which were insured for \$19,000 in the following companies: Franklin, of Wheeling, \$5,000;

Peabody, or Wheeling, \$2,000; Mercantile, of Cleveland, \$5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', of New-York, \$5,000. About 2,100 kegs of nails were saved in good condition.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE'S SECURITIES.
ALBANY, April 15.—Justice Westbrook issued an order to-day directing the distribution

among the policy-holders of the securities deposited by the North American Life Insurance Company with the Insurance Superintendent, as soon as the

same be converted into money; also, that it be referred to William McDermott, of New-York, to learn who are entitled to share in the distribution, and other matters in connection therewith; also, that James H. Frothingham be appointed an Actuary to

assist the Referee in ascertaining the value of each policy. If there be a surplus over what is needed for the distribution, the residue shall be paid to the Superintendent, and if there be a deficiency, then

SHUTTLING OUT AMERICAN VESSELS.

Winnipeg, April 15.—It is officially announced that American boats will not be allowed to run in the Canadian water of Red River, but American barges will be permitted to be towed by Can-

HITKA AGAIN QUIET.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The rumors of the

Oliver Wolcott has arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka, and the mail steamer California at Victoria. Nothing of importance had occurred at Sitka since the departure of the Comet.

100

Control	Weight	Length	Wing	Tare
4,800	100	735		2,045

Leontville & Nashville...	52%	51%	800
Chicago & Alton.....	75%	75%	300
C. O. & I. C.	51%	51%	100

[illegible]

United States 4 ¹ / ₂ %, 1891, coupon....	105 ¹ / ₂	105 ³ / ₈
United States 4s, 1907, registered ...	99 ³ / ₄	99 ⁷ / ₈
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄

[illegible]

Mo. H. & St. J., '87. 103 1/2	D. of C. 3. 65a, 1924. 82
N. Y. 6a, G. R., '87. 110	D. of Col. 3. 65a, R. 82

City & Co.	Std.	Adv.
United Railroads of New Jersey.....	137½	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	35½	35½
Reading Railroad.....	18½	18½
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	34½	34½
Catawissa Railroad preferred.....	35½	37
Delaware & Potomac.....	35½	35½
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred.....	28½	28½
Northern Pacific Railroad.....	12½	13
Delaware & Maryland.....	12½	12½
Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo.....	4½	4½
Honteville Railway.....	11½	11½
Central Transportation.....	42½	42½

The regular monthly dividend of *Thirty cents* & share has been declared by the Homestake Mining Company for March, payable at the office of the Philadelphia agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, April 15.—The following were official closing quotations of mining stock—

Alpha	21	Julia Consolidated.....	8 1/2
Alta	5	Justice	4 1/2
Belcher	5 1/2	Mexican	2 1/2

2294	Beard and Plancher	16	Northern Belle	6 1/2
2300	Beard and Plancher	16	Northern Belle	6 1/2
2301	California	16	Overland	6 1/2
2302	California	16	Overland	6 1/2
2303	Consolidated Virginia	16	Overland	6 1/2
2304	Consolidated Virginia	16	Overland	6 1/2
2305	Consolidated Virginia	16	Overland	6 1/2
2306	Eureka Consolidated	16 1/2	Raymond and Kly	6 1/2
2307	Eureka Consolidated	16 1/2	Raymond and Kly	6 1/2
2308	Eureka Consolidated	16 1/2	Raymond and Kly	6 1/2
2309	Gould and Curry	16	Santa Nevada	6 1/2
2310	Gould and Curry	16	Santa Nevada	6 1/2
2311	Gould and Curry	16	Santa Nevada	6 1/2
2312	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2313	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2314	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2315	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2316	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2317	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2318	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2319	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2320	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2321	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2322	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2323	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2324	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2325	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2326	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2327	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2328	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2329	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2330	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2331	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2332	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2333	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2334	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2335	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2336	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2337	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
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2365	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2366	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2367	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
2368	Hale and Norcross	12 1/2	Patent	6 1/2
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COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2
Held by J. E. Daly, J.

890.	1000, 1002, 1001, 998, 814, 913, 740, 807
891.	1001, 978, 982, 1005, 988, 1003, 1014, 978, 760, 885
892.	9004, 1002, 1002, 1002, 1002, 1002, 1002, 1002
893.	COMMON PLACE—FINAL TERM—PART II
894.	<i>Held by Van Hornes, J.</i>
895.	No. 958, 971, 1025, 1497, 538, 934, 1028, 946, 1087
896.	1009, 1040, 1024, 1009, 1009, 1009, 1009, 1009
897.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
898.	<i>Held by Merriam, J.</i>
899.	No. 4583, 5899, 5602, 5898, 6114, 371, 6393, 4407
900.	6164, 607, 6642, 6108, 611, 571, 6791
901.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
902.	<i>Held by Merriam, J.</i>
903.	No. 4900, 4789, 5521, 5891, 5450, 6438, 4197, 4148
904.	1300, 1808, 5668, 5858, 611, 6774, 6728
905.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
906.	<i>Held by Shaw, J.</i>
907.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
908.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
909.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
910.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
911.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
912.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
913.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
914.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
915.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
916.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
917.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
918.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
919.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
920.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
921.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
922.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
923.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
924.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
925.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
926.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
927.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
928.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
929.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
930.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
931.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
932.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
933.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
934.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
935.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
936.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
937.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
938.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
939.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
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942.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
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946.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
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949.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
950.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
951.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
952.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
953.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
954.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
955.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
956.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
957.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
958.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
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963.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
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965.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
966.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
967.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
968.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
969.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART I
970.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
971.	No. 4833, 5578, 5384, 5704, 5100, 5634, 6103
972.	5653, 1570, 4874, 4706, 6718, 6714, 6715
973.	MAINE COURT—FINAL TERM—PART II
974.	<i>Held by Clough, J.</i>
975.	No. 48

48	convict, and William Herbert, burglary.	Moore, grand larceny.
114	David Kidney, burglary.	Jennie E. Palmer, grand larceny.

54	David Cronan, burglar.	James Williams, grand lar-
55	John J. Connolly, grand la-	Henry Snyder and Daniel
56	Aroney.	Zeigler, robbery.
42	John Mulvey, grand larc-	Robert Hertel
43	as.	Megan.
85	John Berna, grand larceny.	Annie C. Walk, arson.
86	Joseph Pardi, robbery.	James Casey, Thomas Far-
90	John Berna, grand larceny.	rell, Robert Shere, assault
91	and battery.	and battery.
92	John Keogh, burglar.	
14	John Keogh, burglar.	
94	John Keogh, burglar.	
95	as.	
96	as.	
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A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.
 A suit for divorce having been begun by Frank S. Holmes against Sophia E. Holmes, on the

was made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers yesterday for an allowance of attorney

and counsel fees to the defendant. In support of the motion Mrs. Holmes' counsel alleged that the plaintiff owns \$50,000 worth of real estate and has an annual income of \$3,000. Counsel for Holmes replied that his real estate had been eaten up by mortgages and that his income was limited to his salary as a lawyer. Mrs. Holmes' counsel also alleged that the defendant lives in East Twenty-first street with a man named Lawrence, whom she introduced to a number of persons as her husband, Mr. Holmes, and that hence she was not entitled to an allowance of alimony. Judge Barrett gave the defendant time to answer the affidavit.

1990 • WOULD THE BRIDGE BE THERE?

FINANCIAL

WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Buy and sell on COMMISSION, for cash or on margin,
all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange,
United States & foreign bonds, and all other issues of
the Government, bought and sold at market rates, **PLUS**
1% COMMISSION, and on loan for immediate delivery.
Called 5-30a bought or exchanged on favorable terms.
Tenders on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**

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R. D. MORGAN,
CHARLES H. BUSSELL, } Directors.
HENRY F. VAIL,

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates, in any legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also a Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and

HENRY P. SPAULDING, President.
 BENJ. B. SHEPARD, Vice-President.
 FREDERICK COBBITT, Treasurer.
 C. K. F. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

AMAND L. BABCOCK	GEORGE W. LANE
JOSEPH DANIEL THORNE	JACOB D. VERMILYE
SAMON PHILIPS	GEORGE MACCULLOUGH MITCHELL
JOSEPH H. COBBITT	ROSWELL SEEL
CHAR. G. LANDON	A. A. LOW
EDWARD W. CORLIES	JOHN W. FENO
FREDERICK COBBITT	CHAR. G. FRANKELLY
W. H. APPLETON	WM. H. WEBB
JOSEPH SCHWAB	JOSEPH MOSEMAN
JOSEPH D. COBBITT	PERCY E. PINE
HARVEST BATES	HENRY P. SPAULDING
WM. ALLEN BUTLER	JOSEPH F. FINE
JOSEPH D. COBBITT	JOHN W. FENO
JOSEPH B. SHEPARD	JOHN W. FENO

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS, DUE 1913.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1908
 Issued upon the Iowa and Dakota ~~States~~
 For sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
 No. 215 Vermont

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the court, the time in which bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of bonds into preferred stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years have passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the bondholders having converted their bonds, the committee, in the exercise of its duty, has now determined to give the right of converting bonds and receiving preferred stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1929.

Circulars giving information as to how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Dec. 18, 1878. Chairman Purchasing Committee.

NEWARK ACQUEDUCT BOARD.
NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, April 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock, for the construction of a new aqueduct for the City of Newark to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to be issued by said board.

These proposals will be sealed in the name of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, and are of the amount of \$1,000 each, payable in thirty years from day to day, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, either coupon or registered. A Sinking Fund is established by law providing for the redemption of the bonds.

The Right is reserved to reject any or all bids not

UNITED STATES BONDS
OF ALL ISSUES
Bought and Sold.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 51 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAIL-
ROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COM-
MISSION.

J. D. WOOD. **SAM'L D. DAVIS.**

OFFICE OF THE WARREN RAILWAY COMPANY.
N. Y. & BOSTON, Mass., New-York, April 11, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the Stock Transfer-books of the WARREN RAIL-
WAY COMPANY, will be kept open at the offices of
TUESDAY, April 12, and be reopened on the morning
of THURSDAY, May 12, 1876.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of the said
company, this 11th day of April, 1876.

GEO. L. GERARD, Second Secretary.
TOWN OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
 The principal and interest of the bonds of this town
 will be paid at the Union Trust Company, on and after
 May 1, 1878.
 JAMES HENDERSON, Jr.,
 Supervisor.

THE MINING RECORD.
 \$3 a Year.—Sample Copies Free.
 ENLARGED TO THIRTY-TWO PAGES.
 All news from the great GOLD and SILVER MINES.
 A. R. CHISHOLM, Proprietor, No. 61 Broadway.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
 Capital, \$10,000,000, gold. Reserves, \$5,000,000, gold.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 60 N. Y. WALL ST.
Payable to order of cash, or to order of
any commercial and travelers' credits.
Remittances orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

ALL DEFERRED RAILROAD BONDS,
City and County Bonds; also all New York
and other Bonds, and all Stocks, Bonds, and
other securities, and Insurance stock wanted by
JOSEPH H. HIGGINS & CO., No. 43 Nassau, N. Y.

NEW PAUL AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD
DEFERRED STOCK
For sale by
G. O. BOUNAGE, JR.,
No. 35 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL ST.
REMITTANCE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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PLANTS.

[illegible]

.....Mr. D. H. HARKINS
SATURDAY MATINEE OF
NATOPH

[illegible]

THEATRE.
SUCCESS.

PAINFIELD
ONE
be repeated THIS EVEN-
ING LUDOVICO, approved

MUSICALS.

PINAFLOP.
TISCO MINTRELLA,
and their SUITS.
AT WALKING MATCH,
SATURDAY AT 2.

PINAFLOP.
WEEK BUT ONE.
His Church Choir Company,
will perform PAINFLOP
on Saturday Matinee.

DEMY OF MUSIC, WED-
NESDAY. A novel and beauti-
ful concert at Academy. Pond's
Hotel; 111 and 71 Broadway.

LIVE POETS.—MRS J.
AND FRIDAY, S. N. S.
Association Hall, 234d St.

DEMY OF MUSIC, WED-
NESDAY. A novel and beauti-
ful concert at Academy. Pond's
Hotel; 111 and 71 Broadway.

ANGS.

ANNUAL MEETING
for Ladies' Women will
on WEDNESDAY April
second are cordially invited.

TO THE SERVICE
of WORKER & MIL-
ITARY MEN.

NOTICES.

ST. PHILIP'S, NO. 807
BROADWAY, by the light
men commencing at 7:45
each week.

CAL.
CASH OFFER

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PEFUL AND COMFORT
And JAMES EPPS & CO.
15 Thackeray-st., and
Boston

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE

A DAY OF INTERESTING INCIDENTS.
MR. BECK LOSES HIS TEMPER AND MR. HOAR MAKES A GOOD POINT—THE KENTUCKY SENATOR EVASDES THE DIRECT REPLY—WATSON HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP A MAGNIFICENT SPEECH BY MR. DAWES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The dull routine of the debate on the Army bill in the Senate was relieved to-day by two or three incidents of an exceedingly interesting and exciting character. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, resumed the floor at the expiration of the morning hour, and for a long time continued to speak in the peculiarly disconnected, but none the less entertaining manner for which he has become known. His address, taken as a whole, however, was not so effective as his speech of yesterday. Still, he was listened to with a great deal of attention by his associates on the floor and by well-willed galleries.

When Mr. Beck finished, Senator Dawes took the floor, and a very large portion of the audience, tired out with Mr. Beck's long argument, left the chamber. Those who did so missed a great treat, for Mr. Dawes, contrary to general expectation, made a magnificent speech, which was preceded by a most exciting contest between Messrs. Beck and Hoar, the latter gentleman asking the indulgence of his colleagues, Mr. Dawes, and referring to Mr. Beck, said with much force, that the Senator from Kentucky had consumed several hours in a roundabout discussion of a number of points which bore indirectly upon the question at issue, but which were very far from dealing with the subject. Mr. Beck, in reply, referring directly to Mr. Beck's former speech on the same general subject, which is a very sore point with the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Hoar, in his aggravating and cold-blooded manner, asked, as he said for the third or fourth time, whether or not Mr. Beck intended to withdraw his former threat, which was to the effect that unless the President signed the appropriation bill as they were, political riders and all the Democratic majority in Congress would refuse to vote supplies for the support of the Government. Seeing that he was in a corner, the Senator from Kentucky sought to fight his way out by a blustering assumption of bravado and confidence in himself, which it was only too evident he was very far from feeling. He began by denying that he had ever used the language attributed to him by Senator Hoar, and then went on to tell a story which was intended to bring Mr. Hoar into ridicule, by showing that he had been educated up to such a point that he was always able to find the utterances of ordinary men a meaning which the speakers themselves had never intended. He then told the story of the Senator from Massachusetts reminding him of certain Western land, which was poor by nature, and which, by over-cultivation, had been rendered next to worthless.

With only a passing reference to this attack, Mr. Hoar continued to insist that Mr. Beck should state whether or not he had receded from his former position. Mr. Beck was exceedingly persistent in evading the direct issue, and in seeking to deny, as best he might, that he had ever used the words attributed to him. Mr. Hoar has been making a very good case, and doubtless saw when the Senator from Massachusetts turned to the record, and quoting from his opponent's remarks, that he was in a corner, and that he had receded from his former position. At this, Mr. Beck very foolishly lost his temper, characterized some of Mr. Hoar's remarks as impudent, and then ordered him to sit down. This was more than even collected and self-possessed Mr. Hoar could bear, and with a dash and a leap, which would have done credit to Senator Blaine, he cried out: "I do not intend, Mr. President, either here or elsewhere, to be driven from my purpose by plantation manners, and the Senator from Kentucky might as well understand that I will not be driven from my position, either here or elsewhere, and the peace-making Mr. Bayard, said that discretion was the better part of valor, and quietly sat down."

When the excitement which grew out of this little episode had subsided, Mr. Dawes went on with his speech, as has already been mentioned, one of the most effective and eloquent efforts which has been heard during the present debate. In the words of the Senator from Massachusetts, he was in most bitter and unmeasured terms denouncing the methods of the shogun leaders, that "idiot of the White House," Mr. Hampton, and his accomplices, by his distinguished chief of staff, Mr. C. G. Brown, and his accomplices. The preceding officer, as a good Democrat should, at the entrance of such worthy representatives of the shogun power, asked Mr. Dawes to support him, and then the speaker was obliged to do so, and then the leader of the "Black Horse Cavalry," supported by Gen. Butler in a full suit of Confederate gray, walked down to the desk and was sworn in as a Senator of the United States. Then the representative from Massachusetts was allowed to proceed, and for nearly an hour denounced the efforts which were being made by the Democracy to do away with every safeguard which had been placed around the ballot-box, and by fraud and violence to suppress the colored vote of the South. In conclusion, he declared that he would not, like what he said would not be welcome to the people of Massachusetts. They would give much as he grieves at the state of affairs which had done. They had hoped as he had hoped, that the experience of the past would result successfully, but instead it was now evident that the men of the South who had been trusted had betrayed their trust, and that the colored people were the backs of the helpless black majorities, had returned to the capital to assist in Congress men which, by fraud and violence, had been elected to the Senate.

Following Mr. Dawes, Senator Blaine occupied the floor, and referring to the fact that which had been made by Senator Eaton, read from the record to show that Daniel Webster had declared a number of times that the United States was not a slave or a confederate. Mr. Eaton was very much annoyed at this, and for a moment tried to stand up against the Senator from Maine. He failed, however, as was to have been expected, and, after taking his seat, went over to the Republican side to have the dispute on the floor of the Senate adjourned.

MAKING ROOM FOR REBELS.
REBEL SENATE OFFICERS REMOVED AS SOON AS VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER TEMPORARILY LEFT THE CHAIR.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The good Democratic party now have a majority in the United States Senate, of course, can not be surprised at the fact that they are now in a position to remove the rebel Senate officers as soon as Vice-President Wheeler temporarily leaves the chair. The bill, however, which they have not yet mustered courage enough to do, and one or two relics which they have not had the hardihood to overthrow. Among the latter is the time-honored regulation which provides that no officer or employee of the Senate shall be removed without cause and the consent of the Vice-President. As has already been announced, Mr. Wheeler has been called away to Washington, and Senator Thurman devoted to provide during his absence. Always ready to take the lead in any opportunity which presented itself to play an underhand trick, certain Democratic Senators no sooner found that the Vice-President was absent than they demanded that a number of resolutions be passed which would have the effect of removing the rebel Senate officers as soon as possible.

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ENGLAND'S FOREIGN WARS.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS IN ASIA AND AFRICA.
A RELIEF COLUMN ON THE WAY TO KOWLOON—PEARSON'S COMMAND IN A CRITICAL POSITION—MORE RAIL FIGHTING WITH THE ZULUS, AND HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES—THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.

CAPE TOWN, April 17.—The Colonial Secretary of Natal has telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony that Oetwyo has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures of peace. It is thought, however, that this is merely a ruse to obtain information regarding the movements of the British troops.

The Koweir relief column started on the 28th of March. It is composed of 6,000 men, two Gatling guns, two cannons, several rocket tubes, 113 wagons, and 56 pack-mules. Col. Law commands the advance guard, consisting of the 1st and 2nd brigades from the Buffs, five of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, and the whole of the Ninety-first Regiment. The wagons are escorted by two companies of mounted natives and a battalion of native foot. Major Pemberton commands the rear guard, and the 20th and 21st regiments follow. The column is now on the 20th of March. It is thought, however, that this is merely a ruse to obtain information regarding the movements of the British troops.

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ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

CHANGES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—THE SPECIAL NAVAL BOARD EXAMINERS.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—Leave of absence for one year, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted to Capt. R. H. Gilchrist, United States Army, and leave until June 1, with similar permission, to E. H. Merrill, Ninth Infantry, whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect at the expiration of his leave.

THE ASSAULT ON THE CAIR.

SEVERE REPRESSIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED AGAINST SOCIALISM—THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN TO BE PROMPTLY TRIED.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The name of the would-be assassin of the Czar is Alexander Soloviev. He is a schoolmaster of Torgues, and is charged with the crime of attempting to assassinate the Czar. He is now in custody of the police, and is to be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. The Prosecutor-General, Senator Leontiev, who is charged with the preliminary inquiry, has begun his labors. The belief that the prisoner told poison is erroneous. He was severely injured by the popular mob, and has killed him but for the intervention of the police.

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ENGLAND'S FOREIGN WARS.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS IN ASIA AND AFRICA.
A RELIEF COLUMN ON THE WAY TO KOWLOON—PEARSON'S COMMAND IN A CRITICAL POSITION—MORE RAIL FIGHTING WITH THE ZULUS, AND HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES—THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.

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THE ASSAULT ON THE CAIR.

ROCHESTER'S ANCIENT LAW.

FIGHTING THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
ABERTON, RAILROAD MEN AND STOPPING TRAFFIC—THE REASON OF THE ACTION ACCORDING TO MR. VANDER

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

PAROLE SCORES A VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

THE NEWARK HANDICAP, WON BY THE CHAMPION OF FIBRE LORILLARD'S STABLE—A REVIEW OF THE WINNER'S FEATURING.

London, April 18.—The race for the Newark Handicap, which was run today at Newmarket, was won by Mr. P. Lorrillard's 6-year-old American brown gelding Parole, who carried 116 pounds. Mr. P. Lorrillard's 6-year-old bay colt, Parole, 194 pounds, came in second, followed by the 5-year-old bay gelding, Parole, 194 pounds, who carried 116 pounds. There were six starters. The last betting was 100 to 15 against Parole, 7 to 6 against Lorrillard, and 7 to 1 against Lorrillard.

The following is a summary: The Newark Handicap, of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns for the winner, was run today at Newmarket, England, on April 18, 1917. The race was won by Parole, a 6-year-old American brown gelding, who carried 116 pounds. Parole was owned by Mr. P. Lorrillard, of New York City, and was trained by Mr. J. Lorrillard, of New York City. Parole was bred by Mr. J. Lorrillard, of New York City, and was sired by Mr. J. Lorrillard, of New York City. Parole was trained by Mr. J. Lorrillard, of New York City, and was bred by Mr. J. Lorrillard, of New York City.

Parole's pedigree and record: After the failure of Mr. Sanford in his ventures on the English turf, the determination of Mr. Parole Lorrillard to win a horse across the Atlantic was recorded with admiration by American turfmen, but the misfortune that befall the stable after his arrival at Newmarket somewhat dampened the enthusiasm that had been aroused. The Duke of Magenta was the first to suffer, and later came Parole, who was sold to Mr. Lorrillard, of New York City, for 10,000 pounds. Parole was then sold to Mr. Lorrillard, of New York City, for 10,000 pounds. Parole was then sold to Mr. Lorrillard, of New York City, for 10,000 pounds. Parole was then sold to Mr. Lorrillard, of New York City, for 10,000 pounds.

The following has been furnished by the Treasury Department: The Secretary of the Treasury on the 4th of March last, advised the Honorable Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the proposed amendment to the National Bank Act, which would give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to issue bonds in the name of the United States, and to sell them at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. over the face value of the bonds.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BAGGAGE. The courts have hitherto passed upon the question of the responsibility of railway companies for the loss of baggage, but the question of the responsibility of the passenger for the loss of baggage has not been settled. The courts have held that the passenger is responsible for the loss of baggage, but the question of the responsibility of the passenger for the loss of baggage has not been settled.

ALIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES. The following mortgages, held by the Manhattan Savings Institution, have been assigned to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company: The following mortgages, held by the Manhattan Savings Institution, have been assigned to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company: The following mortgages, held by the Manhattan Savings Institution, have been assigned to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

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COL BLISS GIVES REASONS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BIGLIN.

WHY THE COLONEL DID NOT MAKE HIS STATEMENT CALLED FOR—THE COMMITTEE'S LACK OF AUTHORITY—STAIN ON THE FORMER CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the March meeting of the present Republican Central Committee, the sub-committee appointed by the Central Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Biglin, made a report on Col. George Bliss's charges against Mr. Biglin. The report was made by Mr. Bliss, who was then a member of the Central Committee. The report was made by Mr. Bliss, who was then a member of the Central Committee. The report was made by Mr. Bliss, who was then a member of the Central Committee.

Mr. Bliss's charges against Mr. Biglin: The following is a summary of the charges made by Mr. Bliss against Mr. Biglin: The following is a summary of the charges made by Mr. Bliss against Mr. Biglin: The following is a summary of the charges made by Mr. Bliss against Mr. Biglin.

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

A CARD FROM MR. JAMES M. MACGREGOR.

Having read your article today in relation to Mr. Tolman and other taxpayers who have proposed an order from the Building Department, I am writing to you to express my opinion.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

CHERRY WITH LIVING FIGURES.

A FILMMAKER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AQUARIUM. A FILMMAKER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AQUARIUM. A FILMMAKER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AQUARIUM.

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An announcement which will undoubtedly create a large share of public attention is to the effect that Mr. Augustin Daly, who has no longer been connected with the Lyceum Theatre, has been secured by the management of the Lyceum Theatre for a season for popular entertainment. Mr. Daly will take charge of the Olympia Theatre, beginning Aug. 22, for the purpose of producing there that evening a translation of the celebrated "L'Assommoir," which, as everyone is fully aware, is a play of the greatest interest and of the same title. Mr. Daly has obtained possession of the manuscript, and he is anxious to label it in such a manner as to render all its contents and several aspects. So much has been said and written about "L'Assommoir," that it is not necessary to say more. It is a profound study which has been made, and its production will be the best reward to which eager spectators are entitled. It is to be produced in the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Mr. Henry Worchewitch, with Mr. Daly, business manager. A strong company will be secured, and the production will be a success.

FINANCIAL

WEATHERBANKERS

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.,
*Just across hall of COMMISSION, for cash or on
 all securities dealt in the New York Stock and
 Bond Exchanges, for the purchase of Stocks, and all other
 the Government, foreign and local at market rates
 OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate
 Called 5-20s bought or exchanged on favorable
 Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.*

**HYMAN ANDREWS &
 NEWARK, N. J. April 17, 1901**
CHAS. PROPERT & CO. STILL, N. J.
 Received at this office under MONDAY, April 16, 1901,
 a P. M., for the purchase of the title or
 title of Newark to the amount of

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. SINK
GOLD BONDS, DUE 1913.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, CITY OF
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BO
DUE 1908.
ISSUED UPON THE IOWA AND DAKOTA
EXTENSION.
For sale by
KUEHL, LOES & CO.,
NO. 108
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
Hampden Roads, THURSDAY, THIRTIETH, APRIL
1908, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of
111 Broad Street. A list of the quantities to be
sold will be published in the Standard.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCK
AND REAL ESTATE, FRIDAY, TWENTY-NINTH,
OCTOBER, 1907, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of
Our established Guay 80 years, or special sale
All other
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers
No. 43 FINEST
OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT
U. S. BOROUGH GREENE, NEW-YORK, APRIL 1908
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WAY COMPANY will be closed on the at
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1908, at 12 o'clock
of THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1878.
The

THE MINING RECORD
\$3 a Year—Sample Copies Free
DELIVERED TO THIRTY-TWO PAID
 Full news of the mining industry
 A. K. CRISFORD, Proprietor, No. 61 B
 NEW YORK
THE TRAVENSA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
 NEW YORK AGENTS, NO. 93 WALL
 Buys and sells stocks and bonds
 on commission and handles credits.
 Knows orders for mining stocks at San Francisco
BROWN, BISHOP & CO.
 ASSURE COMMERCIAL AND TRADING
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THE AMUSEMENT RECORD

—

METRIC AND DRAMATIC

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.
The closing concert of the season by the New York Oratorio Society, under the leadership of Dr. Friedrich Kiel, will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, December 15, with the programme noticed in these columns yesterday. The principal composition on the programme is an oratorio novelty, being the first such work of Kiel's oratorio, "Christus," which was composed in 1891, and is a most interesting and complete acknowledgment that America could not hitherto suffered very much on that score. Friedrich Kiel is a musician and composer of note in Berlin, where he is a resident in a prominent position. His oratorio, "Christus," is one of the best of the numerous of such important concerta abroad as the Leipzig Gewandhaus series. The ambitious title of this modern oratorio invites comparison with Handel's "Messiah," and indeed, strictly claims to be a sequel to that prophetic but somewhat too-fact narrative of the New Testament, and a sequel to the highly poetic and metaphorical predictions of the Old Testament. With this idea in mind, a certain need of praise is due to Kiel for his remarkable work. It is a most successful and well-timed. Handel took for his model the abrupt style of the inspired Isaiah, with its sudden, brilliant surprises and many-sided contrasts; now "black darkness" governing the entire; among the most expressive and suggestive of all the oratorios, one moment the sorrows of death over-

Whalming the Promised One. In an instance of the value changing to the sight of Him who has risen clothed in the power of an endless life. Henceforth we shall see His power as appropriate—may, so nearly inspired—that his "Mendali" will never fail to awaken devout and enduring admiration in all who have any interest in the subject of it. Kiel has chosen, for the verbal support of his oratorio, passages which have long been famous for their simplicity and grandeur, and the simplicity of style enveloping grandeur of meaning. They need only to be read to fascinate the hearer. But when they are to be musically presented, it is not sufficient to imitate in the voice parts the extreme simplicity and monotonousness of the original; the music must be made to suggest the music to the words, for then the musician lacks that frequency of sense which is the wonderful charm of the original text. Add to this an orchestral accompaniment which is merely a sombre current underlying more monotonous than the vocal part, and the picture is complete of the depressing effect of Kiel's "Christus," as whole, upon the majority of those who hear it. The very title of Part I., "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," prepared the hearer for something grand and royal. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord;" "Behold thy King cometh;" "The Son of David is come." From underneath the guise of humiliation, Christ's royalty suddenly shone forth, and compelled excited and overpowering recognition from the multitude. But both in the opening herald-passages, sung with Mr. Jacob Graef's mild voice, and in the first chorus of wailing, where the choir was expected to represent the multitude, the expectant listener meets with such a disappointment as is produced by a dry tone and an eloquent text. This criticism is a general one upon the whole oratorio, for even in the most successful passages there is always a certain flat intonation of nerve. There are, however, isolated numbers throughout the work which command admiration; as, for instance, the chorals, (*D minor*)—"Ló, our joy is ceased," which is noble and sustained, like some of Mendelssohn's chorals; or the chorals—"When the clouds shall roll away," the cantata, "Zion," where the choral fugue is followed by an orchestral fugue, with sustained choral obligato; or the cantabile chorals, (*D major*),—"Eye hath not seen," with alternating obligato of violins and wood wind-instruments; especially the closing chorals, (*G major*), "Hallelujah," "Gloria in excelsis," and "Gloria in excelsis," "Nether is there salvation in any other." Nevertheless, with these and very few other exceptions, the portions of Kiel's work yesterday presented impressed the listener as accompanied relative with unusually thin accompaniment. The dramatic movement was absent. Wagner is the one man living who could properly treat such a theme. But he joined to his mythical, ideal, and neglects such serious subjects. Part II., not performed yesterday, treats of "Christ's Passion." The soloists did not appear to the best advantage, and were not well adapted to the depriving of them as far as the audience. Besides, Mr. Stoddard was evidently suffering from a severe cold. Mr. Stoddard deserves thanks for discarding in his solos the mechanical verbiage of the programme, and restoring as nearly as possible the exact text of the English Bible. The vocal soloists were Miss Hennrich, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Graef.

Mr. Wilhelm] and Dr. Damosch between them have transformed Händel's devoutly-admired "Largo" into an allegretto, played with 68 beats to the minute. Wilhelm's exceptional tone and rapidity of execution, and the excellent accompaniment, endeared to us by Theodore Thomas's affectionate presentation, appears to be almost galloping away. So great is the power of contrast! At the rehearsal on Wednesday, and at the concert last evening, Wilhelm was twice recalled. His first repeated recitation of the "Ave verum corpus" was a demonstration of the icy but fullness of tone Wagner's "Albunati" and Mozart's "Ave verum corpus" is one of the best and most religious of the compositions of that master. And it was sung by the quartet of vocalists in a style that nothing that we have heard in this city can equal. The "Matthew Passion" was once murdered in Steinhay Hall by a favorite singer and an excellent violinist, both highly esteemed in Boston. This time it is tenderly and broadly handled by both of the soloists, a very good choir, and a fine orchestra. It would not be an over-estimate to mention beside any mezzo-soprano voices. The general effect, however, is so much better than at previous occasions indicated, that an inference must be made highly complimentary to Mrs. Florence Damosch, who, as we have said, was the soloist in Wagner's "Choral" was much better performed than at the Symphony Society's concert, a while ago. The chorus was in tune, (as not before), and the basses did not blur out the opening words as they were receiving a very good response from the quartet. The "Choral" was indeed repeated the "Chorals" in full. The "Blessed" "Marche Solenne" sounded a little thin at first in contrast with its forerunners, until the chorus joined the orchestra, but then its position on the program was well justified. The "Choral" of St. Simeon has done much excellent work this season, and Dr. Damosch is to be congratulated on the results of his painstaking devotion to it.

CHAMBER MUSIC.

The fourth subscription concert of chamber music took place last evening at Standard Hall. Messrs. Brandt, Schwarz, Matzka, and Bergner brought the string quartet. The music consisted entirely of string-quartet selections. Haydn's six quartets, op. 74, No. 2, is the most important of the works which preceded the opening of the first movement bears a strong resemblance to the first theme in the fugue movement of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony in the same key. If such resemblances are allowable between classical composers, sagaciously modern composers are entitled to be allowed the same. It may be hoped so much as they are now doing by making their texts for conductors of otherwise worthy compositions.

The second movement, andantino gracioso, was all that is naive would imply to the experienced ear of an amateur in the music. The movement is less elegant. But the finale would certainly be to delight the whole audience. Then came a quartet on motif of Schubert's from his D minor quartet, published after his death. It consisted of variations on a theme identical with the first of the variations of the "Black" quartet. The main theme is in G minor, and the variations are original in this, that they are not conventional, given to one instrument after another in regular succession, but are rather full of such surprises as can always be crossed from the inexpressible Schumann. The variations are delightful in their own right, and the audience revelled with them.

many kind. If such resemblances are allowable between classical composers, sagaciously modern resemblances noticed in phrases, or even in clauses, should not be ascribed so much as they are now—often by making their own comparisons—their own notion of the similarity of certain compositions. The "grand movement, andante grazioso," which was all that its name would imply to the expectation of an enthusiastic lover of music. The merit was less unique. But the finale vivace could not fail to delight the whole audience. These same adante can moto of Schubert's from his D minor quartet, published after his death. It contained the same "grand movement, andante grazioso," with his song "Death and the Maiden." The movement is in G minor, and the variations are original in this, that they are not conventional, given to one instrument after another in regular succession, but are rather full of such surprises as can always be expressed from the inexhaustible store of the variations of the violin, the flute, the piano, and the guitar responded to by Beethoven's "Morceau de concert, andante." This

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BLACK SPECKS IN THE EAST

TROUBLES BREWING IN EUROPE.
MEYOTTI GARIBOLDI'S SUBVERSIVE SCHEME

—THE ROUMELIAN AND BULGARIAN
BOTHER—ENGLAND'S BLUNDERS—FIFFY
AND FASHION IN FRANCE.
PARIS, April 9.—The latest advices from

From couple Gen. Garibaldi's visit to the Esercito, which was received with great enthusiasm, we can understand the importance of the legion for service in Greece, for whose independence the Italians have always expressed immense sympathy. From this point of view it is not irrelevant to call attention to the peculiar stress laid by the Eustean press, and the Italian press, on the parallelism between the strong analogy existing between Italian contemporary history and the present movement in favor of Slavonic emancipation, with the evident intention of enlisting Italian patriotism in support of the cause defended by Russia, but in which she cannot, for the time being, take an active part. Finally, Garibaldi's speech, in which he declared that the expedition is not to be nothing but a convenient veil to the real projects of the party which, checked in its agitation to restore the *provincie irredente* to the mother country by an invasion across the Adriatic, points, seeks another channel for its activity in Austria, if Austria, if Austria will, put the stroke of a sword.

The Italian Government is represented as giving nothing but its moral support to the enterprise, but Italian bankers are not generally so speculative as to subscribe funds for so distant an expedition, possessing so few immediate positive advantages as does the intended conquest of an island 50 days by steam away

from the peninsula. We are told that 3,000 able-bodied men, with 1,500 Remington muskets and four cannon, are to embark in four transports, to be followed, after the colonization is completed, by their families, and that 500,000 francs have been subscribed—a very insignificant sum for so great an undertaking, and extremely suggestive of another expedition whose landing place was Marsala, and which, although discontinued, nominally, by the King of Piedmont, ended in the enforced interference of Piedmontese troops to preserve order, in the fall of Gaeta, and finally, in the unity of Italy. The coast of Albania are tempt-

is nearly handy to these "New Agronomists," as Petroncelli della Gattina, the inventor of Bombe atrocielle, calls Menotti's followers, and much more. The "New Agronomists" happen to be a hanging along that coast which I have pointed out, besides to be in a very disorderly condition. Besides, the situation is not altogether dissimilar to that of Italy just after the Austro-French war of 1859. Now, as then, the people are uneasy and nervous. In 1860 they hankered after Venice, as in 1879 they long for the Trent and the Tyrol; and on the principle that "all roads lead to Rome," began at the far end of the peninsula, and were led by and by to the capital, the Emperor Emmanuel being that time the Emperor of the French.

And if he checked popular aspirations he might be forced to shoot down his own subjects should he decline to shoot the leaders of the

Bourbons. M. Depretis is not a man of war, but he knows that his lease of power depend upon the good-will of M. Cairoli, and, as M. Cairoli was one of the legendary "Mille di Marsala," he is not unlikely to lend his occult support to any movement which will give him increased prestige among those to whom he owes his elevation. The crime of Passanante

which was one of the primary causes of the war of 1859. The Emperor, in his

youth, had been a Carbonaro; King Humbert, when still Prince Royal, was affiliated to the Garibaldians, and as the Bonaparte was pledged

to Italian redemption from the rule of Austria, so is the reigning member of the House of Savoy to the liberation of the Italians "still groaning in the talons of the Hapsburg yoke." The Conservative Party is terrified by the consequences of Passaniti's pardon, for although as yet, only commutation of the sentence has been granted, the full extension is merely a question of opportunity. The *Internazionali* has its secret committees at Genoa, Pavia, Bologna, Palermo, and even Rome, where seditious placards are posted in the streets, and sent directly to the King. Its

So much for "black speck" number one. Number two is the never-ending proposals for that "mixed occupation" which, invented in the first instance by Russia, who knew that its application is an impossibility, is now accepted by every power in principle and refused by all in practice. Turkey demands the exclusion of Russia, and the right to name the Governor and to garrison the Balkans, whither, except in

a solution, she cannot get without passing over the bodies of 70,000 better soldiers than she can bring into the field. Russia insists upon the non-admission of Turkey, because the presence of a single Turkish uniform will precipitate the catastrophe. England suggests that both should be kept away, and that, if France will not send a Commander-in-chief, she shall have the right of nomination for one of her Generals, which must be a matter of mirth to the Russians, who follow with admiring eye the brilliant campaign of Lord Chelmsford and

the masterly arrangement of the great warrior who have not conquered Afghanistan. Austria offers to take the whole job on contract which suits neither Russia, Turkey, nor Italy and Lord Beaconsfield elaborates a wonderful combination, worthy of a high-class novelist, and which must be formed in the name of progress and civilization. The name of the programme for the elevation of five insurmountable ramparts against Russian aggression, all built upon one foundation, the election to the Bulgarian throne of a brother of the reigning Prince of Roumelia. This is, the cynical statesman's

reasoning, and I rise to explain that I do not invent, but write upon good authority. Prince Charles has no children. It is not probable that he ever will have any, the only one he ever had having died of croup. Of course, there never can be another, for Diarmid's calculations would be put out if the contrary happened. Therefore, he, dying childless, must leave the Rumanian crown to his brother, whose sons will unite in the one sovereignty the two Principalities, of which the respective populations are on the same friendly terms. *— Sir John*

and case, the one being Slav, the other Latin. These points being settled, the aforesaid ramparts are thus defined :

First Rampart.—Union of Bulgaria with Roumania.

Second Rampart.—Roumelia, becoming enthusiastically imitative of Roumania, will rally to the cause of Turkey.

Third Rampart.—As Austria will occupy Roumelia, a dike for evermore is opposed to the spread of Pan-Slavism.

Fourth Rampart.—England will take Cyprus

And Bardud, and with her influence at Constantinople blackenmate anything attempted by either Austria or Russia.

Mr. Bompert.—England will guarantee a new Turkish loan at 5 per cent., and so help the Porte out of all its financial troubles.

There is another line of ramparts also contemplated, in the shape of a series of fortifications in the Balkans, but these are merely for form's sake, as from the experience of the last half century, the pen has proved so much safer than the sword that no international

immunities have at any time accumulated an appeal to arms. Such is Lord Beaconsfield's Utopia, and in this fool's paradise, Europe is lumbering away quietly, while nationalists are grinding up their loim for the struggle.

Greece may also be termed a "black speck," although King George will not fight it as he can help it; and kept severely out of the way when the torch-light procession at Athens called him for a speech, a couple of days ago. But the Greeks are brave enough in their way, and the Ephoroi and Subjotes are still brave, and the

Montenegrins, not quite satisfied with what they have got, want more, so that when Marshal

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

New Shapes in Hair Nets, 60c. up.
New Shapes in Milan Hats, 45c. up.
New Shapes in Chignon Hats, 55c. up.
New Shapes in Bonnets, 50c. up.
New Shapes in Evening Hats, 75c. up.
New Shapes in Milano Hats, 55c. up.
Burgundy in French Finishes.
Also, in Cotton and Fancy Finishes.
Silk Greenings, plain and fancy, 50c. up.
New and Old French Ribbons, 50c. up.
American Gros Grains, 35c. yard.
Good colors Summer Silks, 35c. yard.
Rich Fancy Damasked Silks, 50c. yard.
Rich Striped Fancy Satins, 50c. yard.
All silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 50c. up.
All silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 50c. up.
All 16 cent quality all silk, 10c. yard.
Rich Grosgrain Satin Ribbons, 10c. yard.
Fancy Wide-striped Ribbons, 15c. yard.
Fancy Plain Satins, good colors, 35c. yard.
Fancy Gros Grain, good colors, 50c. yard.
Black all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 50c. yard.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Lest Saints Striped Umbrellas, 95c.
Silk Parasol Veilings, 15c. yard.
Silk Parasol Veilings, 15c. yard.
50,000 yards Tulleon, China, and
Val. Laces, two inches wide, 10c. yard.
75,000 yards Point Trim, Val.
Matteos, 8c. Laces, three inches wide, 5c.
Silk Laces and Insertions, 1c. yard.

Pinky silk brocade waistcoat, 9c.
 Beaded Silk Passemontiers, 5c. up.
 Beaded Silk Passemontiers, 5c. up.
 Silk Grand Fringes, four inches wide, 35c.
 Rich Black Silk Fringes, 10c. to 38c.
 All Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 4c. to 15c.
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 Gent's Turtled Silk, good colors, 4c. 91a.
 2000 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 8c.
 Gent's Furnishing Goods, very low.
 Gent's and Ladies Goods, very low.
 Plain Tweed Men's Skirt, 50c.
 Chamois, well made, good medium, 50c.
 Drawers, good medium and tucked, 75c.
 Night dresses, extra long, at 49c. each.
 Infants' Embroidered Skirt, 49c.
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 Fine hand made Swiss Corsets, 38c.
 Hand-made Corsets, silk stitched, 44c.
 French Women Corsets, very low.
 Ladies' Corsets, very low.
 Lot full regular made Rose, 12c.
 Lot of Silk Embroidered Rose, 12c. pair.
 Entire counter of Hosiery, at 15c. pair.
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 Entire counter of Hosiery, at 15c. pair.
 Ladies' Corsets, and Misses' Pancy Rose, 25c. pair.

Lot of Two-button Kid Gloves, 25c.

Splendid quality Pearl Buttons Kid, 60c.
 Excellent Three-Button Kid, 75c.
 Two to Big Button Lisle Gloves, 8c. up.
 Less Top Lisle Gloves, 8c. up.
 Colored and Black Lisle Mitts
 Last of Black Lisle Mitts, 10c. up.
 Silver-Plated Ware closing out
 At any price, to close department.
 Fancy Gowns, Vases, Bonquet-Holders,
 Brackets, Toilet Sets, at half price.
 An entire corner of jewelry, clocks, 5c.
 6,000 Broom Handles, 10c. each.
 Pins, 1c. paper; Needles, 2c. paper; Hairpins,
 1c. 1,000; Cottons, 5c. dozen; 100 yards; Wash-
 ing Machine Siles, 1c. yard; Sewing Ma-
 chine, 1c. yard; Sewing Machine, 1c. yard;
 Alpacas Extra Grade, 3c.; Twilled Tapes, 1c.;
 Pearl Buttons, 2c. each.
 SECOND FLOOR.
 Our entire wholesale stock of Laces,
 Trimmings, Ribbons, Buttons, Fancy
 Goods, Handkerchiefs, Curtains, Muslins, as
 well as section lots, will be offered on
 Thursday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock, to
 make room for other department.
 The floor is for sale.
 WILLIAM KINNEY.
 241-243-245 FIFTH AVENUE.
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 241-243-245 EIGHTH AVENUE.
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 BETWEEN 15th and 16th STS.

BOYD & LIPPITT,
MANUFACTURERS,

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 woolen, and cotton
 CARPETS, &C.
 UNION
 CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,
 181 10TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
 Remember that this machine does not wet or
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 Carpets taken up, Cleaned, and Relaid,
 TEMPLE & FOX, Proprietors.
 MISCELLANEOUS.
 DOLLAR CASES
 FOR
 FAMILIES.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Any amount of money may be spent in purchasing the necessary apparatus for the kitchen. In most families, however, the kitchen is a place where the most of the household work is done. It is not the least of the household duties to have a kitchen which is both comfortable and convenient. The kitchen is a place where the most of the household work is done. It is not the least of the household duties to have a kitchen which is both comfortable and convenient. The kitchen is a place where the most of the household work is done. It is not the least of the household duties to have a kitchen which is both comfortable and convenient.

There is a scarcity of choice qualities of meat and butchers will make no concessions to buyers. The prices current for the best in Washington Market yesterday were as follows: Ribs per pound, 22 cents; porter-house steaks, 22 cents; sirloin steaks, 22 cents; beef for cooking, 16 cents; lamb, 16 cents; mutton, 16 cents; veal, 16 cents; pork, 16 cents; chicken, 16 cents; turkey, 16 cents; ducks, 16 cents; geese, 16 cents; fowls, 16 cents; eggs, 16 cents; butter, 16 cents; cheese, 16 cents; milk, 16 cents; cream, 16 cents; ice, 16 cents; coal, 16 cents; wood, 16 cents; fuel, 16 cents; and so on.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

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RECIPIES FOR THE TABLE.

CHICKEN CURRY.—Cut all the lean in placed in a large saucepan, from a leg of cold boiled or roasted chicken, and add to it a small quantity of butter, salt, and pepper. Cook for half an hour, then add a small quantity of water, and cook for another half an hour. Strain off the fat, and add a small quantity of water, and cook for another half an hour. Strain off the fat, and add a small quantity of water, and cook for another half an hour.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

RE-ASSIGNED ADJUTANT.—Adj. Gen. H. Taylor, of this State, is about to visit Colorado for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by his family, and will be absent for several months. He is a member of the National Guard, and has been assigned to the position of Adjutant General.

THE VETERANS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, Col. William Scott commanding, are to elect officers at their annual meeting, which takes place at the residence of the commanding officer, on Monday, April 22, at 7:30 P.M. The meeting will be held at the residence of the commanding officer, on Monday, April 22, at 7:30 P.M.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

ACTS.—to rid closets of ants use green peppermint frequently. Heliothrips may have water all the time in their saucers or they drop and die. REMOVE CLOTHES FROM THE TUB.—Put a small quantity of water in the tub, and add a small quantity of soap. Wash the clothes in the tub, and add a small quantity of soap. Wash the clothes in the tub, and add a small quantity of soap.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTOR'S REGARDING STREET-CLEANING MATTERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners, at its meeting on Monday, April 15, adopted a resolution directing the Superintendent to carry out the recent order of the Board of Health concerning the removal of the refuse from the streets. The Superintendent is to carry out the recent order of the Board of Health concerning the removal of the refuse from the streets.

THE RACKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The racket match between Messrs. C. La Montagne and J. T. Soutter, which the members of the New York Racket Club had been looking forward with keen anticipation as the most important contest of the present tournament, took place yesterday. The match was played on the lawn at the residence of the commanding officer, on Monday, April 22, at 7:30 P.M.

SAILING OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

A large crowd gathered on the Inman steamship pier early yesterday afternoon to witness the sailing of the City of Berlin. John Runk, who is to sail part in the walk for the Artley bell in London early to-morrow, was the main attraction. The ship was crowded with passengers, and the crowd on the pier was very large.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—U. S. 4% 107, U. S. 5% 107, U. S. 6% 107, U. S. 7% 107, U. S. 8% 107, U. S. 9% 107, U. S. 10% 107, U. S. 11% 107, U. S. 12% 107, U. S. 13% 107, U. S. 14% 107, U. S. 15% 107, U. S. 16% 107, U. S. 17% 107, U. S. 18% 107, U. S. 19% 107, U. S. 20% 107, U. S. 21% 107, U. S. 22% 107, U. S. 23% 107, U. S. 24% 107, U. S. 25% 107, U. S. 26% 107, U. S. 27% 107, U. S. 28% 107, U. S. 29% 107, U. S. 30% 107, U. S. 31% 107, U. S. 32% 107, U. S. 33% 107, U. S. 34% 107, U. S. 35% 107, U. S. 36% 107, U. S. 37% 107, U. S. 38% 107, U. S. 39% 107, U. S. 40% 107, U. S. 41% 107, U. S. 42% 107, U. S. 43% 107, U. S. 44% 107, U. S. 45% 107, U. S. 46% 107, U. S. 47% 107, U. S. 48% 107, U. S. 49% 107, U. S. 50% 107, U. S. 51% 107, U. S. 52% 107, U. S. 53% 107, U. S. 54% 107, U. S. 55% 107, U. S. 56% 107, U. S. 57% 107, U. S. 58% 107, U. S. 59% 107, U. S. 60% 107, U. S. 61% 107, U. S. 62% 107, U. S. 63% 107, U. S. 64% 107, U. S. 65% 107, U. S. 66% 107, U. S. 67% 107, U. S. 68% 107, U. 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HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th St.
J. E. HAVERLY.....PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER
Mr. Haverly announces with pleasure

The engagement,
 COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, FOR
THREE WEEKS ONLY,
 OF HIS GREAT MINSTREL ORGANIZATION
 THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
HAVERLY'S UNITED
MASTODON MINSTRELS

40 PERFORMERS. 40 PERFORMERS.
Who have been, in their way through the principal
cities of the country,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
in the
WORLD OF AMUSEMENTS,
Presenting an array of attractions.
IMITATING NONE

SURPASSING ALL.

5.	EIGHT EMINENT END MEN.	5
19.	TWELVE ADMIRABLE VOCALISTS.	19
20.	TWENTY SUPERB INSTRUMENTALISTS.	20

PORTY! PORTY! PORTY! PORTY!

Together with

TWELVE CHAMPION CLOG DANCERS,
TWELVE SONG AND DANCE EXPERTS,
THE ONLY STUNNING BRASS BAND COMPANY

THE ONLY LIVING PREMIERE COMEDIAN-YET
TELEQUIST
Ever introduced into Minstrelsy.
The whole completing an
ENSEMBLE OF REFINED MINSTRELST
hitherto unknown, and reviving the interest in this
PURELY AMERICAN
AMUSEMENT,
being a deviation from the
WELL-WORN TRACK.

and presenting a
MYRIAD OF NOVELTIES,
 and establishing the fact that
THERE IS SOMETHING NEW
UNDER THE SUN.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE IN THE
AMUSEMENT WORLD,
 By reason of previous engagements
 can only remain at
HAVERLY'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
 For

THREE WEEKS ONLY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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Mr. WERTHEIMBER begs to announce that he has an

arranged for the production at this time-honored and well-known theatre. The performance on **WEDNESDAY EVENING JANUARY 30**, of the new **BREIGNING** and undoubtedly great **PARISIEN SENSATION**, entitled
THE ASSUMOIRE.
 The exclusive right of representation in this country having been secured directly from the author, the performance will be given under the immediate personal direction of
MR. AUGUSTIN DAILY,
 who has also adapted the play for the stage.
 This **POWERFUL DRAMA** was first offered to the public in January last, at the Ambigu Theatre, in Paris, and is still being acted there nightly to overwhelming audiences.
 It has produced such a mighty and wild effect,

SPREAD EXCITEMENT IN France, since the reproduction, forty years ago, of Victor Hugo's masterpiece, with which the reign of the romantic drama commenced, and which is called by its author, A REVELATION OF THE RELATION OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE. It is looked upon as inaugurating the era of ABSOLUTE REALISM on the stage; and EMILE ZOLA is at this moment the most universally-talked-about writer in France. THE ASSOMMOIR will be produced under Mr. DALY'S supervision, with all the precision, fastidiously, and detail in which it is being now produced in Paris.

Sale of seats will begin Saturday morning, April 26. THE ASSOMMOIR, A REVELATION OF THE RELATION OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.

THE ASSOMMOIR,
THE ASSOMMOIR,
THE ASSOMMOIR.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIRECTOR.....Mr. D. H. HARKINS

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, closed for RE-
HEARAL.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 22,
and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mat-
inee, at 2, will be given the

REIGNING EUROPEAN OPERATIC SUCCESS,

FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.

Characters by Misses Jennie Winston, Sallie Bebon,
Rose Chappelle, Edith Everilo, Pearl Everilo, Jennie Mary-
nard, and Mearns. av. H. Hamilton, Vincent Hogan, W.
A. Morgan, Jas. Harton, L. F. Massen, and M. Calice.

Matinee prices: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats,
\$1. Seats secured 10 days in advance.

WALLACE'S
LAST SIX NIGHTS and FINAL MATINEE
of
MR. JAMES WALLACE

(prior to his departure for California),
and of Bardolf's Superb Comedy-Drama of
A SCRAP OF PAPER.

MONDAY EVEG. APRIL 22. first production in America of
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY
in three acts, entitled
THE SNOWBALL.
and reappearance, after eight weeks' absence, of
MR. C. F. COGHLIN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
a most powerful drama in five acts and eight tableaux

LOST CHILDREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHICKERING HALL.
MISS JENNIE DICKERSON'S
FIRST CONCERT IN NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1878.
The following distinguished artists will appear:
Mrs. Eveline Harta Sopranos; Mr. Christian Fritsch,

TELEVISION
 Tenor; Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Baritone; Mr. Chas. Werner, Bass; Mr. Carl Lanner, Violin; Mr. Homer N. Bartlett, Cello; Mr. E. Barry Warren, Organist, Signor Moderato, Conductor. Tickets, \$1 each. On sale at Post's Music Store, Schubert's Music Store, and at Chickering Hall.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
 24th-st. and Madison square.
 Opening performance.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.
 Tickets sold for cash; date exchangeable, or money returned.

RAY FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

His-Mad-Son PINKAPOKE.
BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
their deities, and the most sensational
terminating with the GREAT WALKING TIGER.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.
FREATER & COMIQUE, NO. 914 BROADWAY.
BARRIGAN AND HART.
THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.
Great Walking Match, and numerous Specialities.
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CHICKERING HALL.
"GEORGE ELIOT'S" NOVELS. Lecture, with read-
ing, by FRANK W. BRADEN.

on, THURSDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M. Reserved seats,
 50 cents, at Brannan's and Foud's.

ANNUAL COFFEE PARTY FOR THE FREE
AND FUND OF THE HABEMANS' HOSPITAL, WEDNES-
DAY EVENING, April 23, Twenty-second Regimental
Armory, 14th-st. and 8th-st. Music and dancing;
 flowers and refreshments. Admission, 50 cents. Music
 by Stroh.

LECTURES.

"CROOKED" PEOPLE - REMARKABLE

MUSICAL.

A—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OFFER.
A Full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, \$75; 4-octave
\$100. First-class new upright and square piano-forte to
rent, \$5 per month. Installments taken. Magnificent
grand piano with 7-octave upright, \$125. Open evenings.
HOLDEN'S, No. 25 Broadway, near Bowery.

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\$280 PER SCHOOL YEAR. BOOKS, Ac.
TECHNICAL - NO extra charge. Special at-
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young boys; 10 teachers, all men, and all graduated,
English, Business, Scientific, and Classical courses
of study. Weekly lectures, illustrated by the best spec-
imen. Highly recommended by Parents, by the Hon-
orable Wood, Gov. Senate, Judge Van Hook, the
Massachusetts Board of Education.

SPRING MEETING. J. A. CRAIG, D. D., Sec. For circulars of Spring Meetings (including railroad), write 1875-20, Cambridge, Mass. **WILHELM C. SEIBTSPERGER** (Harvard University, M. A. 1894), Penn. 12 miles from Philadelphia.

HAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUNTSBROOK HAVEN INSTITUTE receives people of any denomination for instruction and board during summer vacation for 25 cents a week. Free of cost for board and tuition. For circulars, write to the college. Reservations are received after June 10. **ALBION PLACE.**

DAINES COLLEGE, NO. 2 BOWERY. For circulars, write to the college, 2 Bowery, New York City. For terms, visit the college, 2 Bowery, New York City. For terms, visit the college, 2 Bowery, New York City.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
Company's Pier; (saw.) No. 43 North River, foot of Mot-
travellers by this line avoid both transit by Knicker-
a small boat.
SABADOR, BAHAMA, Wednesday, April 28, 29, 30
CABAZO, FRAMER, Wednesday, May 7, 8, 9, 10
SABADOR, BAHAMA, Wednesday, May 14, 15, 16, 17
to sail.
For freight and passage apply to
FR LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 68 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, at 9 P. M.
OF THE COLOMBUS, Capt. RUCKENBERG, Wed. April 28
OF THE YACHT, Capt. RUCKENBERG, Wed. April 28
Connecting with the Railroad Georgia and Florida Island
Steam-boat Company, and with the new and elegant
OF THE COLOMBUS, Capt. RUCKENBERG, Wed. April 28

G. D. OWENS, Agent
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Pier No. 43, North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL, R. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 5 P. M.
Call at the office of the
FOURTH ST. PROGRESS, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only) Thurs. May 1
CITY OF FLORIDA, (Havana only) Saturday May 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only) Saturday May 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only) Saturday May 1
Matamoros, Tampico, Turkey, connecting with
steamer to Havana.
F. ALFONSO DE BONA, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METRO RAILWAY.

ELEVATED RAILWAY.

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FOURTH-ST.—Connects with cars for Union-Square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, and Grand Opera House, and with cars for East and West Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

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A. M., 10 A. M. and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and
depot.

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WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this train 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. of Newport.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX

A LONG AND BUSY LIFE ENDED.
THE EX-GOVERNOR'S LAST HOURS—DYING
PEACEFULLY WHILE UNCONSCIOUS—THE
STORY OF HIS REMARKABLE CAREER AS
CITIZEN, SOLDIER, AND STATESMAN.
Gen. John A. Dix breathed his last a

1:35 last night, after lying in a pro found and nearly unbroken coma for 72 hours. The incident of his illness was a long and painful attack of inflammation of the bladder, his convalescence after four weeks of suffering, and the accident one week ago Saturday which brought the fatal relapse. He was married to the former Mrs. Eliza Swope, all his family, his friends and relatives are all familiar. Last Friday night he became conscious that his end was near at hand, and took final leave of the few intimate friends who called that day, among them Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Swope. He also dictated a brief good-bye message and blessing to his absent daughter, Mrs. Walsh, now residing in Japan with her husband, to Mr. Blake, who has remained at his bedside constantly for the last four days. He then passed an hour or more in conversation with his friends, and then fell into a deep sleep, from which he never awoke. His wife, Gan Dix, Mrs. Blake and her husband, loving him occasionally, and then brightening a little and apparently comprehending what went on around him. At length he fell into a deep sleep, from which he never did not recover, even for an interval until the moment of his death. The four physicians in attendance almost expected that he would have recovered by the next day night, and were astonished when Monday morning came and he was reported dead. His wife, Gan Dix, had been left with him constantly for the last two days, reported yesterday morning that while his general condition, temperature, respiration and pulse were all normal, he died last night, he was nevertheless visibly sinking, and could not hold out many hours. His death was a truly extraordinary one. His old friend Charles O'Connor called early in the morning, and was told by the Rev. Dr. Thurlow Weed, Judge Peabody, the Rev. Dr. Swope, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, Peter Berryer, and the Rev. Mr. McMillin, (a life-long friend of Hamilton) that he was dying.

the members of the Union Club next door, together with a host of ladies and gentlemen, were gathered about the bed to witness the scene. The condition of the dying man required no visible alteration until about 4 o'clock when he faintly uttered the words, "I am dying," and the death-grip so familiar to the medical eye, crept gradually over his face. The last moments of the life of Gen. Gilbert at once notified Mrs. Dix, Mr. Blake, Dr. Morgan Dix, and other members of the family, who were all present and imminent, and they all gathered at his bedside, hoping that he might recover consciousness for a moment, but he never did. In accordance with the contrary to expectation, the heart failed a little and went on, although the patient sank more and more, until he expired at 10:30 o'clock Dr. Keyes called and stated for a few minutes. Dr. Gilbert said the general was dead, and he left him until 11 o'clock in the morning.

As often happens in such instances, thought the death of Gen. Dix was not so sudden as suddenly announced unexpectedly. At 1:30 p.m. Dr. Gilbert noticed that the features were becoming more and more insensible, and perceptible; and the little group of relatives, Mrs. Dix and Mr. Blake weeping, and the family gathered about the bed, saw Gen. Gilbert put his ear to the heart; Gen. Dix was dead. A bulletin was written out by Dr. Gilbert and the Union Club, and the house was closed for the night. Gen. Dix leaves a wife, two daughters—Mrs. Morgan Dix, and Miss Dix, and a son, Mr. V. Morgan Dix, D. D. He has a half brother, T. Brown, Dr. the son of a sister, Mrs. T. Brown, who has a family and resides in Boston. The latter is some years younger than the General, but has been married twice. Two sons survive, the one residing at Bosworth, N. H., upon the old family property, and the other, who is a physician, residing in New York City. The General and are in good circumstances. Although it is known that Gen. Dix leaves a large estate, only the general particulars are known. The General was devoted to his estate to his personal affairs and the well-being of his family. He was a devoted and patriotic man. His will was made some time ago, but what its provisions and how it disposes of his large real

JOHN A. DIX'S CAREER.

John Adams Dix was born when Washington was living and his immediate successors were still in the infancy of their administration. The liberalism of the New-England father found expression in naming his new-born son in honor of that sturdy patriot and good party man. His boyhood was in a time when the country was still governed by that generation of men who had fought the war of the Revolution, and who had made the Republic what we call the Constitution. When the little boy began to learn his letters, John Adams had ceased to be President, and the party which he had represented had been overthrown. Jefferson sat in the seat of power, and the Democratic Party was in the high place; but Hamilton was in the full vigor of life; Madison was Secretary of State. The eyes of the people were turned to the President to the Presidency; and the people were waiting for the Governorship of New York to make way for the victorious Clinton. The United States, where the boy Dix was born, extended from the Canadian line to the south of Georgia; the Florida peninsula was a part of the United States. All the vast region lying west of the Mississippi River, except where the emigrants from Virginia, and the pioneers from the Carolinas, had found passages of the Alleghenies and settled Kentucky and a portion of Tennessee, all west of those mountains, was a part of the United States. The forest. The whole force and wealth of the United States to be found on the Atlantic slope, and the whole of the United States, were in the United States has increased in population from what it was at his birth nearly 10 times. The place where it was scarcely counted in the scale of nations to the front rank among the great nations of the world. His gigantic power was master of actual personal knowledge and experience to John A. Dix, for he was born on the 24th of December, 1805.

His place of birth was Bosseman, N. H.; his

father, Timothy, but was a lieutenant colonel in the 1st Maryland Cavalry. His profession of arms he seems to have early dedicated his son. The boyish studies of John A. Spaulding were interrupted by the death of his father, from which he was transferred to one at Exeter, presided over by the well-known Dr. John A. Spaulding, a companion of the famous Sparks, John G. Palfrey, and others who have since made their names more or less known in the world. When 13 years old, he was sent to the academy where his father had studied at the College of the Holy Scriptures. The outbreak of the war of 1812 abruptly terminated his academic career, as he called home, and when only 14 years of age he was appointed a cadet in the United States Army, and assigned to duty at West Point. His father was then stationed on recruiting service. This appointment was made in December, 1812, and he was sent to West Point, where more military than consisted in being assistant clerk to his father. As they occupied only a few months at West Point, he was sent to St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, and already became known among his circle of acquaintances for his proficiency in the Spanish, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages. In March, 1813, while on a visit to Washington, he was tendered a choice of a school ship at West Point, or a commission in the army. He accepted, and, accepting the latter, he was commissioned in his father's regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, and was assigned to duty at Fort Mifflin. He was the youngest officer in the Army. The experience of the Army at this point could not have been more favorable to his military life. He was very strong enthusiast for military life. There was inequality in the commanding officers, and he was not in favor of the defense of forts or checks in the field.

ly not omit to mention Justice Kibbush's law
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steam-ship *Silesia*, Capt. Schwennen, from New-York
April 11, for Hamburg, has arr. here.

Glasgow, April 21.—The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York April 10, has now been

Quakerstown, April 21.—The Allan Line steamship Caspian, Capt. Trecks, from Baltimore April 2, by way of Halifax April 12, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

Quakerstown, April 21.—The Guidon Line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Gadd, from Liverpool for New York, aid. from here on the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Liverpool, April 21.—The steamship Bohemian, (Br.) Capt. Grandy, from Boston April 8, has arr. here.

... Baltimore April 7, has arr. here.

DEAFNESS,

WITHOUT PAIN OR UNPLEASANT SENSATION BY

st. Hours from 9 to 1 & 5 to 7.

FROM MR. ALEXANDER THOMAS

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1878.

During the past seven years I have been a sufferer from severe attacks, which have resulted in asthma of the most distressing character. I suffered from almost constant breathlessness, and on the slightest exposure was subject to attacks of asthma of the most spasmodic description, particularly at night. Last Spring the symptoms became very much aggravated, and my sufferings greatly increased. I had tried various kinds of treatment and remedies without receiving permanent benefit, and in July last applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 6 West 29th-st., for relief. His scientific method of treatment at once

myself under his professional care. I am glad to state that his treatment of my case has proved a wonderful success. The first application was one

ductive of prompt and decided relief, and each succeeding application was followed by equally happy results, so that now I can breathe with comfort, and enjoy once more what I have often prayed for, a night of undisturbed and refreshing sleep, free from the horrors of asthma.

My experience warrants the belief that fellow-sufferers placing themselves under Dr. Light's treatment, and attending his skillful administrations with the necessary perseverance, will be sure to attain the desired results—a cure.

ALEXANDER KNOX, No. 38 West 17th-st

WYOMING, N. D., SEPTEMBER 1890

No. 133 West 47th-st., New-York.

FROM MR. S. B. CLOSE,
No. 100 Duane-st.

It appears to me a simple Christian duty to recom-
mend to sufferers from catarrh a physician who,
from my own personal experience, possesses the
skill and ability to effect a cure, namely—Dr. Light-
hill, of No. 61 Vesey-st. 28th St.

he effected a permanent cure, in the case of a sister of mine, of catarrh of long standing, which threatened the most serious consequences, and more re-

cently he has treated my own case with equally happy results. The catarrh from which I suffered was so severe as to debilitate my whole system, and since Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting its cure I experienced renewed health and vigor.

S. B. CLOSE.

—

FROM OFFICER J. J. MORRELL,
No. 238 East 81st-st.

My grateful thanks are due to Dr. Lighthill, at No. 6 West 29th-st., for the skillful manner in which he treated me for catarrh, deafness, and noises in the head, with which I had been afflicted for a consider-

complicated nature of my difficulty, Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting a radical and permanent cure

have ceased, and my hearing is restored to its former perfection.
J. J. MORRELL.

James McCreery & Co.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE AND VARIED
STOCK OF
COLORS GRENADINES

COMPRISING SOME OF THE
Most Beautiful Designs ever Imported

FOR
Street and Reception Costumes,
VIZ :
Satin Striped,
Figured,
Armure,
Plaid,
Damesse and

Corduroy

A FULL LINE IN EVENING COLORS

Gaze De Chambéry,

PLAIN AND STRIPED.

CAUTION.

At this season of the year, while the system is undergoing a radical change, a world of trouble could be saved both as a preventive and cure by the use of a

HOLMAN PAD

placed over the pit of the stomach for ten to thirty days as the case requires.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
No. 363 Broadway, above 17th-st., N. Y.
No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW

DESIRABLE

OFFICES

TO LET,

IN THE
Times Building

QX
MODERATE TERMS.
 APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES
 TIMES OFFICE

SINATH.

stock market in New-York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction, and has no foundation, but it produces infinite mischief, and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it; alarms the stockholder and timid; unsettles the confidence of the prudent and the conservative; and even the most sanguine and enterprising are driven to a state of nervous prostration. It is a deadly pestilence, and it is necessary to remove it. It is necessary to restore the confidence of the people in the stock market, and to restore the confidence of the people in the stock market, and to restore the confidence of the people in the stock market.

The House at 8:10 P. M. took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

There were not half a dozen members present this evening. The House immediately after adjourning, sent into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After speeches by Messrs. Waddill, of Missouri; Gravena, of Arkansas; Robertson, of Louisiana; and Kiefton, of North Carolina, in favor of the proposed repeal, and by Mr. Dwight, of New York, in opposition to it, the bill was voted down, by a vote of 15 yeas to 40 nays.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

New-York Central.....	1167 ₈	1167 ₂	340
Homestake Mining Co.....	883 ₄	85	1 987

[illegible]

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet, yet has been quoted generally steady. Sales include 400 bbls.

6a. 3d. & quarter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 22.—Beef Cattle—Re-

quality, \$6 50@87; second quality, \$5 50@88; third quality, \$4@85. Store Cattle—Working Oxen, 2 pair.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Held by Barrett, J.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II

NO. 1180, 8108, 4341, 8544, 8207, 1107, 1775,
23 2482 2313, 4816, 829, 2140, 2781, 2175, 4621.

Adjournd sine die

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Held by Spetr, J.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

80, 1001, 988, 1008, 1588, 878, 841, 2092, 1004,
4. 1744.

Held by Sheridan, J.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2

James Purcell, felonious assault and battery. William Fallon, assault and battery.

Arthur Jennings, grand marshal

1990

ANCIAL

LYER & CO.
BOOKBINDERS,
3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

REMISSION for cash or on installment, the New-York Book-Batchers, Mr. Bond, and all other houses of credit sold at market value. We are on hand for immediate delivery. We exchange on favorable terms. Subject to draft at sight.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE
Oct. 1888

Sum of \$100, \$200, \$300, and
\$1,000;
1901 to 1903;
OF MAINE
6a.
RED, in sums of \$100, \$200
and \$1,000.
in 1899;
FORE CITY
6a.
RED, DUE 1887;
COUNTY, N. J.,
ar Bounty
7a.
was 1893;
OF CINCINNATI
OLD 6a.
was 1906,
and
-CLASS SECURITIES,
BE SALE BY
and

NASSAU-ST.
TRUST COMPANY
NEW-YORK.
100,000 U. S. BONDS.
The purpose and demand, or of
depository for money paid to
be set as Executor, Adminis-
trator or other fiduciary inst. Also
Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and
Mortgages.
PAULING, President.
BERMAN, } Vice-Presidents
COHEN, }
COOK, Secretary.
OF TRUSTEES:
GEORGE W. LANE,
JACOB D. VERMILION,
GRY. MACCULLOUGH MIT-
CHELL,
BOWWELL SKEEL,
A. A. LOW,
AMOS B. EVO,
CHAR. G. FRANKLIN,
J. M. WARD,
J. FLEETPONT MORGAN,

RICHARD H. FINE
 RICHARD W. SPALLDING
 DAVID WOLFE BISHOP
 JOSEPH LILJUS M. BLISS

OFFICE.

 OF THE CITY TREASURER
 SPRINGFIELD, IOWA.

 PUBLIC WORKS, LATER WORK
 ENT. BONDS, maturing May 1.
 Presentation at the Importers' and
 in the City of New York, on and

O. H. SCHENCK,
 Treasurer of the City of
 Burlington, Iowa.

 GTON, IOWA.
 WORKS SIXES.
 FUND SIXES.
 JUNE 1902.

November, in New York
 mention of the above issue

STON, POST & CO.,
3 Nassau-st.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
NORTHERN PACIFIC
D COMPANY.
Organization, ratified by the de
to which bondholders should
in the benefit of the Plan, by
to obtain preferred stock. The
Purchasing Committee. More than
since this right was given, and
the bondholders having con
committed themselves to the
of closing
notice that the right of con
ferred stock will terminate
1973.
mination how the conversion is
the Committee of the Plan. Bonds
\$35 1/2th-cv. New York.
to be exchanged for stock under
the Plan.
CHECK BILLINGS,
Purchasing Committee.

NEW YORK CITY
 Cent. Bonds,
 ON SALE BY
J. M. Sistare,
 100 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
 OF QUEBEC
 PER CENT.
 and Sterling Bonds,
 DUE 1908.
 INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE
 IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON

BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.
UNITED STATES BONDS
ALL ISSUES
 Bought and Sold.
MORGAN & CO.,
& DAVIS,
STOCK AND BROKERS,
ST. NEW-YORK.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR MUNICIPAL AND RAIL-
 ROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SAM'L D. DAVIS,
LAST COMPASSATE MEXICO
MONTANA, NO. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, April 19, 1879.
FRIEND OF THE SCRIP
I have hereto, of this company,
received such a notice of
of need for my cancellation, have
been determined to pay and
of such sum as may be due
of my May bet, and cannot the
before, paying to the same
travels deed, interest will cease
and such scrip certificates then
must be made to G. F. DIXON,
the company.
Yours and I remain, Friends,
WILLIAM BORDHOLVERS
and for director of Committee of
for address of the company
signed, and Bonds, Funded in
I remain, Dear Sir,
be exchanged for the new
of the 344th issue, at the Frost
Wallace.
Yours, Sir, I remain, etc.
W. B. DIXON,

TOLLES, No. 190 Broadway
2, 1st Mo. 88 Summer-
Boarder.

FORK AIR LINE R-
DOK,
 and **Winnicard & E. Bonds**
 E. Bonds,
 1st mo. bonds,
 2nd mo. E. J. Bonds,
 issued by
M. S. ULLEY,
No. 31 Pine St.,
 New York.

CERTIFICATE—THE
 of the preferred stock of the
 Fork Air Line Company were placed
 against the bonds of the
 issued against respectively the
 100 shares each for a total of 5
 numbered 1260 to 1264 inclusive;

FOURTEEN, N. Y.
 trust of the bonds of this town
 Trust Company, on and about
AS HENDERSON, Jr.,

Superior.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Reserve, \$3,500,000, gold.

NO. 69 WALL-ST.

and telegraphic trans-
mission.

Travelers' credits.

and stocks at San Francisco.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND
SALE, N. Y. Times.

ATTACHMENTS

[illegible]

THE SNOWBALL,
and reappearance, after eight weeks' absence, of
MR. & MRS. COBBLE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ALICE—THURSDAY
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of Miss Alice's
wonderful success in her new melodrama at
Booth's Theatre tonight.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, also **TUE-**
SDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at the **MAT-**
INEE SATURDAY, APRIL 26, at 1.30, POSITIVE BR-
ILLIANCE OF THE FIVE LIPS. With the aid of **MISS**
AUDRIC GRAVE

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
A most powerful drama in five acts and eight tableaux
entitled **"LOST CHILDREN."**

LOST CHILDREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.
SEATS SOLD IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
25D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

54th Grand Annual Exhibition

New open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HAVEYLYS LYCEUM THEATRE.
Center of 14th and 15th Streets.

J. H. HAVEYLY.....Proprietor and Manager

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

HAVEYLYS UNITED MARSTON MINSTRELS,
OF FORMERLY FAMOUS "BROWNIE"
MINNERS ADVENTURES

Great with continuous music and splendid applause
THIS UNRIVALED PERFORMANCE.

Every Evening at 7.30 and Saturday Matinee
at 2.30 FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY

PARK THEATRE. COMEDY

Henry E. Abbey.....Lecturer and Manager

3d MONTH, and last but one of
KNAGG'S
65th to 11th performance.
Saturday at 2-10.15. Sunday at 2-10.15.
MATINEE BUT ONE OF
THESE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-a.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF
NESS OSCAR AND THE
MORE EQUALLED PERFORMANCES OF
EDUCATED THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES
TITLED "BURNHAM"

THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
THE COMIC ANIMAL CHILDREN.
PLAY AT 2 AND 4.30.
SATURDAYS at 11 A. M., 2.30 and 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. W. H. LEACH.

W. H. LEACH, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

Fernando Wood, Gov. Routh, Judge Van Hoesen, the
Rev. J. A. Childs, D. D., etc., etc. For circulars of
Spring, Summer, (including vacation,) and 1878-80, ad-

CLAYBACKE (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE receives pupils at any time, and gives them instruction and Board during Summer vacation for \$5 a week. Teachers and other guests are received after June 16. **ALONZO FLACK.**

\$50 PER QE.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK.

AT FRIENDS' SCHOOL, CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.
Pupils can remain through Summer at \$5 per week.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing headstones for Soldiers' graves in private, village and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved Feb. 8, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

led to exact headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in national military cemeteries.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard used by the Secretary of War and the State of records

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

informed "Proposals for Headquarters," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of witnesses on MONDAY, June 12, 1876, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Secretary of War.
M. H. MEYER, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

The Theatre of the New York and Brooklyn
June 12, 1876

SEAL'D PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and
Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Wall-st.,
Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of May,
1876, for the manufacture and delivery, not including
freight, of about five thousand tons of steel work and
about eighteen tons of iron - viz., required for the sus-
pended structures of the New York Bridge.

CH. 1. REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE

THE DEMOCRATIC THREATS.

MR CONKLING ARGUES AGAINST COERCION.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

A GREAT CROWD PRESENT TO HEAR THE NEW-YORK SENATOR—STRICT ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE BOURBON PLANS.

A TRIBUTE TO EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The debate in the Senate on the Army Appropriation bill was practically closed to-day by Senator Conkling, with a speech of great force and eloquence.

The announcement that Mr. Conkling is to make a set speech always has the effect to crowd the Senate Chamber, and his audience to-day was equal in number and distinction to any that has listened to him upon previous occasions.

The galleries were packed at an early hour, and the number that was unable to gain admittance was very large.

The speaker, who was dressed in a dark suit, which found accommodation. Fully a quorum of the House, including the Speaker, filled the space in the rear of the seats, and several members of the Cabinet occupied chairs provided for them by officers of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps was well represented in the gallery set apart for its use, Secretary Evans being conspicuous in a front seat almost directly over the seat from which the New-York Senator delivered his speech.

The speaker spoke for nearly three hours, and had the undivided attention of his large audience during the entire period.

The speech had evidently been prepared with great care, and its delivery, excepting a few mannerisms which are characteristic of Mr. Conkling, was even more graceful and impressive than is usual with the oratorical efforts of that gentleman.

It is generally admitted that to-day's speech was the greatest effort of Mr. Conkling's career.

The morning hour, which is devoted to routine business, expired at 1 o'clock, and with it expired the limitation to the debate on the caucus resolution to change a standing order of the Senate in order that experienced and competent officers of the Senate may be driven out, to make room for the Democratic henchmen who are clamoring for possession of the Senatorial high office.

The Army bill was then taken up, its title read by the Clerk, and the President announced that the Senator from New-York was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Conkling arose and at once began his speech by reading official statistics showing the aggregate receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year, and the particular States from which the money was directly received.

After showing how much was received from Customs and how much from taxes levied upon American products, he proceeded to show how much was received from the States which resisted rebellion and how much from those which participated in the rebellion.

The 27 States, said Mr. Conkling, which adhered to the Union paid \$221,000,000 of the aggregate receipts of the last year, while the 11 States which participated in the rebellion paid the rest, or \$14,000,000; and of these \$14,000,000, \$6,000,000 were levied by Virginia for tax tobacco.

If the revenue should be less this year, it would be because the tax on tobacco had been reduced in the interest of tobacco-growing States. This large amount of revenue, he continued, was made necessary to pay the debt incurred because of a wicked rebellion against the Government.

This was regarded as a singular introduction to such a speech as Mr. Conkling was expected to make, and contrary to the expectation of many, he learned just how he proposed to apply it.

The appropriateness of the introduction was not made clear, however, until near the close of his speech, when he referred to the fact that the 11 States which contributed only one-seventh of the amount received annually from internal revenue, and only one-seventh of the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year, were now in actual political control of the Government.

This was one of the strongest points made by Mr. Conkling, but it did not have additional strength had the application followed directly the course upon which he based his opening argument.

Taking up the pending appropriation bill, Mr. Conkling argued that the Constitution permitted no discretion to Congress in making useful appropriations. Discretion is given as to how much money shall be appropriated, but the amount shall be appropriated in full, and the Constitution requires that executive, judicial, and other necessary expenses shall be paid in full.

The mandate of the Constitution was revolutionary and unreasonable. Such a refusal on the part of the Congress to appropriate was not only a disobedience of the Constitution, but was subversive of it. This plain denunciation of the purpose of the majority caused a sensation in the galleries and excited much comment among the Democratic Senators.

Should the President, continued Mr. Conkling, by way of illustration, refuse to act required to be done by the Constitution, would he be impeached, and should he refuse, would he be impeached, and should he refuse, would he be impeached?

The answer was not amenable to argument, but its members could be tried at the bar of public opinion. If members were liable to impeachment for an entire month to the next session, there would be more of bravery, if not of guilt, in refusing to do so.

President Grant, he said, would be revolutionary to pass general legislation upon appropriation bills, but that was not the question now, and that was not the question now.

The question was, whether the President had the right to suspend the law, and if he had, whether he had the right to suspend the law.

The answer was, that the President had the right to suspend the law, and if he had, whether he had the right to suspend the law.

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deal of ponderous emphasis, declared that he had no taste for the style of debate which Messrs. Blaine and Tilden had been indulging in.

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16 days from New-Caledonia, landed at Morton Island on March 18. The Police took charge of them. They suffered much from lack of food and water.

FINANCIAL.

**MILYE &
BANKER**
and 18 Nassau-st.

ON, and on hand for immediate thought or exchanged on favorable terms, subject to draft at any time.

MEN'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

INCORPORATED 1872. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

AGENTS AND REGISTRARS:

DEPOSITORY FOR MONIES:

Surplus invested in Government securities.

DEPOSITING MONEY WITH US:

Will receive **INTEREST** from the same.

Can **make and withdraw** the same at any time.

TRUSTEES, AND OTHER OFFICERS:

Attention.

Is **authorized to act** in every State.

OFFICERS:

B. G. BOLSTON, President.

G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.

B. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.

G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. BOLSTON, President.

G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.

SAMUEL H. BROWN, Secretary.

ERWIN, MINT

R. G. ROLSTON.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
5 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-
L. \$1,000,000 IN U. S. BO-
nd deposits returnable on de-
mand. Is a legal depository for
authorized to act as Executor,
or in any other position of
Trust. Transfer Agent of Stocks and
Real Estate Mortgages.
J. F. SPAULDING, President.
N. B. SHERMAN, Vice-P.
E. H. COSSITT, Secretary.
P. B. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
J. G. ROLSTON, President.
J. G. ROLSTON, Vice-P.
J. G. ROLSTON, Secretary.

COCK
 HORNE,
 PLP.
 SKE.
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 LK.
 BUTLER.
 LLACK.
 NMAN.
 GEORGE W. LEE
 JACOB D. VEE
 GEO. MACCULL
 LER.
 ROSWELL SKE
 A. A. LOW.
 AMOS R. ENO.
 CHAS. G. FRA
 WM. E. WEBB
 J. PIERPONT
 PERCY R. PYN
 HENRY F. SP
 DAVID WOLF
 CORNELIUS M

LONDON, ST. PET.
VIENNA, CONSTAN
MADRID, ALEXAN
ALGIERA, GENEVA

Exchange and Cable Trans
and travelers' credits, available
through their agencies and corre

New-York Agency
Building, No. 120 Broadway, and

**E OPDYKE &
ANKERS**

THE BUILDING, BRO

CHENIER CEDAR-ST.
Banking Business, allow interest
and sell municipal and other
securities dealt in at the Stock
advances on same. **WESTER**
securities, yielding 9 and
WEST, for sale at PAR.

PRINCE OF QUE
FIVE PER CENT.
lar and Sterling
DUE 1908.
DONALD INTEREST PAYABLE
MONTREAL IN NEW-YORK ON

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AKE, BROTHERS &
NO. 54 V
ED STATES BO
OF ALL ISSUES
ought and Sold
L, MORGAN &
NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
BURLINGTON,
OF THE BURLINGTON WATER
WORKS, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, matu-
ring on presentation at the Im-
perial Bank, in the City of New-
York.

O. H. SCHMIDT,
Treasurer of the
Burlington Water-Works.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
SINKING FUND SIXES,

DUE 1902.
May and November, in New-
York, the unsold portion of the above
books, LIVINGSTON, POST
No. 28 Nassau-st.

**J. SELIGMAN &
CO. BANKERS**
21 Broad-st., New-York
Agents of Credit for Trade
in ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA
AND AMERICA.

OF EXCHANGE AND M
NSFERS OF MONEY ON ED
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REAL OFFICE, No. 104 N. FORT
St. Louis, May
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K. P. LEONARD.

HOOD & DAVIS
MAKERS AND BROKERS
114 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD
SAM'L L. DAVIS
EXTENSION BONDS
 Call or send for circular of Conditions
 of or below address: The
 Extension may be signed, and Bonds
 taken, or the present United
 Receipts may be exchanged for
 on, and after the 24th Inst.
 No. 48 Wall-st.

S. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau
JST RUTTEN, No. 52 Exchange
W. M. HOLMES, No. 120
ENDICOTT, Jm., No. 38 Sum
OF WESTCHESTER,
and interest of the bonds
the Union Trust Company,
JAMES HENDERSON
DA BANK OF MAN F
\$10,000.000.00, Rogers, \$5.00
ORK AGENT, NO. 82 W
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ercial and travelers' credits.
for mining stocks at San F

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY
TOLSON'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROAD
NEW-YORK, ADRI L
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE
be closed May 1 at 8 P. M.,
THEO. F. WOOD,
CROWN BROTHERS & CO
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
MERCHANDISE AND TRAVELERS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE

AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

[illegible]

THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.

produced by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, with
original French author, have exclusively ar-
ranged its production in America.
The show will begin Monday morning.

WALLACK'S
TWO NIGHTS' and LAST MATINEE
for his departure for California)
OF MR. LESTER WALLACE
of San Francisco, in the Drama of
A SCRAP OF PAPER.
TUESDAY, April 8, first performance in America of
new comedy in three acts, entitled
THE SNOWBALL,
and reappearance of
MR. C. F. COOGLAN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Several dramas in five acts and eight tableaux.

BEST OF GREEN.

DAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.
SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
 Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
ERLY, Proprietor and Manager.
VENING and **SATURDAY MATINEE**
 MASON MANNING
PERFORMS 40 **PERFORMERS**
 For immediate admission a series of
WILLY WILLY PERFORMERS
 Sullivan's comic opera. **H. M. S. PINAFORE**
 The **TRAVELING COMPANY** of **LYCENE** PER-
 selected with great care from our best New-
 yo.
TRAVELING THEATRE. **FATINITAZA.**
 Mr. D. H. HARKINS.
VENING at **8.** **SATURDAY MATINEE** at **2.**
REIGNING OPERATIC SUCCESS.
A. FATINITAZA. **FATINITAZA.**
A. FATINITAZA.
 Tickets: Admission, 50 cts. reserved seats, 1.
THE AQUARIUM. Broadway & 39th-st.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

NEVER EQUALED TROUPE OF
D THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES

WEDNESDAY NIGHT HOGS.
 WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
 COMIC AUTOGRAPH CHILDREN.
 DAILY AT 2:30 AND 5 P. M.
 MONDAY & T. A. M. 2:30 AND 5 P. M.

THEATRE. COMEDY.
 October 10th. — Lessee and Manager
 10TH WEEK
 and last best one of
 ENGAGED
 65th to 71st performance.
 Saturday at 2—10th and last
 MATINEE BUT ONE of
 ENGAGED.

DISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
 PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF
 AFTERMATH.
 or,
 WON AT LAST.
 EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE
 held six days in advance.
THE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY.

HARRIGAN AND HART.
THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.
Folking Match, and numerous Specialties.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
KIBBO'S GARDEN.
BROS., spectacular production of the
"BLACK CROW".
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Morgue Society. Immense Ballet.

MEETINGS.

CANADIAN TRUTH. THE QUARTERLY
of the Institute will be held on THURSDAY
1, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms in the Cooper
N. E. L. President.
M. J. Barker, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY CASH OFFER—
Spectacular piano—worth \$250—4 octaves—
—class new upright and square piano—fortes to
—

month. Installment taken. Magnificent
all 7-octave upright. \$125. Open evenings.
H'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

FINE ARTS.
SALE OF EXCEEDINGLY FINE
 Paintings and Engravings by Strauss, Spang, Schlegel, Wilke, Forster, Eschlinck, Bartholomae, Brandt, Van Oostate, etc. In print or over fine gold leaf. To be sold by the undersigned at the
CO. Auctioneers. On exhibition to-day.
 100 N. 2d St., N. Y. C.

PROPOSALS.
 OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Nos. 65 AND 67 WESTERLY ST.,
 NEW-YORK, APRIL 23, 1878.
 THE U. S. INDIAN BUREAU, OFFICE OF PRO-
 PHEC, OFFICE, &c., (as the case may be) and
 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Wash-
 ington, New-York, will be received until
 THURSDAY, May 1, 1878, for the Indian
 Supplies and transportation for the ensuing
 year.

BEF.
 Bonds for the Slaveon Agency, Dakota.
 Bonds for the Slaveon Agency, Dakota.

ounds for the Uintah Agency, Utah.
ounds for the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado.
ounds for the Santa Fe Agency, New Mexico.

ounds of Coal and Delivery in New York.
 TRANSPORTATION. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago,
 and New York. The following are the agencies
 and Abiquin Agencies. New Mexico:
 Agency, Arizona; Utah Agency, Utah, and
 Agency, New Mexico. The following are the
 Abiquin Agencies: from Omaha and St. Louis,
 Utah Agency, from Maricopa, Walnut
 Agency, from St. Louis, Kansas City to Maricopa,
 via San Francisco, Cal., and Yuma, Arizona.
 Coffee must state the number of sacks or
 Coffee by each sample.
 The following are the agencies:
 showing the kinds and quantities of sub-
 Agency, and the quantities of the sub-
 in, in gross, of all other goods.
 Blank proposals and forms for contract are
 to be obtained by Monday, June 1st and place
 and other necessary instructions will be
 and other necessary instructions will be
 to be obtained by Monday, June 1st and place
 and other necessary instructions will be

are invited to be present at the opening.
D CHECKS ONLY RECEIVABLE ON FOLLOWING

RAFFES, & Co.
To be accompanied by certified checks upon
the following banks or Government notes, at
least five per cent. of the amount of the
check, to be deposited with the bank:
New-York: Metropolitan National Bank;
New-National Bank; National City Bank;
Chicago: Fourth National Bank; First National
Bank; Washington, D. C. and the United
States Bank; Baltimore: First National Bank;
St. Louis: First National Bank.

E. A. HATT, Commissioner.

**ILLS FOR HEADSTONS FOR
SOLDIERS' GRAVES.**

WAR DEPARTMENT.
QUARTERS, EAST WASHINGTON OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1878.
To the proprietors of triplicates, are hereby invited to
submit to the undersigned, for consideration, the
best designs for headstones for the graves of
soldiers, as provided by the law ap-
proved March 3, 1878, of which the following is an ex-

TRACT.
That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
ized to receive and consider the designs of
headstones upon the graves of soldiers who
have been killed in the service of the United
States, and to cause to be constructed and
erected upon the graves of such soldiers, head-

in the war for the Union, and who have
in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the
as provided by the law of March 3, 1873.

[illegible]

of May 8, 1970, and opened immediately
and Mexico will be contacted for this

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

FLOWERS AND PORTRAITS.

PICTURES BY WOMEN AT THE ACADEMY OF ARTS.

THE ACADEMY OF ARTS, NEW YORK.

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A METHODIST BISHOP DEAD.

LAST HOURS OF EDWARD RAYMOND.

HOW A METHODIST BISHOP DIED.

TO THE MINISTRY—THEY SPENT ON THE FRONTIER—QUALITIES TO WHICH THEY DEDICATED THEMSELVES.

THE BISHOP EDWARD RAYMOND, D.D., LL.D., who died in Baltimore at 82, was a descendant of old Puritan stock. In 1849, William Ames came to America with his wife, Hannah, from Massachusetts, England, and settled in the town of Amesbury, Mass., where he died in 1864, leaving six daughters and one son. From this son a numerous and widely-scattered family has descended, among whom was the late Bishop of Baltimore.

His grandfather, the Rev. William Ames, was graduated at Harvard in 1767, preached in the town of Amesbury, Mass., for many years, and died at Washington's little Army. Bishop Ames's parents moved from Massachusetts to the North-west Territory in 1798, settling in Beloit, Wis., where he died in 1808.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the upper floor of the building extending from No. 550 to 556 West Twenty-seventh-street, between the Broadway and Broadway buildings. The fire originated in the kitchen, and a large quantity of valuable papers, books, and other articles were destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at \$7,000.

Incendiaries again fired Perry's Block, at Nassau, Ontario, Thursday night. All the occupants were awakened by the explosion, and the fire spread rapidly. The loss on the building is estimated at \$7,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Frederick's block, at No. 143 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, N.Y., between the Broadway and Broadway buildings. The fire originated in the kitchen, and a large quantity of valuable papers, books, and other articles were destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at \$7,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the third story of the premises occupied by Lowndes, Taylor, and Co., at No. 143 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, N.Y., between the Broadway and Broadway buildings. The fire originated in the kitchen, and a large quantity of valuable papers, books, and other articles were destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at \$7,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 26—A. M.—The barometer has generally fallen. It remains high over the South-east, and low over the North-west. A cold front is moving across the country, bringing with it a change in the weather. The temperature is generally lower than yesterday.

For the North Atlantic

AMUSEMENTS

[illegible]

DAY MATINEE at 10 minutes
SECURED TEN DAYS IN AD

[illegible]

month. Installments taken.
Full 7-octave upright, \$125. Op
CH'S No. 26 Blockenst near B

[illegible]

at least 50 per cent. of the amount. Chemical National, New York; New York Metropolitan, New

Philadelphia National Philadelphia
 ndrome; Third National, Cincinnati;
 Chicago; Fourth National at Long-
 on, Washington, D. C., and
 st Treasurer at Philadelphia
 E. A. HATT, Com.

**APPLS FOR HEADSTONE
 SOLDIERS' GRAVES.**

WAR DEPARTMENT
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31,
 1918. In reply to your letter of
 Headstones for Soldiers' graves
 city cemeteries, as provided by
 3, 1879, of which the following
 That the Secretary of War is be-
 headstone for the graves of
 a regular or volunteer Army of
 ing the war for the City, and
 in private village, or city ceme-
 as provided by the law of Mar-
 covered in national mili- army

Secretary of War and blank form

Goodwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A. N. H.
Headstones, Washington, D. C.

of the headstones so be furnished
should be accompanied by good
MAYBE will be considered such

MARBLE of the grades now
should be inclosed in sealed
Proposals for Headstones," and
graded, at whose office they will
at 11 o'clock A. M.
of the Secretary of War,
U. S. MILIGS, Quartermaster-General

FOR BIDDINGS FOR STONE, WAR, ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1979

HEADSTONES FOR DELIVERING
of the Building for Stone, War, Army
in this city, will be received
of May 8, 1879, and opened

persons and blanks will be furnished

Signed) THOR. LINCOLN
Lieut.-Colonel Corps of E.

STORAGE
ELL'S FIRST-CLASS B
 corner 4th-st. and 2nd-st.
 cases, pianos, valuables, &c. &c.
 packing, forwarding and shipping from
 All at low rates.

N & BROTHER'S G
 100-102, 104 and 106 West 4
 extensive rooms for furniture, &c.
 packing, forwarding and shipping from
 & delivered to: throughout the

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

NEW SHAPES IN CHIMP HATS. 50c. up.
New Shapes in Minnie Hats. 50c. up.

NEW SHAPES IN CANTON HATS. 25c. up.
New Trimmed Round Hats. 35c. up.

NEW SHAPES IN LACHERA HATS. 50c. up.
New Shapes in Mincee Hats. 25c. up.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH STREWS. popular prices.

Flowers and Feathers at Bargains.
Fine French Sprays, 10c. up.

ALL SILK Gros Grain Ribbons. 5c. up.
Bows of Ribbon Ribbons.

RICH BROS. & CO.,
 154 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Rich Brocade Satin Ribbons, 15¢;
 Fancy Fringed Ribbons, 19¢. yards
 10,000 yards Sash Ribbons, 5¢. up
 Lots of Gros Grain Sash do., 14¢;
 50,000 yards Plain and Fancy
 Silks and Satins, 25¢. yard.
 Silk Grenadines, all colors, 39¢;
 Rich Striped Satins, 50¢. yards.
 Brooming in Rich Umbrellas and Remo-

N.Z.N.Y. **Seagulls**
 N.Z.N.Y. **Satin Striped** *Sun Umbrellas*, 99c
 N.Z.N.Y. **Four-ink Silk Grass Pringles**, 99c
 N.Z.N.Y. **Rich Silk Grass Headings**, 35c
 N.Z.N.Y. **Silk and Beaded Gimp**, 5c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Pretty Silk and Fairy Galleons**, 5c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Wide Worsted Pringles**, 5c. yard
 N.Z.N.Y. **Beaded Silk Pringles**, 10c. yard up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Rich Silk Trimmings** half price.
 N.Z.N.Y. **Jet and Silk Ornaments** half price
 N.Z.N.Y. **Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs**, 4c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs**, 6c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Gender Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs**, 7c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Gender All-Irish Hemmed**, 8c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs**, 10c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs**, 9c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **Colored Tuxedo Laces**, 2c. up
 N.Z.N.Y. **White Tuxedo Laces**, 2c. up

NZEY. Valenciennes Laces, 2c., 3c. up.
 NZEY. Lot of Wide Russia Laces, 6c. yard.
 NZEY. Lot of Black Guirone Laces, 2c. up.
 NZEY.

N21Z1 Lot of Black Lace Val. 3c. up
 N21Z2 Pine Maltese Leaves. 7c. yard
 N21Z3 Lot of Nottingham Leaves. 2c. yard
 N21Z4
 N21Z5 Black French Lace. Silk. 3c. d/3
 N21Z6 Lot of Pine Cherry Lace. 3c. up
 N21Z7
 N21Z8 Pine Breton Lace. 5c. to 60c
 N21Z9 Lot of Pine Val. Insertions. 3c. yard
 N21Z10
 N21Z11 Lot of All kinds Cashmere Laces. 10c
 N21Z12 White Brussels Gros L. Laces. 10c
 N21Z13
 N21Z14 800 Real Lians Lace Recours. 11 66c
 N21Z15 1 500 French Lace Cordons. 10c
 N21Z16
 N21Z17 Lot of fancy Silk Laces. 15c. yard
 N21Z18 having Silk Yellows. 15c. yard
 N21Z19
 N21Z20 Fancy Lace Bibs. 10c. each
 N21Z21 Embroidered Lanes Set. 10c. set
 N21Z22
 N21Z23 Lot Nottingham Lace Ties. 10c
 N21Z24 Hamburg Embroideries. 10c. yard up

NZEY. Lot Lees Tie and Bow, 10c
 NZEY. Lot embroidered Lawn Tie, 5c
 NZEY.
 NZEY.
 NZEY. Lot rich Silk and Lawn Tie, 10c
 NZEY. Imported Silk Tie, 10c. to 50c
 NZEY.
 NZEY. Fine tucked Muslin Shirt, 29c

Chemise, well made, at 25c
Drawers, tucked, good muslin 25c up
Night Dresses, extra long, 49c

NZEY. Infants Embroidered SLPS. 49c.
NZEY. Fancy Lawn Dresses. 25c.
NZEY.
NZEY. Fine hand-made Corsets. \$39.
NZEY. French woven Corsets. 50c. up
NZEY.
NZEY. English Berlin Gannlets. 7c.
NZEY. Two-Button Lisle Thread. 9c. on
NZEY.
NZEY. Lot of Black Silk Gloves, 10c. pair
NZEY. Black Silk Mitts, 11c. ap
NZEY.
NZEY. Three-Button Lisle Gloves. 21c. up
NZEY. Four-Button Lisle Gloves. 25c. up
NZEY.

NZEY. Two-Button Kid Gloves, 25c
 NZEY. Three-Button Kid Gloves, 33c
 NZEY.
 NZEY. Large lot of Lace Lisle Gloves.

[illegible]

NZEY.
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SECOND FLOOR.
 Auction lots of goods low
 Various goods of all kinds

INZEY. Framed Curtains. 10c. each.
 INZEY. Brackets, Frames, &c., half price.
 INZEY. Nottingham Curtain Lares, 10c. yard.
 INZEY. Embroidered Curtain Drapery, 10c. yard.
 INZEY. Lot of Huck Towels. 5c. up.
 INZEY. Fine Linen Damask Towels, 12c. up.
 INZEY. 25,000 yards Embroidered Curtains.
 INZEY. Muslin and Lares, 10c. to 25c. yard.
 INZEY. WILLIAM KINZEY.
 INZEY. 241, 243, AND 245 6TH-AV.
 INZEY. BETWEEN 16TH AND 16TH STS
 INZEY.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,
MANUFACTURERS,
theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk,
worsted, and cotton.
NO. 59 MURRAY-ST.

MILLINERY.

UNOUT. LATE AUGUSTE PETIT, PARIS,
has just received from him the Spring style of caps

Retit's hair and silk nets, superior to any made in America. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

MRS. TAYLOR'S SPRING AND SUMMER
styles, fashionable millinery at her Show Parlor,
118 West 34th-st., near Fifth-Avenue Hotel; mounting
goods a specialty, and furnished at short notice.

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. F. PINCHON.

NO. 42 EAST 10TH-ST.,

now open a full assortment of Paris Mantilles

traps, and Dresses, to which she calls the attention of
customers, and ladies visiting the City.

CARPETS, & CO.
NOTICE.
"THE OLD RELIABLE CARPET HOUSE."
 All the latest Patterns of Carpets
BIGELOW, HARTFORD, SMITHS, HIGGINS, and
LOWELL MAKER.
 Prices lower than the lowest.
 Also, a full assortment of the Celebrated

"GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,"
in Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Jacobin styles.
Walnut Bed-room suits, less than the wood is worth.
SMITH & CO., No. 492 Grand-st., New-York.

Established 1845.

UNION
STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Please remember that this machine does not wet of
damp your carpets.

Carpets taken up, Cleaned, and Relaid.

TEMPLE & FOX, Proprietors.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELERS AND GOLD SMITHS,
FIGARD & CARAU.

NO. 34 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.
JONES, 33 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
Paris, and 41 St. James-st., London, silverware,
jewellery, watches, pens, stationery, book-
binding, leather goods, fancy articles. Highest prices
paid for all and perfect; Rodgers' suitors.

HOTEL FRIEDLAND.
Excellent table. Moderate prices. English spoken.
Q. 45 AVENUE FRIEDLAND, GRANT'S KITCHEN.

PARIS.
HOTEL DOMINIQUE NOS. 7 AND 9 RUE ODE
d'Orléans (between Tuileries Garden and Boulevard).
Terms from \$3 a day, including board. Arrangements made with families. L. R.

BATHS.

VERMOREL'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH
Administered by the doctor in attendance.
Prof. Harvey Goodwin, No. 14 Rue d'Anjou.

TS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Under the management of M. ... H. W. ...
THE PREMIERE on WEDNESDAY EVENING April 24.
Gives the FIRST PRODUCTION in AMERICA of the
FAMOUS PARISIEN SENSATION,
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
THE ASSOMMOIR.
Adapted and produced by M. AUGUSTINE DALY.
Adapted and produced by M. AUGUSTINE DALY.
By special and exclusive arrangement with the original
French Dramatic Writers PAUL CORMY and RICHARD
and GASTINEAU.
The ASSOMMOIR will be presented by MR DALY

[illegible]

THE PERFORMANCES will begin at 8, precisely. Doors open 7:30 o'clock. Matinee begins at 2.

THE PRICES will be: Orchestra Chairs \$1.50; Family Seats Reserved, \$1. General Admission, 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents.

WINGS Manager, Mr. John Ross; Business Manager, Mr. T. St. Kent.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
23D-ST. CORNER 6TH AV.

MIDGETS.

POSITIVELY ONLY SIX DAYS LONGER.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

Each afternoon, 2 to 4:30. Each evening, 7 to 9.
Admission, at all times, only 25 cents.

WALLPAPER, OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING APRIL 25
first production in America of a new farcical comedy in

three acts, by SWEDEN GUNDEL, cast, entitled
THE SINGING BALL,
with
new and appropriate songs and arrangements.
Mr. C. P. COGILIAN as HARRY FRATHERTON; J. M.
JOHN GILBERT as HARRY FRATHERSON;
MISS ROSIE COGILIAN as ... WREN FRATHERSON;
MISS STELLA BONACCE as ... LILL GRANGE;
and MISS ELLA COGILIAN as ... LILLA GRANGE;
and MISS ELLA COGILIAN as ... LILLA GRANGE;
CITIZENS SONGFIDIO. Mr. C. P. COGILIAN
ALPHRONBRO. Miss M. M. ROLLAND
PATLINE (especially enraged). Mrs. KATHE ROOFERS
...
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT SEVEN.
A most powerful drama in five acts, and thick tobacco
entitled the
LOST DREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.
SEATS SECURED BY ADVANCE PAYMENT.
CONCERT
For the benefit of the
OREAN FUND FOR THE MUSICAL
CHURCH, ROME, ITALY.
To be given at Church (church), on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 7 o'clock.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY,
HARRISON and MART.
MILLIEU and GUYON, in "LES INDES"
NATURAL WALKING MATCH.
MATINEE. MONDAY AND SATURDAY.

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SINGING and GUITAR TEACH in ALL BRANCHES.

LECTURES.

MR. Wm. HENRY COOPER will give
his three lectures on "THE INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT
ART IN MODERN LITERATURE," in the chapel of the
University of the City, New York, on MONDAY, May 14,
at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Seats free.
GOSCHER, Ticket Agent, 100 Broadway, New York.
Detroit, 411, South, 42.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE QUARTERLY
Meeting of the Institute will be held on THURSDAY
EVENING, MAY 1, at 8 o'clock, in the room in the Cooper
Building, 100 Broadway, New York, at 8 o'clock, President,
D. MACE, Lecturer, Recording Secretary.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

BEST IN THE CITY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Two years ago Mr. Fussell delivered ice-cream could be furnished to families at \$1.25 per gallon; (10 cents less than the prevailing price) and the increased sales would enable him to have a genuine profit. Notwithstanding this reduction he has not been able to realize a great success. Immense quantities formed 15,000 pounds had ice-cream been sold at the reduced price. He has sold out his competitors, and wishes to follow our lead in virtue. This year, with his low, we believe we can sell ice-cream for

\$1 PER GALLON, DELIVERED,

and at our saloon and depot

A QUANT BOB FOR 50 CENTS.

If our friends, the public, will patronize us, and upon receiving our goods, will be satisfied.

At the price in law, please pay when the order is given, to avoid any loss collecting.

For the past year, a successful record of 28 years gives FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM a reputation second to none. From the best of ingredients, and the most skillful hands, prepared.

Orders will all attended to, and parcels furnished.

Special arrangements made with Sunday-schools, churches, and societies.

M. T. FUSSELL.

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HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,
MADE FRESH
PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
 High delivery, and always reliable. Try it and you
 will be so satisfied, you will order. SUGAR CO. 27, 28, 1, 2, 3, 4
 Broadway, cor. 75 Chatham st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OWING TO OUTSIDE FINANCIAL EM-
 barrassment of parties in connection with particular
 interests, there is a sale of various business concerns, including
 a large hotel, a large restaurant, a large office building, and
 a large factory, all of which are being sold at a great discount.

PLAN OF THE COMPROMISE.

**WHAT THE ELEVATED ROADS HAVE
AGREED TO.**
NO CROSSINGS TO BE HAD—ABANDONMENT
OF THE PEARL-STREET ROUTE TO THE
METROPOLITAN COMPANY—TALKS WITH
THE OFFICES OF THE ROADS.

A number of the officers and other gentlemen connected with the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies confirmed yesterday the statements previously published regarding the reaching of a compromise between the two companies. The statements made by these gentlemen vary somewhat, but all agree that the compromise has been settled. The Metropolitan Company's officers are distinguished that by the terms of the compromise there is to be no crossing of trains on a level, and no joint operation of the east side route south of Chatham-square and Division-street. The officers of the other company admit the agreement as to no level crossing, but deny the agreement as to no joint operation or the agreement calls for the abandonment by them of the route in question. One of the officers of the Metropolitan Company has declared that he would neither confirm nor deny the statement, while another thought it was altogether premature to discuss the matter, as it was still in the future. The fact of the agreement having been made, and all admit enough to prove the correctness of the statement that the Metropolitan and New-York Company assert positively that they have no thought of extending their line below 42nd street, and that they will not do so if they shall do so." They claim to be perfectly content to remain wherever the public wishes. The officers of the Metropolitan Company also say that they believe the other Company will make no attempt to gobble up Broadway or Nassau-street. There can be no doubt, however, that the compromise agreement has been reached whereby the Metropolitan Company is to have the sole use of

There are, of course, many details to be arranged by the joint negotiating committee, but the important points seem to have been settled.

W. F. Field, President of the New York Road, spoke with frankness of his part in the matter, and very good humoredly referred to the many erroneous stories which he said had been told. He said that he was not going to respect to the details of the settlement, upon which the reporter made some inquiries. He laughed, and said: "Really I have not troubled myself about them. You must go to the members of the committee for the details. I have only felt concerned about was to prevent level crossings and using the same track. Those were really serious matters, and now that we have

If we had gone into the business of having the crossings and using the same track, it would have ended in some of us going to the Penitentiary for manslaughter. You can see what reason there was for alarm at the id-

of running over the same track. The Metropolitan Road runs its trains every two minutes; we run ours every minute. If they were to run every minute, it would be impossible to run our trains only 30 seconds apart. To avoid accidents with trains chasing each other in the same direction, we would have to have a double-track system. Our Chatham-square station, there pass all day long two trains a minute, one up and one down. The only place in there at that level, there would be a double-track for the traffic. It wouldn't be avoided. And if an accident did happen, it would be a bad one—lots of people would be killed. It would be a very bad road. Then there would be great public opinion against us, the Grand Jury would indict us, we would be in court, we would be tried, and we should find ourselves on Blackwell's Island before the affair was over. I don't know what would be the result. I know it. I told our people what the result would be. I said: Gentlemen, I don't know what the result would be, but I am for Sing Sing, but wish you to understand that I am not. The committee to meet the people at the New York State Prison, I was selected the Chairman of the four committees of the New York Company as the best person for the work. I don't want to go on. Blessed are the peacemakers, and don't forget that it is more blessed to give than to receive. I particularly desired that they should find a way to bring the two sides together to come to an agreement with the other side. If they struck upon something where they could come to an agreement, I would go on to the next point. In that way they would

get their disagreements down to a single point, and after agreeing upon everything else some way would certainly be found to agree upon that. 'But above all make peace, and you shall receive the reward of the peacemakers.' The

committees did make peace; we are to have no level crossings and no running on the same track, and I have not troubled myself any more about the matter."

The reporter next made an inquiry whether

the New-York Company intended to come down town by Broadway or Nassau-street. Mr. Field laughed, and said: "That is the most foolish kind of an alarm. The papers have made a hullabaloo about it, and some people really be-

I love that we are going to run all over the City. The other day some one asked me if we were going to go down into the City, and I told him that we probably should; that we were to go into the second story of the City Hall, to accommodate the Aldermen; then into the Post Office, to take the convenience of the mails; and then down into the City, to see the poor people there. I never thought anybody would take it seriously, but it all appeared in print as if I had said that we were going to go down into the City, and I let me say that we have no right to run down Broadway or Nassau-street at all, and I am not going to ask for any. I am content to stop where I am, and I am content to have come the hard right to; we have not the right, and I am not going to trouble myself to have come down Nassau-street, and I am not going to have almost worried my life to have come down Broadway, and others want to go down Nassau-street. But I will not move one inch. If I am asked to go down Nassau-street, I will not go. If I am asked to go down Broadway, they must get the right themselves. I won't go to Albany. I won't go to

the Legislature. I won't go to the Mayor. I won't go to the Aldermen. I won't go to anybody to ask for it. You would be surprised to find how diverse are the opinions of people living on the same street as to the benefit of

injury the road does them. We have men coming to us who own stores on the line of the road, and saying it is of great benefit to them, and we have had people who had stores directly opposite them tell us that it was an injury.

There is this diversity of opinion among the down-town people; so, when they have come to me and have urged the extension of the road through this or that street I have said 'Fight it out.'

among yourselves, gentlemen. If you can all agree that the road will benefit you, then we may consider whether it is advisable for us to extend it, but we are not doing any of this fighting! For my part I want to be at peace.

I don't believe that we could gain anything by going down town. It would cost certainly \$1,000,000 to go down Broadway to the Battery, and I can't see how we should get any traffic

that would pay us for the subway. The difference of a block, or two blocks, in the distance of a station matters nothing. People will walk that. As the roads are now, they have only to walk a block or two on either side of Broadway

and they reach a station either of our road or the Metropolitan. We are not going to get any more if we spend the million dollars for an extension. I don't want to move from where we are. I am quite content to stop. We carried

100,000 passengers every day last week, and why should I trouble myself about further extensions with such a traffic as that! It seems to me good enough to be content with. I think the two roads together will, in the course of a

year, be carrying 250,000 passengers a day. At any rate, I don't want to go down Broadway or Nassau-street; we can't if we wanted to, and I shall not trouble myself to ask a right to go there. The Postmaster wants us to come over

to the Post Office, because it would make a difference of half an hour in the receipt and delivery of the mails. It is possible that the Post Office, or Government people, may interest themselves to get a right to extend the road.

along the edge of the park to the Post Office, but I am not in favor of making the extension. I'll tell you why. When we had spent our money in building the branch the Government would not return one cent more for carrying

the mails than it does now. They deliver the mails now on the platform, and if we went to the expense of going into the Post Office for them, they would pay us exactly the same price.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE—LORD CHILDERE.
STANDARD THEATRE—M. S. PRINCE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SONG BALL.
PARK THEATRE—THE PATENT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LES CLOCHES DE CORNETTE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE CLOTHES.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—WON AT LAM.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BLACK CROSS.
THE AQUARIUM—Afternoon and Evening.
GLOBE THEATRE—THE PATENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VALENTINE.
MASONIC HALL—THE MISTERS. MATINEE.
HAYMARKET LITTELL—MISTY.
GLOBE THEATRE—THE PATENT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—ZUCCHETTI.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, 2 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand.
W. H. Bell & Co., and at No. 5, St. Mark's Lane.
No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, easterly winds, clearing to warmer southerly, with falling barometer, cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

The details of the vote on the legislative Appropriation bill on Saturday show that the Democrats require the utmost application of party discipline to carry their points in the House. The final majority against striking out the objectionable political amendments was only six, which was certainly a very narrow margin at a critical moment. The incident points to what we have several times called to the attention of our readers—the coercive power which the Greenbackers may yet be able to exercise. Up to the present time this power does not seem to have been recognized by them, and they have shown great lack of tact, courage, and tenacity of purpose. But they are pretty sure to learn by experience, and the time may yet come when they will exact from the Democrats a round price for their co-operation, or, perhaps, for their neutrality alone. This occasion may not be offered at the present session, and, indeed, it is not now likely to be; but it may very easily be offered at the next regular session, when party necessities may be still more pressing than they now are.

As the Democratic Senators cannot control the greed which they and their followers have for the paltry patronage of the Senate, they ought to avoid making public declarations on the subject. Senator WALLACE's statement in the recent debate, that the Democrats have not removed, and did not intend to remove, Union soldiers, was followed on Saturday by the removal of several of this class, and so hungry have the unfortunate Democrats shown themselves that the desks of the discharged soldiers were ordered to be turned over yesterday to give the new men their pay for Sunday. There is something almost pitiful in this spectacle of men occupying the highest legislative position in the gift of the American people scrambling for a few crumbs of official patronage like so many ward "strickers" in a Tammany district, and being obliged to violate their promises within a few hours of having made and published them. It is an incident which will not be forgotten next year, when the Democrats will, without blushing, enter the Presidential campaign with flaming protestations of their purpose to "reform" the civil service.

The exports for the month of March show a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year, while the imports show an increase. The difference in the case of exports is \$5,600,000, and in the case of imports \$4,500,000, a net difference in the relation of the two movements of nearly \$10,000,000, and a falling off in foreign trade of \$1,800,000. So far, however, as concerns what is known as the "balance of trade" for the year ending March 31, the figures are very remarkable, as will be seen by the following summary:

Exports. Imports.
1878.....\$650,000,000 \$468,000,000
1879.....720,000,000 486,000,000
Increase.....\$50,000,000 Dec. \$80,000,000
The total foreign trade for 1878 was \$1,131,000,000, and for 1879 it was \$1,156,000,000. It will thus be seen that our exports last year were almost exactly 62 1/2 per cent. of the total trade, while for 1878 they were 58.8 per cent.

There is no reason to fear that the proposed French Government will lack for energy.

patron during the recess, if it follows up the policy which it has commented by bringing formal charges against the Archbishop of Aix for attacking the Government Educational bill in a pastoral address. The document complained of is a narrow, bitter, and ill-advised appeal to political feeling. It contains, among other things, an impudent sneer at Mr. WADSWORTH, the chief of the Cabinet, as a "naturalized citizen"; a sneer which the Archbishop might have known could easily be retorted upon the Church, who are nothing less than they are French, or patriots. Mr. FERRY's bill does not interfere with clerical teaching by the regular priesthood, but solely with that by the members of organizations not authorized by the Government; and in this its motive is distinctly opposition to foreign influence, which, in this matter, has for years been of the most obstinate and pernicious character. It should be added that the Government, in prosecuting the Archbishop of Aix, rests its proceeding solely on the abuse of the pulpit; outside of that it leaves discussion absolutely free.

It is very natural that there should be a desire in Congress to rid the country of the nuisance of trade dollars, but it is difficult to see on what just ground the tax-payers can be asked to bear the expense. Mr. FERRY's bill, now before the Coinage Committee, requires the Government to redeem trade dollars at par in the silver dollar. Mr. SHERMAN, when before the committee on Saturday, stated that the amount of trade dollars now out was about \$36,000,000, and that their bullion value was 55 cents each. As the Government pays for its silver bullion in silver dollars for the most part, it will be seen that to buy trade dollars for bullion would be to lose 15 per cent. on the transaction, which would amount to \$5,400,000 if all the trade dollars were to be redeemed. But, as a matter of fact, the trade dollars, being raised by this law to a par with silver dollars, might very possibly not be presented at all, and the community would experience only the permanent expansion of the silver currency to the extent of the trade dollars now in circulation—a result by no means desirable.

THE EXPECTED VETO.

A veto of the Army bill now seems to be expected on both sides. There can be no doubt that in thus exercising a constitutional right, the President will carry out the wishes of the great majority of Republicans. It is equally certain, however, that the reasons which actuate the majority of Republicans are not available by the President in justification of his action. He must deal with the bill on its merits. The Republican Party, on the contrary, careless for objections to the particular rider in dispute than for the fact that it is one of a series of measures indicative of the Democratic policy and is accompanied by measures intended to coerce the Executive into approval of measures to which, in the main, his sense of duty is opposed.

The case as it stands is beset with some awkward complications. If the addition to the Army bill were to be dealt with alone, irrespective of other considerations, it would probably be subjected to amendment with the view of obviating the possibility of interference with ordinary legal processes, and then accepted. The declarations of Messrs. FOSTER and GARFIELD last session, and the admissions of Mr. GARFIELD and others in the present session, prove that Republicans are not disposed, as a party, to magnify the issue connected with a possible presence of troops at the polls. The Army bill, with this addition, would have passed last session had not the Democrats purposely withheld it to render more imperative the calling of a special session. How far Messrs. FOSTER and GARFIELD expressed the opinions of the President can only be inferred from his general course. We suspect that this inference has much to do with the confidence until now expressed by Democrats in regard to the President's action, and with much of the interest felt by Republicans in regard to the expected Message.

It is urged on the Democratic side that his previous acquiescence in the *posse comitatus* clause precludes resistance by the President now. But his action in that case was one of the concessions which the respective branches of the Government may be at times required to make to secure its harmonious working. The subject was then embittered by intemperate threats or incumbers with considerations almost impossible. When the use of the Army as a *posse comitatus* was forbidden, no peculiar motive to resistance had been furnished. Whatever misgivings it excited, there was nothing in the surrounding circumstances that could justify unyielding opposition. Since then, the situation has undergone a change. The Democratic Party has avowed its determination to drive Federal authority from the polls. Why, everybody knows. The Democrats are intent upon acquiring absolute control of the Government, and to make sure of their work every obstacle to their plans for carrying elections must be removed. Talk about the constitutional aspect of the subject is not exactly superfluous, because it is designed to divert attention from the practical measures that are contemplated. But, except as evidence of a disposition to revive the extreme Southern interpretation of the relation of States to the Federal power, it is of little real moment. The dominating fact is, that the Democrats, in order to carry New-York and to prevent interference in other States, propose to render the Federal Government powerless. The measure forbidding the presence of troops at or near the polls, irrespective of circumstances that may arise, is one part of the scheme. The measure appended to the Legislative Appropriation bill, banishing United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors from the polls, is another and more important part.

Of course, the President is not at liberty to trace the connection between parts of separate bills and to show how, together, they constitute a danger to the freedom and integrity of the ballot. He cannot protect against the policy which aims at stripping the Executive of an important constitutional right, and at meanwhile stopping the supplies if he exercises it. But he cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the policy or of the method related to it, for its enforcement.

And he may find in these reasons for an exercise of authority which under ordinary conditions might not be deemed expedient. To sign the Army bill would be to surrender to the threats of the Democrats. It would not be a prudent concession to the will of a fair Congressional majority—it would be an unjust submission to the incidence of a power which stands ready for virtual usurpation if its demands be not complied with. Nor is it necessary for the President, when stating the ground of objection, to accept the extreme version of right and duty which a few Republicans, with more zeal than sagacity, have presented in both chambers. Jealousy of the military arm of the Government is instinctive and necessary in a Republic, and the party which looks to the President for co-operation does not desire of him an affirmation of opinion which alone would be an object of disclaim. Between those who would push the authority of the Executive over the Army to the furthest point and those who would keep it within the narrow limits which alone is compatible with free government, there is a difference too wide to be disregarded by Mr. FERRY. He may plead for the retention of the moderate discretionary authority now vested in the Executive, not only without endangering popular liberty, but with advantage to the cause of good government.

What effect a veto will have upon the majority in Congress is not a question which in the present emergency should materially influence the President. Indifferent to the possible failure of the appropriation bills he cannot be. But the controversy has assumed a shape in which the fear of inconvenience, or even of embarrassment, may be a minor consideration. No one asks the President to do more than his duty, which, on the supposition that he shares the general opinion of his party, is very clear. If the result be a stoppage of supplies, the responsibility will rest upon the Democrats, who, not content with doing what they constitutionally can to give effect to their purposes, assert a right to force the Executive to yield to their demands and to block the wheels of Government if he refuse. If they choose to make this a party issue, addition to the issues involved in their riders to the appropriation bills, the Republican Party will not object.

LOWE AND LOGAN.

Representative LOWE, of Alabama, needs a guardian. He should not be allowed to run at large, liable as he is to become a target for the ridicule of the world. Nature has done much for Mr. LOWE in permitting him to be born in a Southern State, but he presumes too much on his early advantages when he asks that his fellow-citizens shall accept him as anything but the swash-buckler that he is. Mr. LOWE circulated a slanderous statement concerning Senator LOGAN, a statement so obviously and ridiculously a figment of the imagination, that it was not worthy of a second thought. But Senator LOGAN saw fit to say that it was "villainously and maliciously false." Thereupon the high and mighty trader and circulator of slanders challenged LOGAN to mortal combat! Could anything be more grotesquely absurd! One man accuses another of treason, and when the accused man resents the imputation as false, he challenges the man whom he has maligned. If this sort of thing were to become common, society would be "at sixes and sevens" speedily. Let a bully be put up to accuse a gentleman of forgery, bigamy, or arson, and when the gentleman says indignantly, "This is a lie!" challenge him to mortal combat and kill him. The dead man, of course, would have proved that he was in the wrong, and was all that he was alleged to be; otherwise, he would have killed his opponent. This would brighten up the trade in slander, and would make things lively for the undertakers.

Really, Mr. LOWE asks too much. He may be a very valuable and influential citizen in those wilds of Alabama from which he has lately emerged. But to ask that a prominent public man should stand up and be shot at because the aforesaid prominent public man has fifty characterized a slanderer circulated by Mr. LOWE is, as our British friends would say, "quite too awfully ridiculous." The basis of all this trouble was a report of an interview between a reporter and Mr. LOWE, in which the latter was represented as saying that he (LOWE) had often conversed with Illinois soldiers in Confederate armies, and that they had assured him that "their regiments were raised by LOGAN for the Confederate service." This wildly absurd tale was duly telegraphed over the country, and Gen. LOGAN, in a letter to a Washington paper, said, as above quoted, that the whole statement was "a vindictive and malicious lie," as far as he was concerned, and that it was "false and slanderous." LOWE, it is said, takes refuge in the declaration that he has not been correctly reported. But how far he has been misrepresented and misreported he leaves a generous and deeply-interested public to find out. Perhaps there was no reporter. We might, under a great pressure, even assume that there is no LOWE. The reporter in this case is anonymous and undescribed. LOWE bursts upon us with the novelty of a newly-discovered person. Therefore, if we are to ascertain what are the real facts in the case, we must, if we accept the LOWE theory, hunt down LOWE and the anonymous reporter, and find which of the twin lies. The game is not worth the candle. Nevertheless, we must admire the ingenuity of LOWE, who, seeing this alleged misreport of the alleged interview with himself in the newspapers, remained discreetly quiet until he heard somebody say "lie," when he started up and insisted upon shooting at LOGAN because that gentleman had blithely told the truth. It will be observed, too, that Gen. LOGAN did not say that he deserved the credit for circulating the "false and slanderous" statement. But the hideous anonymous LOWE rushes out and demands that the Senator shall decide who is the falsifier and the slanderer—LOWE or the reporter. If LOWE were a gentleman, which unhappily he is not, he would have instantly corrected the alleged false report of the interview, and have thus set himself right in a matter in which he was really most deeply concerned than LOGAN could possibly be. But he never would have broken silence, evidently, if he had not heard his name

called. Then he jumped up in a great excitement and cried, "Meaning me, Sir?"

And now Mr. LOWE thinks that the man whom he has slandered ought to go outside of the District of Columbia and fight him. "The code," we know, is very elastic; but there seems to be no precedent for a challenge of this sort. LOGAN says that he does not know whether LOWE or the reporter is responsible for the story that he (LOGAN) raised troops for the Confederate service. But he does know that the statement is "false and slanderous." An impartial public will be of the same opinion, whether they are admirers of Gen. LOGAN or not. But this ridiculous Alabama person insists that LOGAN and the aforesaid impartial public shall determine the question of responsibility, as between him and the reporter, and, failing in this, that somebody shall fight with him. Mr. LOWE comes from a region where they shoot men in the back and call that "defending one's honor." This sort of procedure does not require personal courage so much as that quality which is vulgarly known as "cheek." In New-York, the injured individual stands the injurer on his head in a snow-drift, and gives him, in defiance of law, a scar on the nose which he carries through life. "When much enforced," as Cassius says, the injured and the injurer adjourn to the Maryland border and fire pistols at each other at rifle range, and then declare that their wounded honor has been satisfied. In France, the "combatants," as they are facetiously called, fire in the fog with pistols which threaten nobody but the shooter. Mr. LOWE would have us believe that the code under which the Alabama wildernesses have been subjugated by civilization demands that a slandered man shall fight the alleged slanderer, having first carefully hunted him down among a mob of newspaper reporters and escaped Alabamians. Somebody should stand Mr. LOWE on his head.

A PERNICIOUS BILL.

A bill has recently been introduced at Albany by Senator LYONS in relation to text-books for the public schools throughout the State. It invests the Controller, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction with absolute power to bid the several Boards of Education throughout the State for the term of fifteen years to the use of a particular set of text-books, and imposes severe penalties upon School Trustees and members of Boards of Education who shall permit the use of any other text-books in the schools under their charge. The privilege of supplying these books is to be sold out to a single bidder, who may or may not be a publisher or book-seller, who may enjoy this enormous and profitable monopoly for fifteen years. This alone should be sufficient to condemn the bill. The system of centralization could hardly go further. The control of the common schools is taken out of the hands of the people and their immediate representatives, and vested in three men, who have the power to determine the course of public education for fifteen years, without an opportunity to appeal from their dictatorial decision. Popular sentiment, the advance of science, or other causes, may demand a change in some important branch of instruction; but the holder of the text-book contract under this bill would have it in his power to defy the people of the whole State and force the different Boards of Education to employ condemned or antiquated school-books, to the great detriment of the system. Meanwhile, private schools would adopt the newer and improved books, and the people would find themselves in the humiliating position of being taxed to give their children an inferior education.

The bill provides that the text of the school-books supplied under such a contract shall be subject to revision once in five years, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This might do in the case of some books; but every teacher knows that the geography which is correct one year may require extensive alterations the next, to adapt it to the territorial changes taking place in various parts of the world. Thus, a map of France before the Prussian war is very different from the present map of that country; yet under the system which Senator LYONS is seeking to introduce, our teachers would be compelled to instruct their pupils that the maps they were using were all wrong. This is but one out of many instances where such a system would work harm. Another section invests the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the power to determine the quality of matter and matter in all the text-books used in our public schools. This is a most dangerous power. It would give one man the authority to dictate a course of instruction to the whole State, and make his will superior to that of the people in a matter in which they have a vital interest.

Many other serious objections may be urged against the passage of this bill. Every one must see that it opens a wide door for corruption. The privilege of supplying text-books for the public schools for fifteen years, without competition, is a prize for which any one could afford to pay a handsome sum. We do not mean to suggest the idea that any reputable publisher, firm would condescend to buy this privilege, nor that the gentlemen now in office, who would have the awarding of the first contract, could be purchased; but any system is wrong which offers even an opportunity to a man to buy a privilege, and every one must see that it opens a wide door for corruption. The privilege of supplying text-books for the public schools for fifteen years, without competition, is a prize for which any one could afford to pay a handsome sum. 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MUSICAL.
EXTRAORDINARY CASH OFFER.
 Selective rosewood piano forte, \$75; 7-8 octave—cheap new upright and square piano forte—over month's local agents' stock; magnificent 7-piano upright \$125; come and see!—Wm. S. 30 Broadway st., near Bowery.

GENERALTELEGRAPH NEWS

4. FRIENDLY WOMAN'S DEBATE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—A suicide of more than ordinary interest occurred in this city last night. Mrs. Mary E. Rayner and her daughter, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, kept a boarding-house on Monroe-street since about six months ago, when, as first was reported, the business induced them to leave her. Mrs. Rayner counseled the Chief of Police who promised to use such influence as he could, consistent with his duty, to relieve her of the trouble. The chief sent for the next-door neighbor, and gave her good advice. The neighbor was indignant, and read

Mrs. Rayner for defamation of character. Chief Atty., hearing of this, again sent for the person, and urged her to stop proceedings as in a contest between virtue and vice she had lost.

The witness promised to suspend further action, and to behave herself, after nothing more was heard of it. It appears, however, that this woman had a friend in one M. F. Ball, a former restaurant keeper, who, hearing that Mrs. Rayner was about to sue him, was influenced by threats, formed a plan to play upon her fears. The poor woman was driven nearly distracted by the thought of losing her home, and finally consented making her believe she had made herself liable to be prosecuted, with a good chance of going to the State Prison for life.

She then called on Ball, and asked him to remove her house, and to rent her furniture to other persons, and after she took up her residence at No. 150 Second street, he removed her goods to his place, and induced her to give up 87½ of her hard earnings.

Mrs. Rayner and her daughter labored at making dresses, and were able to pay \$1.50 a week at the above rate of \$1.50 a dozen.

and was part of the mob that thus wrecked the alleged black man's life. It was from this mob that the wrath was wreaked, and the wounded honor of her former neighbor. The people in the house where Mrs. Rayner died state that the more than one declared that she died and her life was a world but for the fear of a future punishment. Her daughter testified at the inquest, and corroborated the foregoing. On Saturday last Mrs. Rayner was taken to the hospital in the city, suffering amebly about in a semi-comatose state. She was conveyed to her residence by friends and a physician was called. Several other medical men also attended her, but as one afterward stated, they were not doing much for her. Her sons, and no candidate would afford relief. It was about 1 o'clock yesterday morning that Mrs. Rayner died.

Mr. Ball state that he was merely a peace-maker in the quarrel between Mrs. Rayner and a Mrs. Lizzie Burnett, or some such name; that he shared a Hestle fee for his services, and that the Grand Jury looked into his case to haul him over the coals for playing attorney, but there was nothing in it, and he was allowed to go free. He also says that Mrs. Rayner was a morphine eater, and was not responsible for her actions or statements, and that

be had no more to do with her death than any one else who would have endeavored to heal troubles between quarrelsome people.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

REPORTS OF WRONG-DOERS AND THEIR OFFENSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—A large crowd

pected the Court-house to-day at the trial of Edward Cox, who killed Col. Alston, in the State Treasurer's office, six weeks ago. There is great feeling here over the trial. The counsel for the defense procured delay until to-morrow, when a strong effort to bring on the trial will be made. Cox engaged the best criminal lawyers in the State.

BALTIMORE SPA, N. Y., April 28.—To-day was consumed in reading 44 affidavits, for and against, upon a motion for a new trial in the Jones perjury case. Arguments will be heard on May 8.

Baltimore wire, March 26, 1876. To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:—

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 28.—Joseph Strader, a dwarfed hunchback, who kept a little store at Decoton, four miles from this place, was found this morning in a dying condition in bed, on the stairs. He had apparently been dragged, and died two hours after being found. He was 55 years old, unmarried, and lived alone. An inquest has been called. The

store had been robbed.

PROVINCETOWN, R. I., April 28.—A Rockville, in the town of Rockville, on Saturday, Spaulding Coon shot his wife with a gun, the charge entering her head near the eye. The woman is still alive, but is thought to be fatally hurt. The deed was prompted by jealousy.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—(Concluded in the case of John E. Foindester, convicted of voluntary manslaughter, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years on Saturday.) The jury submitted a motion for a new trial, on the ground, first, of the inadmissibility of evidence concerning the horse-whipping; it not having a legal connection with the crime; second, that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence; third, that one of the jurors had, before being sworn, expressed a decided opinion of the guilt of the defendant; and fourth, that some of the members of the jury, not being entitled to vote or

hold office in the State in consequence of not having paid the capitation tax required by law, were disqualified to serve as Jurors. After a long argument the case was postponed until Thursday for further hearing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—The special term of the Franklin Criminal Court called for the purpose of trying the case of James Earl Ray, charged with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Elliott took stand at Frankfort this morning at 10 o'clock Judge McManama presiding. The Grand Jury was impaneled and the charge delivered to them, after which the court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Chief Clerk Charles E. Gault is a native of Louisville and understood that he will be the principal lawyer for the defense. Commonwealth Attorney Montfort

will be assisted by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington; C. J. Bronston, of Richmond, and Gen. John R. Anderson, of this place. There are comparatively few people in the city, and there are no excitement whatever.

SATURNAL, GA., April 23.—Three negro women and one child were poisoned on Saturday night last by the administration of a deadly dose of strychnine. The women died on Sunday and another this morning. The other woman and the child are not expected to live. A negro woman has been arrested on suspicion of committing the crime.

LOUISIANA, April 23.—The Louisiana Lottery, Criminal Court, to-day fined about 50 lottery-vendors from \$500 to \$800 each for selling the tickets of

TRYING TO KILL THEMSELVES.
POOR SUCCESSFUL AND ONE UNSUCCESSFUL
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.
SARATOGA, N. Y., April 28.—William Glick, German, age 21, residing in the northern part of the village, committed suicide at 6 o'clock this morning. He went to a grove a short distance from his home, taking with him a double-barreled shotgun. He placed the muzzle of the gun in the place of the butt of the gun against a tree, attached a string which encircled the trunk to the trigger, and, after releasing the muzzle of the gun to his left temple, exploded the charge, which completely destroyed the

upper part of the head, causing instant death. The Coroner's jury determined that Glick was temporarily insane.

JOHN ROSS GOSSETT, N. F., Apr. 28.—Christian C. Busch, merchant, of Rhinebeck, committed suicide on Sunday by taking Paris green. He was financially embarrassed.

JOHN HANCO, Apr. 28.—W. F. Cassebohm, First Assistant City Treasurer, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head. He left a note addressed to the Coroner stating that he had been led into stock speculations by Alexander Gustafson, who had been his partner in a stock defaulter in a large amount, and who committed suicide; that he had lost \$35,000 in speculation; had

and \$20,000 of the city's money to cover margins, and being unable to make it good, saw no resort but to flee the city. For example, He has always borne a good name, and does not bear the disgraced name of exposure and prosecution. Experts have been examining the City Treasurer's accounts, but have not yet reported. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged 50.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—Catherine Muller, the wife of Patrick Muller, died to-day from the effects of a dose of Paris green, self-administered.

In Bristol, this morning, Mrs. Pearce, wife of John Pearce, died of a violent attack of cholera. Her husband was mysteriously shot in the head while in bed one morning last week. He will

REFUNDING VIRGINIA'S DEBT.
RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—The arrangements for refunding the debt of the State in bonds bearing much lower rate of interest than those now outstanding will soon be completed. The New York and London syndicates will establish an agency here for the convenience of bondholders, and Auditors Taylor and Egan and Treasurer Hunter have been commanded to visit Washington and London, where their efforts have been shown for that city.

They represent that that institution has been very liberal in assisting the State in recent financial exigencies.

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CALLED TO FILL A PULPIT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28.—The Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, to-night unanimously invited the Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., of Hartford, N. Y., to become its Pastor, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of the Rev. F. F. Amersco.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—DONT CHILDREN.
 STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINEAPPLE.
 WALLACE'S THEATRE.—THE SHOW BALL.
 PARK THEATRE.—ENGAGED.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—AT THEATRE.
 BOWLING GREEN.—LES CLOCHES DE CORNETTE.
 BROADWAY THEATRE.—OPERA HOUSE.
 MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE NEW LANTERN.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.
 THE AQUARIUM.—AMERICAN AND EVENING.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—METROPOLITAN.
 THEATRE COMIQUE.—VALERIE.
 MASONIC HALL.—THE MINSTERS.
 HAYES'S LITTON.—MUSICAL.
 GLOBE THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINEAPPLE.
 GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE NEW LANTERN.
 GRACE CHURCH.—AT 4 P. M.—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
 THE SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES UP-OWN.—No. 1, 258 Broadway.
 THE TIMES IN LONDON.—No. 449 Strand.
 W. C. by Henry P. Gullig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-reader is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau, report indicates for to-day, in this region, southerly winds, clearing to cooler weather, followed by rising barometer and clearing weather.

There seems to be no doubt that President HAYES will return the Army bill to the House, with his objections, this morning, and it is reported that he was inclined, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it was presented to him, to have sent it back still more promptly. It seems that one Representative, KENNA, of West Virginia, whom Mr. RANDALL has made Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, was very precipitate in his haste to get the bill before the Executive, and waited for him at the White House, Friday evening, to thrust it upon him at a very unusual hour. Not only this, but he performed his mission with an air which is said to have been extremely distasteful to the President, who was disposed to perform his duty with reference to the bill with as much promptness as Mr. KENNA could possibly desire. Perhaps it is as well, however, that he did not do so. The issue, which is now to be fairly and fully brought before the country, is a grave one, and it is not worth while, in treating it, to give undue importance to the impertinence of a fussy and obscure Congressman.

Mr. PENDLETON brought up his bill yesterday for giving seats in the Senate and House to the Cabinet officers, and made an extended explanation of its character and purpose. The substance of his remarks will be found in our columns this morning. They will be read with interest, and show that the new Senator from Ohio has given the subject very careful attention, and has resolutely thought out, from his stand-point, the problem he has taken in hand. It will be seen that he claims distinctly that his object is not to create any new relation between the heads of departments and Congress, but simply to render that which already exists in law and in fact more intimate, more convenient, more useful, and he adds, with some emphasis, "legitimate." As it will be several days before the Legislative Appropriation bill comes back from the Senate committee to which it has been referred, there will be an opportunity for a reasonably full discussion of the proposition of Mr. PENDLETON, and we trust that such discussion will be frankly accorded it, though, probably, there is no chance of its receiving any definite action at the present session.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday having regard to the sections of the Revised Statutes with reference to the juror's test oath—the one which renders the taking of the oath obligatory. The court held that a juror could not, any more than a witness, be obliged to "disclose, on oath, his guilt of any crime, or of any act which would render him infamous, in order to test his qualifications. The question asked him, [the juror in the case before the court], if answered in the affirmative, would have convicted him of the crime of perjury." This apparently disposes of both

classes of the law relating to the test oath, and may relieve the Democrats of the necessity of taking a repeal of them upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. But whether they will be inclined to accept the unqualified and wholly unemotional language of the court in its objection to the oath may be questioned. The country generally, however, will be glad to be reminded that there is, at least on department of the Government in which the exact nature of rebellion has not been wholly forgotten, and where the word "treason" is applied with impartiality to things which are treasonable.

Another step has been taken in the direction of rapid transit in Brooklyn. The commission which has been hearing testimony pro and con as to the advantages of the roads, has filed its report approving of certain routes. One of these lies along Fulton-street, from the ferry to the city line; another along Myrtle-avenue and Broadway to the city line; a third from Hamilton Ferry to Twenty-first-street, while branch and turn-out routes are provided for in various streets which will be found named in the report published this morning. The construction of the road up Adams-street to Myrtle-avenue, in case the Fulton-street route is used, is made conditional on the completion of the bridge, as is that of the entire line on Myrtle-avenue. The consent of the Common Council is still to be obtained. The Commissioners dismiss the question of damage by the summary remark that "the benefits to accrue to the public from the construction of said railroad greatly exceed the damage which may be sustained by individuals," to which the natural reply of the injured individuals is that the public which uses the road ought to pay for the damage done to others—a condition which would postpone the building of the road indefinitely.

Our Albany correspondent gives this morning the general results of some recent examinations into the affairs of several of the fire insurance companies of this City. It will be seen that, while all the companies mentioned save one require no action from the department, the state of their affairs confirms the statements frequently made in our columns touching this line of business. The reported surplus of one company was reduced, by rigid scrutiny, from \$170,000 to \$92,000. Another was able to show a surplus of \$50,000 by increasing its capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000 by subscription. A third was found to be impaired, but only to the extent of 4 per cent. It was deemed necessary by Mr. SMITH, however, to address to a fourth company—the Atlantic, of Brooklyn—an imperative request for the stockholders to pay in \$56,000 by the 21st day of July next. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that much of the fire insurance business is in an embarrassed condition, though by no means necessarily unsound, and the most careful supervision by the department will not be misplaced.

SOUTH CAROLINA TREATMENTS.

The postponement of the South Carolina Federal election cases until the November term of the United States Court is interpreted at Charleston as a movement of the Government "in furtherance of the policy of amnesty and oblivion." Reasons assigned by the District Attorney for the step taken are treated as ostensible merely; the true reasons being regarded by the Charleston News as susceptible of the meaning which it puts upon them. And as that journal informs us that its "views" upon the subject—by which we understand its rendering of the motives of the Government upon whose instructions the District Attorney acted, and the policy it explains in response—are "entertained by the Senators from South Carolina, HAMPTON and BUTLER, by the South Carolina Congressmen, and by the State officers," they are entitled to candid consideration.

The cases in which proceedings have been suspended embrace upward of 150 alleged offenders against the Federal Election laws, and relate to proceedings in eight or nine counties. The accused persons are Democrats, and the charges cover interference with Republican meetings, the intimidation and obstruction of Republican voters and of Federal officers at the polls, ballot-box stuffing, and the falsification of election returns. All the offenses were at the time notorious; the perpetrators in many instances were prominent Democrats and some of them close friends of Gov. HAMPTON; no attempt to check or punish them was made by the State officers or the local courts; and to their violence and frauds the result of the election was unquestionably due. With anything like fair trials, the conviction and punishment of the defendants would seem to be certain. The United States court had applied the test oath to jurors as essential to justice in a community in which black men and Republicans are not supposed to possess legal rights. Witnesses were ready. There was no good reason for delay, except on the hypothesis which the Charleston journal presents. The District Attorney cannot be supposed to have acted wholly on his own authority in a matter of so much moment. And his motion looks like the step preliminary to an abandonment of the prosecutions.

In this light the South Carolinians are discussing the subject. There has been no positive bargain, evidently, between the Federal and State authorities, but there is a distinct impression in the minds of the latter both as to the nature of the District Attorney's action and the reciprocal obligations devolving on the State. The expected passage of the measure abrogating the jurors' test oath leads to the remark that "wherever, if ever, the Government shall determine to renew the combat, offenders against the Election laws may be certain of acquittal. Even United States courts will then be powerless as against a people who deem any methods proper which make Democratic victories certain. But to make assurance doubly sure—to strengthen the inclination of the Government not to 'renew the combat,' and to show what would happen if it did,—the warning is given that efforts to enforce the law against the accused Democrats 'would unquestionably be the signal for vigorous retaliation on the part of the State.' That is to say, if the Federal authorities do their duty and punish the obnoxious ruffians and ballot-box stuffers who secured South Carolina for

the Democracy, the State will "retaliate" by inventing and pushing criminal charges against Republicans in courts where justice for Republicans is unknown.

Glimpses of this retaliatory process were obtained when the first steps in the election cases were taken. No sooner did a Republican witness testify than he was pounced upon by State officers and dragged to prison on charges until then unheard of. Hundreds of Republicans are thus menaced with prosecution either because they happen to be witnesses in election cases or because they have been singled out as fit subjects for retaliation. "There is hardly a Republican of any consequence in South Carolina," says the Charleston News, "who is not subject to trial, and capable of conviction, in the State courts." Of course there is not. There is hardly a Republican who would have the slightest chance of justice in South Carolina if partisan interests required his conviction. Innocence would be of no avail to him. Juries would be packed, and the courts are controlled by partisans. The News professes to deplore the prospect opened by retaliation. It concedes "that vigorous retaliation would have a disastrous influence" upon the fortunes of the State. Still it insists that retaliation will be "necessary and justifiable" in the circumstances contemplated.

Why necessary? Why justifiable? If there are Republican criminals, the necessity or justice of proceedings against them cannot be contingent upon proceedings against other parties in relation to totally different offenses. Assuming that the proceedings to which the South Carolina Democrats object are not wise or warranted, this consideration cannot affect the merits of proceedings of another sort against other persons. The State authorities have no right to make their action in matters of law and justice dependent on the action of the Federal Government. It is their duty to punish the guilty, irrespective of what another prosecutor does. Justice knows nothing of retaliation. And retaliation of the kind paraded as a threat by South Carolina would only add to the infamy of a State whose rulers, made such by violence and fraud, are prepared for any outrage which partisan malignity pronounces "necessary and justifiable."

"Let-by-gones be-by-gones" is the maxim used by the Charleston apologist for retaliation to conceal the proposition which it suggests as in pursuance of "a policy of amnesty and peace." If the Federal Government will drop the election cases, the State will forgive the manifold wickednesses of Republicans! But the Government must move first, depending on the honor of the State; the State will forego nothing until it is quite sure that its chivalrous ruffians and high-toned stuffers of ballot-boxes need no longer fear the law. Such is the proposition, such the policy, which a journal speaking in the name of the Senators and Representatives of the State, and of the State officers, now impudently submits. The only answer of the Government should be more vigorous proceedings in the cases which more wisely stand over. The matter is not one that admits of negotiation at the expense of justice. A bargain now, with the threat of retaliation ringing in the ears of the nation, would be a scandalous betrayal of the great interests involved in the enforcement of the Election laws. The South Carolina Democrats should be allowed to take their course. They ought not to be able to bribe the Government or to frighten it.

MANUFACTURING ENTHUSIASM.

Republicans who seek to insure the candidature and snout known the obstacles to the election of Gen. GRANT in 1880 would do well to discourage a repetition of the action taken at Harrisburg and Albany. Without questioning the motives of the legislators who desire to give a quasi-representative character to their reception of the distinguished American citizen who is expected to conclude his foreign tour at San Francisco, it must be obvious that their mission savors a good deal more of concealed officiousness than of genuine respect for the reserved and undemonstrative person to whom they propose to give a noisy and effusive welcome back to his native soil. It is true that the Legislative committee go at their own charge, or that, at least, they will travel free only in virtue of the generosity of railroad managers and hotel-keepers. It may be assumed that they are all ardent and disinterested partisans of Gen. GRANT, merely eager to assure him at the earliest possible moment how strongly they desire his nomination, and how many sacrifices they are prepared to make to secure his election. But may not the wise men from Pennsylvania and New-York be mistaken both as to their mission being acceptable to the man whom they wished to honor and serviceable to the cause whose success they are supposed to have solely in view?

We cannot tell how the distinguished traveler may regard the matter, but we have a very decided impression that any labored preparations to give the reception of Gen. GRANT at San Francisco a national significance, or to invest his progress across the continent with the character of a triumphal pageant, will excite annoyance and disgust among the great majority of thoughtful Republicans. He has, in spite of his administrative shortcomings, many warm friends among this class; it includes all those whose dissatisfaction with the results of his second term, turned the tide of Republican success in 1874 and 1875, but who are not indisposed to yield to the popular impulse which seems likely to force him on the Republican National Convention in 1880. It is the class without whose aid no Republican can ever be elected President of the United States. But while it is prepared to accept GRANT as the people's candidate, it will be tempted to doubt the spontaneity of the movement for his re-nomination if he comes eastward surrounded by a body-guard of supercilious political hacks.

The question has been somewhat warmly debated whether there is, after all, a genuine enthusiasm for Gen. GRANT among the rank and file of the Republican Party. Suppose the politicians do him the only service which they can at present render, and allow that question to settle itself. It may require from them rather more than usual self-control to refrain from being among the first to ten-

der fealty and welcome to a possible President. But if the people are unable to see either the person or the cause of GRANT because of the press of politicians, it may be set down as very improbable that he will ever be President again. If TAN TUN is right in concluding from the evidence before it that three-fourths of the Republican Party are, either by acquiescence or positive preference, in favor of the re-nomination of Gen. GRANT, there will be no lack of local enthusiasm to give to the returned wanderer a fitting welcome over the entire breadth of the country. There could be no readier way to put a damper on such enthusiasm than to take the business out of the hands of the people and allow some more or less well-meaning busybodies to get up a prearranged pageant, as foreign to the spirit of our institutions as it is contrary to the temper and habits of our people.

We imagine that if the wishes of Gen. GRANT himself were to be consulted, he would energetically repudiate all sympathy with the efforts which are being made to convert his return home into an occasion for political show and noise. His more judicious friends cannot possibly approve of the preparations which are being made to give certain small politicians a chance to advertise themselves as part of the spectacular adjuncts of a national reception to their hero. Consideration either for his personal comfort or his political prospects would dictate some very decided protest against the folly which is to be carried out in his name. One element in the reviving public faith in Gen. GRANT is the conviction that he has learned something about the methods and agents most fit for popular government, and that his confidence would be less readily given than heretofore to unworthy friends. He will be reintroduced to the people in rather questionable company, if the self-appointed movers for the committees of reception so far constituted, are considered fair samples of the men who are to be foremost in honoring him. As the people will not too nicely discriminate between the companions whom Gen. GRANT selects for his homeward journey and those who are thrust upon him, his friends might fitly advise him to decline any semi-official escort at all. Whether he be destined for higher honors or not, it is neither seemly nor judicious to seek to conceal what ought to be a simple and spontaneous expression of respect into a display of carefully rehearsed theatrical effects.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

It was, perhaps, fortunate that the session of the French Assembly was interrupted by the Easter holidays just as M. JULES FERRY's Education bill was launched upon the attention of the country, in order that the first angry excitement might pass over without breaking upon the deliberations of that body. As was to be expected, the measure has been greeted with protests from the Clericals and Ultramontanes, and has been the subject of a discussion more violent than rational. Its purpose and aims have been misrepresented, its effects exaggerated, and an effort has been made, consciously or unconsciously, to precipitate a conflict between the Republic and the Catholic Church, for which this project furnishes no ground nor any sufficient provocation.

It is not easy for us in this country to look at the subject from the French point of view, on account of the wide difference between our ideas and those that prevail in France upon the relations of education to the State on the one hand and to the Church on the other. Here it is only elementary instruction, or at most what in other countries is called secondary education, that is regarded as a matter of public concern, and even with the administration, of that the National Government has nothing to do. We assume that it can be better managed by local or State authority. The higher education is left altogether to private instrumentalities. Institutions may be founded in any number, if the necessary organization can be formed and the funds for their endowment raised. They may have any denominational or non-denominational character they see fit, they may call themselves colleges or universities, or what they please; they may confer degrees and grant diplomas on their own sole authority, after examinations conducted by their own faculties, and these certificates of learning pass for what they may be considered worth, the value depending mainly on the reputation of the particular institution from which they emanate. So far as education, supported and administered at the public expense and under public authority, is concerned, it is with us a purely secular matter, and we are quick to resent denominational interference. Religious instruction is left to the churches and to private institutions. This plan is regarded here as most compatible with freedom and the rights of all, and most beneficial to the State and to the cause of religion itself.

In France, on the other hand, education is made a State matter—a national affair—in all its grades, and M. FERRY's bill is intended to make it more exclusively so than it has been for some years. Under the law of 1875, authority was given to found private universities, and five such have been established. Degrees were to be conferred by a mixed council, in part representing the State and in part the Church, and examinations were to be made by a committee including Professors of the free universities as well as those of the State University. Now it is proposed to have degrees conferred by the State alone, on examinations conducted exclusively by the teachers of the State University. The newly-founded institutions are to be deprived, not only of the power to confer university degrees, but of the name of universities, and must either close or call themselves simply free schools. This is opposed with some spirit on the ground of interference with vested rights and invested property, and its tendency to curtail the power and influence of the Church is publicly avowed. But the point against which the fiercest assaults are made is the provision that "no degree is allowed to direct a public or private establishment of any kind, or teach therein, if he belongs to a non-official religious community." This is aimed chiefly at the Jesuits, who not only have colleges and schools of their own, but furnish many teachers even for the public schools. The prohibition is based on the fact that these orders are foreign in their origin, and are

controlled from without, their statutes and regulations are unknown, and they are already under the ban of French law. An unavowed but probably far stronger objection to them is that they are bitterly hostile to the existing institutions of France, and do not hesitate to propagate their hostility.

This is not a contest between the State and the Roman Catholic Church, except so far as the latter chooses to make it so, or even between secular and religious instruction in the schools. France is a Catholic nation, and the people generally accept the doctrine that religion is an essential element in popular education. The proposed law does not interfere with religious instruction, either in public or private schools. Teachers in the State schools will certainly be Catholics, and no restriction is put upon the liberty of propagating their belief. Though the Jesuits, Marists, and other non-official communities, are largely devoted to education as a business, and furnish many schools and teachers, they have but a small part, even of the private institutions, of an avowedly religious character. The authorized orders are far more numerous, and have ten times the number of teachers, and they are in no way interfered with. There is no substantial ground for magnifying a contest over a measure to give the Government full control over university education, and to exclude Jesuits and similar foreign orders from the business of teaching in France, into a formidable "culturkampf," arraying the Catholic Church against the Republic. It would be more consistent with American ideas of republican freedom to leave religious bodies alone, to obtain support or to lose it according as they could secure the convictions or the sympathy of the people, and to let the people choose for themselves the method and conditions of education for their children. But how far the peculiar character and circumstances of the French nation may justify a policy of stricter control it is for those intrusted with the Government of France to judge, and on the wisdom of their judgment will depend the policy they receive from the country. They can go only so far as the sentiment of France will sustain them.

OUR RUINED NAVY.

A change of administration has revealed the damaging fact that the navy of the Street-cleaning Bureau of this City has been allowed to run down. Commodore GUNNER testifies in feeling terms to the inefficiency of the vessels now in commission. He says that unless measures are taken to equip the fleet with extra scows, the streets cannot be cleaned, and the vessels generally will be reduced to chaos. This is just what might have been expected. When the bold mariner of the Wabash, Secretary THOMPSON, took charge of the United States Navy, he found that many of the vessels were actually hollow, and that some of them could not go to sea without having first kindled on board. Moreover, according to Secretary THOMPSON's first report, several of the steamships were rated as having a certain horse-power in their engine-rooms, whereas, as the Secretary very justly remarked, it was a shame that United States war vessels should be run by horse-power. Such a matter might do on the Wabash, and the fact that the ferry-boat from Skillings's Bend to Sycamore Shoals was so propelled was properly quoted as affording a fair instance of defects in fresh-water navigation. While a previous administration had been junketing on board of fast first-rates, the fighting section of the Navy had gone to ruin. This is precisely what Commodore GUNNER says of the navy of the Bureau of Street-cleaning. As this bureau belongs to the Department of Police, we are entirely prepared to believe what Commodore GUNNER says.

The fleet of scows employed by the Bureau of Street-cleaning put to sea, last Saturday, according to Commodore GUNNER, with a heavy sea running, and a brisk gale blowing east-south-east-by-south, which would be dead ahead. The gallant crew on this occasion consisted of 150 Italians; men of this nationality, it appears, being the only available recruits for the dangerous service. Conveyed by a steamer, the fleet left the harbor in the teeth of the gale, loaded with garbage and street-sweepings, designed for the decoration of the shores of Coney Island and Far Rockaway. Although this bold crew were familiar with the dangers of the deep, nearly every able seaman was sea-sick. Or, at least, they were all sick. Perhaps it was the garbage. But Commodore GUNNER says it was the weather. At any rate, the wind suddenly shifted two points to the eastward, and the gale freshened up so rapidly that, before the convoy could shorten sail and get additional leeway, four of the seven-inch hawsers which bound the fleet together had parted. Then four of the scows went adrift, while the wildest confusion pervaded the fleet. The *Masaniello* who manned the disabled scows threw themselves upon their several dung-hills, and howled dismally to their individual patron saints.

Even an Italian's life, as Commodore GUNNER very justly remarks, is worth something to him. It was a moment of extreme peril. The commander of the fleet signalled to the steamer to go to the assistance of the distressed scows, one of which had well-nigh drifted upon the Roamer rocks, where she would inevitably have gone to pieces, to the destruction of her entire cargo. In the midst of the wildness of the storm and the uproar of the elements, the gallant Captain of scow No. 63 had the presence of mind to lighten his craft by throwing over five or six deceased horses, which formed part of his freight. The vessel was thus enabled to get steering way, and, though laboring heavily, and requiring all hands at the pumps, was brought up in the eye of the wind and kept head on against the sea until relief came. The fleet was signalled from the steamer to make sail and return to New-York without further attempt to discharge cargo. It was done, and with storm staysails set, and without the loss of a single Italian, the fleet anchored off "the dumps," foot of Seventeenth-street, East River.

This thrilling episode in the maritime history of the Bureau of Street-cleaning has been narrated to a sympathizing reporter by Commodore GUNNER, who shifted his quid and blasted his tarry topknots in the course of his tale more frequently than the usages of mere historical journalism require us to repeat. But the unshut

of the whole business is that the condition of our Municipal navy, or so much of it as is under the supervision of Commodore GUNNER, is deplorably inefficient. The Police Commissioners who have been lately dismissed from duty were more interested in the maintenance of their pleasure yachts than in keeping the City's navy up to a high standard of efficiency. Where, we may well ask, would the garbage fleet be, if the constabulary of Governorus had repeated one of their historic raids upon the infirm craft which plow the water under Commodore GUNNER's orders? If the policemen of Gravesend, who are wont to admonish insufficiently-clad bathers at Coney Island had attacked our fleet off Norton's Point, every scow would have struck its flag at discretion, and the brave Italians of the Street-cleaning navy would have been prisoners of war. But it is not too late to remedy all this and to avert a disgraceful naval disaster. A new administration has taken charge of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The rotten hulks will be laid up in ordinary, or condemned as unfit for use. The lives of our gallant crews, Italian or otherwise, will be insured, (figuratively speaking,) and those who go down to sea in scows, and discharge garbage in deep waters, will have the satisfaction of knowing that Port Admiral MACLEAN, like a sweet little cherub, sits up aloft to keep watch over the life of poor Jack.

The farewell address of Mr. O. B. FROTHINGHAM at Massachussetts on Sunday morning is an event of more than passing interest, not only because it is the leaving-take of one of the last and ablest exponents of the Transcendental movement in this country, but because it is essentially a frank and open confession of the failure of the movement itself, and of its lack of any real power. No movement ever set out under fairer auspices than that which the *Dial*, a Boston publication to which EMERSON, ALCOOT, MARGARET FULLER, and other literary and philosophical luminaries were contributors, represented in periodical literature, and THOMPSON PARKER in the pulpit. It was popular in Harvard College, and had the prospect at one time of becoming the religion of cultured New-England; indeed, its intellectual associations were with the best art, the ripest literary culture, the most exact scholarship, and the deepest philosophical thinking, not in this country alone, but in Germany, and particularly in the University of Berlin, and the then brilliant centre of German poetry and criticism, Weimar. Its affiliations were Unitarian, but in point of fact it professed to be and was a species of advanced liberalism, resting upon the logical basis of that movement—the authority of enlightened reason. Gradually and finally, upon the death of PARKER, the lines were drawn between the Unitarianism and the new, and the latter, while preserving friendly and sympathetic relations with the parent body took form as the new movement in favor of free religion represented by the *Radical*, which maintained a brilliant but non-remunerative existence for a couple of years, suspended publication for a time, and was resuscitated only to sink to give place to the *Atlantic*, upon which free religion rested may be defined in a few words. Without attempting to settle the objective value or point of our religious or theological conceptions, their value as factors in human life, action, progress, and culture was accepted as a psychological necessity of man, as somehow linked to his highest aesthetic and spiritual aspirations, and as forming a common and organizing bond in holding institutions together—in a word, as an organizing and civilizing force. It did not pretend to settle whether there is a God beyond the psychological necessity of man, as somehow linked to his highest aesthetic and spiritual aspirations, and as forming a common and organizing bond in holding institutions together—in a word, as an organizing and civilizing force. It did not pretend to settle whether there is a God beyond the psychological necessity of man, as somehow linked to his highest aesthetic and spiritual aspirations, and as forming a common and organizing bond in holding institutions together—in a word, as an organizing and civilizing force.

The scheme detailed in the papers found on the agitator, LIEBERMANN, who has just been seized at Berlin, viz., the making of that city into a "half-way station for communism between the East and the West," is a scheme of the most audacious kind. It is merely the giving of a definite form to a manœuvre which has been in constant use for years past. Russian Socialism has invariably worked with one of its hands abroad, so to speak, and the other at home. In ALFRED SULLY, the most famous Russian agitator of our time, published his formidable journal, the *Kokolok*, (Bell), first at Geneva, and then in London, while a legion of emissaries in every part of Russia served him as spies and collectors of information. Numerous and the most famous Russian agitator of our time, published his formidable journal, the *Kokolok*, (Bell), first at Geneva, and then in London, while a legion of emissaries in every part of Russia served him as spies and collectors of information. 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AMERICAN PETROLEUM ABROAD.

WHAT THE TRADE HERE THINKS OF THE COMPLAINTS BY THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

The committee appointed by the petroleum trade of the Petroleum Exchange to hear suggestions in regard to the complaints of the German Chambers of Commerce, which their relations with the petroleum trade in the management of the Berlin congress, and already published in THE TIMES, were read, and a general discussion took place. Mr. H. H. Rogers, of Charles Pratt & Co., characterized the resolutions as a bomb. He did not believe that the value of oil containing acids was exported. Mr. John I. Holly, an Inspector of Oils, corroborated this assertion. Mr. Bush of Bush & Denslow, said that it was impossible to get the acids for the petroleum trade. The crude oil contained a natural acid and also a trace of sulphuric acid, which latter could only be removed by continual washing. Mr. Lockwood, who recently returned from Europe, claimed that the acids added in the resolutions were merely the sediment remaining in the bottoms of the barrels. He said that the acids with the oil, but when allowed to rest it settles down and is not detrimental. In his opinion the fear of the resolutions did not know of the acids by the term "heavy oils." Mr. Otto Arens offered a resolution that the trade generally be notified of the action of the Berlin congress, and that refiners be requested to be more careful in future. Mr. Rogers said that the refiners were not in a position to do this. The refiners were as much interested in having pure oil as anybody else, and the oil now being sent over was as pure as any that had ever been exported. Mr. Arens was for pressing his motion, but Mr. Rogers thought it would be better to wait until the whole ground had been covered, whereupon Mr. Arens withdrew it. Mr. Rogers said that the refiners had all the crude oil comes from Bradford County, Penn., and is more difficult to refine than the oil from Pennsylvania, which was the case for the refiners. During the past six months, however, means have been invented to refine the oil. The refiners have been instructed to furnish the European Exchanges with the oil, and the European Exchanges have been instructed to furnish the refiners with the oil. Mr. Rogers said that the refiners have been instructed to furnish the European Exchanges with the oil, and the European Exchanges have been instructed to furnish the refiners with the oil. Mr. Rogers said that the refiners have been instructed to furnish the European Exchanges with the oil, and the European Exchanges have been instructed to furnish the refiners with the oil.

PARIS WALKING AND CARRIAGE COSTUMES.

DINNER AND RECEPTION DRESSES, EVENING TOILETS.

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Velvet, Satin, Figured, Striped, and More Effects.

THE ABOVE STOCK CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN ANY COUNTRY FOR VARIETY, CHEAPNESS, AND INTRINSIC MERIT.

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AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

REMAINS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 6 P. M.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—BY A

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A RESPECTABLE

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CHAMBER-MAID—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS

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THE MINES OF LEADVILLE

VISITING THE FRYER HILL CLAIM

THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND THEIR ESTIMATE
RICHNESS—THE LITTLE CHIEF, NEW DIS-
COVERY, CARBONIFEROUS, AND OTHER
CLAIMS—HOW THE MINES ARE WORKED

LEADVILLE, April 23.--A map of the mining localities lying just east and north of this town looks like a drift of planks in a Spring freshet. The outline of a lode mining claim is a parallelogram representing an area of 1,500 by 300 feet. About 150 of these are crowded into a space much too small to hold them, and

they lie at every possible angle, elbowing, jailing, and, in some places, overlying one another three and four deep. Where these cover the most valuable deposits, a spirit of compromise has enabled the claimants to reconcile the hostile interests either by purchase or combination, and much destructive litigation has thus been averted. This concentration of interest has resulted in placing the richest part of Fryer Hill in the hands of three combinations of capitalists, and the best "locations" on Carbonate Hill and other centres of mineral deposit have passed, or are passing, into the

control of similar companies. A more general system of mining and greater economy are practicable where this prevails, than when individual ownership is the rule. As a result, the mines of these combinations are about the only ones that can lay claim to extensive workings, and are the chief sources of the ore smelted here and shipped eastward. The former owners of these mines, generally the discoverers, who had little but their physical labor to expend in developing them, used no system whatever in their work, burrowing after the richest portions of the ore wherever it led them, and rarely even taking the trouble to indicate their workings to the drifts. The present owners have, therefore, had to do much of the former work over again in correcting lines, timbering, and renumbering, for mere safety. Outside of these groups there are doubtless good mines, but they are so scattered and so small as to be of little to the wealth of the camp; and there are also many that have good selling "indications," but are so small and so fast to be worked by vigorous development, so irregular and even fantastic are the freaks that nature has displayed, that they are of little value to the community. The country for miles about has been "staked" by claimants, and the mountain slopes are riddled with their "prospect holes" in the rush to get the first strike. It is true that, although discoveries have been made where there was utter defiance of all accepted "indications," and where the ore has been found in nature has become the normal state, and that every shaft begun, as some pretend, is "sure to strike it," if only sunk low enough. This is true, but the ore is so scattered and so small, and so found in the principal Fryer Hill mines, where the entire locations seem to be underlaid with carbonate.

VISITS TO THE MINES.

Descent into one of the Fryer Hill mines explains much of the fervid writing that has been done in the past. The mine is owned by Mr. Holt, the manager of the Little Chief, the

water passed through the workings of the mine, and the water was found to contain mainly of the brown carbonates of lead with their invisible silver treasure. To the unanxious eye, these dark, earthy waters were of no value, and the nation, but when the key to their mystery is given, when the observer is told that a few drops of the water will make a solution contains any number of ounces, from 50 to 500, of silver, and \$25 or \$30 worth of lead, it is not surprising that the low gray passages are transformed in fancy of the fine writer into widening and increasing vistas of gold and silver, the polished surfaces of which reflect in myriads the flickering and smoky flames of the spouting hearths above and in the distance the white smoke of the tall chimneys wheel-barrowing and piling up clouds of smoke.

The Little Chief was purchased not many years ago by the late John H. Farwell, Wirt Dexter, George H. Holt and some others, all of Chicago, for \$325,000, and consists of one mining locality or claim, known as the Little Chief, and other claims in life, some of them otherwise made necessary in the crowded state of the hill. It had been worked for about twenty years. Four shafts have shown mineral, and drifts from them have been extended in mines adjoining the Little Chief, showing that the ore-bed varies from 3 feet to about 80 ft. In some of the drifts there is a small vein of galena, and there are three sets of timbers, one above the others, and still the top of the ore was not reached. Some of the drifts show from 300 to 600 ounces to the ton, but not more than 300 ounces were expected from a mill run of it. The fact that the Little Chief has been so long the smelter is the true test of the richness of the mine. The west line of the mine adjoins the east line of the Little Chief, and the two main mines, and, in some places, the workings are separated by a line of timbering only a few feet apart, and the whole is said to be given from one side to the other. "Stopping," or removing ore beyond what is exacted by the smelter, is not done here, the greatest rest in the Little Chief, and the mine is said, therefore, to be only preparing to put out its ore. The steam machinery that is used in hoisting, is about in operation now. The owners of the Little Chief propose to build a new mill, and to work the mine on their own ores and those of any other Fryer Hill mines that desire it.

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Fairview, and some others. The Carboniferous and Vulture are most advanced in development, but, for some unexplained reason, none of them has been able to enter the market. Their output, however, indicates the same character of mines as those previously described. Beadles, the lines of the Carboniferous, Vulture, and Chrysolite are in contact on one side with a relief line between the Carboniferous and the New Discovery on one side, and the Little Pittsburgh on the other.

Proceeding up Stray Horse Gulch, which separates Fryer Hill from Carbonate Hill and the mines of a few miles away, some workings of different kinds were found. The Adams mine property, consisting of the Young America, Keystone, Charleston Camp Bird, and Pine locations, is owned by the St. Louis

Harrison Reduction Works. The mine property was purchased a year ago for \$225,000. Here the ore is crushed and concentrated at the mill, the mines, which are on the slope above the mouth. The tunnel runs into the hillside about 800 feet and the ore continues to 2,000 feet. Much of the vein lies along the tunnel, and the ore is taken from the grade that it shows at various distances along the tunnel, and dumped into chutes that conduct it into cars on a tramway. The road has been built by the company, and there have been openings in the Pine, Camp Bird, and Charleston. The mines are not worked to their full capacity because the Argentine companies are waiting for railroad facilities, which will greatly reduce freight charges, not only here but also at the other mines. The materials used in smelting here are the High-grade ores from the Argentine are mostly silver-bearing, and they appear as grades are smelted in Leadville. The usual position of the silver-bearing ore is under a layer of waste rock, and it appears in the line-stone, but in the Argentine some silver-bearing iron has been found under the line-stone. This is one of the peculiarities of the mine to the top.

Crossing the ridge from Stray Horse toward the south, the road leads to the town of Santa Mina, is reached. This property belongs to

Stevens & Leiter and is the first of a line of claims running end to end along the outcrop of a horizontal vein which extends southward through the Bull's Eye, Lame, Stone, and Rock Mines, and is cut through in the Stone claim by California Gulch. Running along beside these claims, and just above them on the hill-side, is a similar chain of claims, two of which, the Silver Wave and the Dome, are owned by Stevens & Leiter. The vein that erops out in

the iron property dips into the hill under the claims above it, and their only source of mineral is this vein after it passes beyond the Stevens boundary and into their lines. Stevens & Leiter claim the right to follow the vein beyond their lines into the hill and under the claims above them. Hence the litigation in which Judge Hallet recently rendered the decision favorable to Stevens & Leiter, and which has set

come before the United States Supreme Court. The struggle with the claimants of the upper tunnel, which they held possession for nine days, was exciting, though not bloody, and miners, who were not allowed to use breech-loading rifles, being maintained on the Iron Mine to prevent surprise. One of the men, John Stevens, a man named Stevens & Leiter was the man named Lavery, who was afterward shot dead while attempting to "jump" the Chrysler Mine of Frye. The vein is an incline of 15 degrees along the dip of the vein into the hill. From this incline the vein descends in a series of steps toward and southward, and these again are connected by cross-cuts leaving the vein in columns. The vein is from 10 to 15 feet wide, and extended 750 feet into the hill, and three levels have been run from each side to distances of 100 to 200 feet. The vein is said to be from 6 to 70 feet, and assays from 52 to 12,000 ounces to the ton have been obtained. The vein is light-colored, and moved in the course of opening the levels, which pay expenses and leaves a surplus of \$100 per ton. A horse wheel is used to haul the ore up the incline, and the ore is then hoisted by a cable.

machinery will be put in as soon as the embarking lifts are shaken off. The development of some extent with a view to demonstrating the continuity of the vein with that struck by the previous workings has been going forward since they have been run so as to come under shafts coming down from new points above. Working here thus has been established into which the lavas flow.

This outline of the workings of the principal mines may convey some idea of the state of development at present. There are several others besides the above combinations, others whose names are more or less advanced in development, such as the Leadville Mining Company, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who own the Carbonate and Shamrock Mines, and the Carbonate Hill, and are waiting lawsuits against them before they can get started. It is claiming it as a "break" from their veins or continuation of it. This looks like the "side-line" principle, for which Stevens & Wagoner are contending. The latter is a warfare that will convulse mining interests here as violently as the volcanic throes of the earth. In the case of the Carbonate Hill interests are based. A company in which ex-Gov. Routt is a partner owns the Morning Star and Waterloo, on Carbonate Hill, and the Creston, near the mouth of the Snake river, owned by the Myer Mining Company Near the Argentine mine property in Stray Horse Gulch, are the two most important ones.

The Adams and Smelted Company, consisting of the Adelaide and Terrible. There are besides these the Small Hopes Mining Co., the Little Hope, the Silver Lake, the Lone Gone Abroad, Robert Emmet, Ranchero, one Re-

sult, and Forest City; the Philadelphia purchasers of the Prince Mines; the Chicago company that recently bought the Dyer Mine, and a few others, showing that although the camp

is young the attractive force of capital is drawing the mines that are worth anything into the more remote systems of working. The Long and Derby group of mines is about six miles from Leadville, and higher up the mountains than any of the others.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE MINES.

There is a great deal of loose talk about a minning camp, which should be treated as the ores are, by a process of reduction, and the men who best understand this talk and its value are the men who are engaged in treating the ores—the smelters. The establishment of smelting works in Leadville has furnished a market for the low

graders and trucks could not stand the heavy freight charges and the cost of hauling ore to the smelters. Eastern reduction works, however, are able to handle bulky forms of ore. By smelting they are reduced to base bullion, silver and lead, which are then shipped to the smelters. In the case of the Lake County, N. J., and was at one time even to Wales. The smelters buy ore from the mines, and either smelt it themselves or ship it to other smelters. There are also samplers who deal in ore, buying from the mines and selling to the smelters. The Lake County smelters are able to handle high grade and shipping them East. Some of the loose talk about Leadville may be based on the fact that the Lake County smelters are not mentioned in the Chicago Times. The correct statement, giving the product of the mines for 1905, says that the Lake County smelters are the largest, smelting and adding all together, overlooking the fact that half or two-thirds of the ore purchased by the samplers from the Lake County mines is sold to the Leadville smelters, and thus counting a large proportion of the ore product twice. He thus makes the Lake County smelters produce more than \$1,000,000 greater than the actual figures represent the whole of Lake County in the same period. The following facts are

the substance or conversations with the leading smelters on the productivity of the mines. The first of the three is the construction of a furnace in operation, and a fourth going up which will increase the capacity of the works to 75 tons in 24 hours. They buy ore, work it up, and ship the base bullion, which usually contains 400 ounces of silver to the ton. They do not propose to extend their works beyond the improvements now in progress, as they judge, from the number of smelters in operation and the competition, that the market will be unprofitable. The deposits now discovered and disposed by the mining operations of the

large companies, if not reinforced by fresh discoveries, could be exhausted by the smelters in operation and going up in 12 months. The producing mines are the Iron, Carbonate, Crescent, Little Pittsburg, New Discovery, Carboniferous, Chrysolite, Eaton, Winnemuck, Vulture, Little Chief, Adelaide, Terrible, Camp Bird, Charleston, Keystone, Pine, Agassiz, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, and the Herge.

mines that produce spasmodically, and dozens of others that contain a low grade of ore that it will not pay to work until railroad facilities have reduced the cost of everything here by reducing freights. The permanent veins, such as the Iron Mine, are taking out very little ore, partly because of lack of facilities, and partly because they are waiting for some one of the three or four railroads expected here to reduce freights. There are only four or five mines the smelters can depend on for a steady supply of ore for their works. The Georgetown (Clear Creek County) ore averages higher grades than any others in Colorado,

and the Colorado ores are richer than those of Nevada. Mr. Grant thought little of the San Juan mines, which he estimated to be worth about \$400,000, while the Leadville region produced nearly \$3,000,000. If mines were worth anything miners would work them, and not, as in San Juan, confine themselves to simply digging the deposits out of the ground. The reason why they would not put so many in mines unless they were well developed. He would buy mining property when he saw its product in the mill, and knew what it would yield. People were crazier about mining property than about anything else. He had seen the hanging of a man for a hole. It was worse than gambling. A gambler would sometimes give his victim a chance, but in mining and prospecting "indications" the chances of a man were fewer than in faro. Very little, he heard about a mining man's life, but he was

The smelting works of Berdell, Withnell & Co. contain two furnaces, capable of smelting 35 tons each in 24 hours. A third is to be added. The company buy all their ores from the mines and have a large stock of ready raised prices of ore very high, and the prospect, in view of the introduction of new works and extension of the old, is appalling to the mine men. The owners of the mines are not making it. Very little coal is shipped, having been given to production by the mines by the great surplus of production in December and January, when the smelters refused to take more. The outlook for the prospect of railroad facilities. The producing mine number about 30. Others are in condition to produce, but the owners are holding back for va-

The Harrison Reduction Works, a branch of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works, is now in operation with capacity of 40 tons a day, and two others are to be built which will double this. This was the first smelter built in Leadville. Mr. Edmond Harrison, President of the St. Louis Company, came here two years ago, as the representative of Mr. Stevens, then of Stevens & Wood, but now of Stevens & Lester, to see what there was in the carbonate of lead then discovered in California Gulch. He found Stevens & Wood in trouble with 300 young men whom the former had induced to

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The Lake County Sampling Works and Building Company is a branch of a Georgetown, N. C., firm which has been engaged in developing the power to spare, they have added sawing machinery to their works. Their capacity is now about 30 tons per day, although they will be extended to 40 tons soon. They buy ore from the miners, and find it more profitable to sell the material to the miners, who pay them more than Eastern smelters would pay for the same quantity of material, substantially the following views of the camp. At present there are 30 producing mines, and all of them are being worked by independent companies are introduced or more smelters are established. The daily product of the camp is estimated at 60 tons. The new plant at Fryerburg, New Discovery, on Fryer Hill, and the iron mine alone could produce 400 tons a day. The capacity of the camp at present is nine furnace, five mills and others are in contemplation that will increase production to 800 tons a day. To the reduction of 95-97 tons of ore daily. Two-thirds of the output goes to the group of processing mines over others, such as the group of Comstock lodes, for instance. In the cheapness of the material, the cost of the material is covered. Of the silver contained in the Comstock ore, only 65 per cent is recovered by the process used here. The balance is retained in the Fryer Hill carbonate ore 90 per cent is recovered as well as the

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are daily about 50 tons of ore, the average weight of the ore being 100 lbs. per ton. The men have shipped very little, being engaged in an effort to secure lower freights.

THE CELEBRATED "CARBONATES."

The ore found here is carbonate of lead carrying silver. The chemical formula would be Pb_2CO_3 . The carbonate of silver is also present, but never is recognizable is that of chloride of silver, which is sometimes seen as a thin layer of relief on the surface of the ore. The ore is of the hard carbonate ore. Generally the silver is intimately associated with the lead that it is impossible to determine its formula. In the furnace the carbonate of silver is decomposed into silver, and iron ore and limestone, and sometimes the slag from the smelter, are used for flux. The carbonate of silver is a very unstable compound, and is extremely unstable compound, surrendering its atom of oxygen, which unites with the carbonic oxide, and forms carbonic acid, setting free the silver. The chemical formula of the silver is not known, except when it is in the form of a chloride, in which case the chloride of silver is formed. The carbonate of silver is being heavier than the substances held by the flux, then sink into a well at the bottom of the furnace. The carbonate of silver is ladled into molds that hold about 100 pounds of the base bullion, while the slag floating on top is drawn off through a higher channel into a small ladle. The carbonate of silver is sugar-loaf cones on the dump. The chemical action in the furnace, therefore, would be represented by the following formula: $Pb_2CO_3 + CO_2 = Pb_2O + CO_2$. The carbonates are hard and soft, the hard varying in color from that of gray limestone to dark slate, and the soft varying from a light gray to a dark brown. The hard is a dense, firm rock of great hardness, requiring powder to remove it from the furnace. The soft is a soft, friable, chalk, that can be crushed with the fingers, or in the form of a coarse sand, and can be mined in great quantities. The carbonate of silver is of galena in the vein is not infrequently found in such relation to the carbonates as to lead to the belief with some that the carbonates are the result of the action of water on the carbonates by the action of water or air.

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THE MINES OF LEADVILLE
VISITING THE FRYER HILL CLAIM
 THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND THEIR ESTIMATE
 RICHNESS—THE LITTLE CHIEF, NEW DIS-
 COVER, CARBONIFEROUS, AND OTHER
 CLAIMS—HOW THE MINES ARE WORKED

LEADVILLE, April 23.—A map of the mining localities lying just east and north of this town looks like a drift of planks in a Spruce forest. The outline of a lode mining claim is a parallelogram representing an area of 1,500 by 300 feet. About 150 of these are crowded into a space much too small to hold them, and

they lie at every possible angle, elbowing, lapping, and, in some places, overlying one another three and four deep. Where these cover the most valuable deposits, a spirit of compromise has been shown, and the small and the hostile interests either by purchase or combination, and much destructive litigation has thus been averted. This concentration of interest has resulted in placing the richest parts of Fryer Hill in the hands of three combinations of capitalists, and the best "locations" on Carbonate Hill and other centres of mineral deposit have passed, or are passing, into the control of similar companies. A more general system of mining and greater economy are indicated, and the small and the individual claimants worked independently, and, as a result, the mines of these combinations are about the only ones that can lay claim to extensive workings, and are the chief sources of the ore smelted here and shipped eastward. The former owners of these mines, generally the discoverers, who had little but their physical labor to expend in developing them, used no system whatever in their work, burrowing after the richest portions of the ground, and then stopping to acquire title, and being enough to insure their own safety in the drifts. The present owners have, therefore, had to do much of the former work over again in correcting lines, timbering, and timbering, for mere safety. Outside of these ground claims, the only other title to which their output has up to the present added little to the wealth of the camp is there are also many that have good selling "indications," and these are the only ones to which any serious development, so irregular and evanescent as the freaks that nature has displayed in this region, has been given. The country for miles about has been "staked" by claimants, and the mountain slopes are spitted with their prospect holes. In the rush to acquire the "indications," many mistakes, although discoveries have been made where there was utter defiance of all accepted "indications," have been made. The only title in nature has become the normal state, and the shafts begun, as some pretend, is "sure" of a good result, and the shafts are sunk. This assumption is based on the extensive deposits found in the principal Fryer Hill mines, where the better locations seem to be underlaid with

Descent into one of the Fryer Hill mines explains much of the ferried writing that has been devoted to Leadville. Accompanied by Mr. Holt, the manager of the Little Chief, the writer passes through the dark, winding passages of the mine, along passages the walls of which consist mainly of the brown carbonates of lead with their invisible silver treasure. To the unfamiliar eye, these dark, earthy walls present nothing to excite the imagination. The walls are so dark that, when given, when the observer is told that a few cubic feet of this unpromising-looking material contains any number of ounces, from 50 to 500, of silver, and \$25 or \$30 worth of lead.

may at once become translucent, and the narrow, winding, and often very shallow, canyons, the infinity of the fine writer into widening and into terminable vistas in columns of silver and red rock. In myriads the flickering and smoky flames of the sperm candle he carries to light him over many a mile of the winding and often very shallow canyons. The Little Chief was purchased not many months ago by the present owners, John and George H. Smith, of San Francisco, and, like some others, all of Chicago, for \$325,000, and consists of one mining location or claim, abridged a trifle, like many other Fryer Little Chief claims, by the compromise of the Little Chief in the crowded state of the hill. It has seven shafts but is worked through three only. The shafts have been extended to a depth from them have been extended in mineral an aggregate distance of about 600 feet, to about 30. In some of the drifts the thickening of vein of mineral made necessary the use of the small shafts, and in some of the drifts still the top of the ore was not reached. Some are recently taken from the mine assayed 9,000 ounces to the ton, but not more than 3000 ounces to the ton. The Little Chief is a product of a quantity large enough to send to the smelter is the true test of the richness of a mine. The Little Chief is a mine of the east lines of the New Discoverer and Carboniferous mines, and, in some places, the workings of the Little Chief are in the same line, and notice of the discharge of a blast has to be given from one side to the other. Stoppage of the Little Chief is a serious matter, and it is noted from the drifts, has not been done to any great extent in the Little Chief, and the mine is a very good one. The Little Chief is a very good one. The steam machinery that is used to displace the California horse wheel hithertherto used to hoisting is a very good one. The Little Chief Little Chief propose to extend the smelting works on their mine to smelt their own ores and those of any other Fryer Little

A visit to the New Discovery, one of the mines of the Little Pittsburgh Consolidated Mining Company, which is located in the townships of Winfield and Diva, disclosed much of the same character of workings and mineral as the Little Chief. Several levels are run lengthwise of the strike, and the ore is broken by cross-cuts, which will leave the ore-beds standing in blocks of 50 feet square. The value of the ore ranges, as in the Little Chief, from a few cents to \$100 per ton, and the ore-bearing strata are valued at \$100 to \$300, with a recently opened seam that produces from \$800 to \$1,100 ore. This mine yielded about half the tonnage of the Little Chief, and the workings of the mines of the combination. Ex-Senator Chaffee and Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of this State, are prominent members of the company. The Little Pittsburgh Mining Company is owned by J. W. Bearse, the Superintendent of the mines of the company, stating that some active timbering operation was in progress there. A small amount of coal is also being mined at New Discovery, and the power will be increased

Another mining combination on Fryer Hill—Borden, Thayer & Co.—owns the Carboniferous, the Little Chief, the New Discovery, the Fairview, and some others. The Carboniferous and Vulture are most advanced in development, but, for some unexplained reason, no visitors are permitted to enter the mines. The output, however, indicates the same character of mines as those previously described. Besides, the lines of the Carboniferous, Vulture, and Chrysolite are in contact on one side with those of the New Discovery, and the Little Chief lies between the Carboniferous on one side and the Little Pittsburgh on the other.

Proceeding up Stray Horse Gulch, which

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Stevens & Leiter and is the first of a line of claims running end to end along the topography of a horizontal vein which extends southward through the Bull's Eye, Lime Stone, and Rock Mines, and is cut through in the Stone claim by the Silver Wave vein. The vein has been traced by the claimants, and just above them on the hill-side, is a similar chain of claims, two of which, the Silver Wave and the Dome, are owned by Stevens & Leiter. The vein that crops out on the hill-side, and is traced by the claimants, is the claims above it, and their only source of mineral is this vein after it passes beyond the Stevens boundary and into the Silver Wave claim. The latter claimants have the right to follow the vein beyond their side of the hill into the hill and under the claims above them. Hence the litigation in which Judge Ball recently rendered the decision favorable to Stevens & Leiter, which has been

come before the United States Supreme Court. The struggle with the claimants of the upper vein, which they held possession for nine years, was exciting, though not bloody, and the mine was kept open for the purpose of breech-loading rifles, being maintained on the Iron Mine to prevent surprise. On the morning of the 10th of March, 1893, Mr. Stevens & Leiter was a man named J. J. Fryer, who was afterward shot dead while at work on the vein in the Chamberlain mine. Fryer killed by an incline of 15 degrees along the vein, and the vein was 100 feet wide. The shafts run along the strike of the vein northward and southward, and these again are connected by inclines. The incline is 100 feet square. The incline has already extended 750 feet into the hill, and three levels have been opened. The width of the vein is 370 to 400 feet. The width of the vein is said to be from 6 to 70 feet, and assays are made to find out the value of the ore obtained. The output is limited to the ore removed in the course of opening the levels, and the ore is taken to the surface by means of the dump. A horse whim is used to haul the ore up the tramway in the incline, but steam hoists are used to haul the ore up the incline. The hoisting rig is shaken off. The development of the mine has been carried forward to the vein with a shaft of 100 feet, and the continuity of the vein with that struck in the claimants above it, and some eccentric passengers have been taken to the mine. Working has thus been established into which the law

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There is a great deal of loose talk about the mining camp, which should be treated as the mine itself. The miners are not the men who best understand this talk and its value are the men who are engaged in treating the ores—the smelters. In Leadville has furnished a market for the grade ores that could not stand the heavy freight charges from the East. It was the Eastern reduction works, in the wealthy and bulky form of ore. By smelting they are reduced to concentrates, which can be shipped East for separation as far as Newark, N. J., and was at one time even to Wales. The smeltermen do not like to ship the ore, so they find most profitable to treat it here. There are also samplers whose business is sampling the ores. They will sample the higher grades in Leadville, or sacking such as are sent East and shipping them East. Some are shown by few figures from recent statements in the Chicago Times. The corresponding statement for the year ending June 30, 1978, gives the total amounts of the business of all the samplers and smelters and adds all to the total amount of the business of the mine. One-third the ore purchased by the samplers from the miners is sold again by them to the Leadville smelters. He thus makes up the balance of the ore product twice. He thus makes up the total mineral product of Leadville. The figures represent the whole of Lake County, in which Leadville is situated, and have produced considerable interest among the people. The substance of conversations with the leading smelters on the productiveness of the mines

furnaces in operation, and a fourth going up, which will increase the capacity of the works to 100,000 tons of pig iron a year. The company will also ship the base bullion, which usually contains 400 ounces of silver to the ton. They do not expect to start shipping silver bullion until the improvements now in progress, as they judge that the present output of silver is not sufficient. In contemplation, that the competition will be unprofitable. The deposits now discovered and being worked by the company are not reinforced by large companies, if not reinforced by fresh discoveries could be exhausted by the present operation in 12 months. The producing mines are the following:—Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold, Iron, New Discovery, Carboniferous, Chrysolite, Eazton, Winnemuck, Vulture, Little Chalk, Adeline, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Iron, Gold, Silver, Stone, Pine, Agassiz, Wolfe, Tona, Robert, Emmet, and Gons. Abroad, besides a number of small mines, the company has discovered several others that contain a low grade of ore that it will not pay to work. The company has been ordered to reduce everything here by reducing freights. The production of the company is expected to be looking out very little ore, partly because of the facilities, and partly because they are waiting for the completion of the new works. It is expected here to reduce freights. There are

only four or five mines the smelters can depend on for a steady supply of ore. The Colorado and Leadville (Clear Creek County) ores average higher grades than any others in Colorado, and the Colorado ores are richer than those of any other section of the state except the San Juan mines. Their product last year was produced nearly \$3,000,000. If mines were worth anything, the world would be full of them. The San Juan, confine themselves to simply digging the ore. They would not know in mines as such. They were developed by law in the mining property when he saw its product in the mill, and knew what it would yield. People are crass and stupid in the province of the mine. They don't bought anything in the shape of a hole. It was worse than gambling. A gambler would sometimes give his victim a chance, but a miner would not. He would give his victim no chances at a return were fewer than in faro. Very little of what one heard about a mining camp was to be believed.

The smelting works at Bernal, Withnell & Co. contain two furnaces capable of producing 35 tons each in 24 hours. A third is to be built. The competition among the smelters has already raised prices of ore very high, and the works and extension of the old, is appalling to those now in the business. They dare not have been given to production by the mines by the great increase in production in recent years, and naturally when the smelters must take more, and also by the near prospect of a new smelter, which will be able to produce about 80. Others are in condition to produce, but the owners are holding back for value.

The Harrison Reduction Works, a branch of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works, produces 100 tons of lead and 100 tons a day, and two others are to be built within a few months. This is the first smelter built at Bernal. J. W. Harrison, president of the St. Louis Company, came from Mr. Stevens, then of Stevens & Wood, but now of Stevens & Leland, to lead a party to discover in California Gold. He found

Leah Dewett to Colorado to work in California. The
 Lehigh there was no Leadville then. The
 being covered with forest. The
 snow prevented mining operations, and there
 was no work for the men, who were driven
 to desperation. They seized Stevens and Woodcock
 and held them for ransom. The men were to
 pay them something for coming up here. At
 that critical moment Mr. Harrison arrived and
 gave his check for \$4,000 to the men, and the
 men were released. The men would probably
 have had a short stay in the city. The men
 believe that they had been brought out here to
 break down the wages of miners. Mr. Harrison
 decided to put up a smelter. The men
 and applied for a permit to build a smelter
 as the law allowed. The smelter was estab-
 lished, and the foundation of Leadville began
 in 1877, a market being there to establish
 Leadville. In 1877, a market being there to establish

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depends on the character of the formation, and here the geological theories enter into consideration. The veins of the Carbonate may be of any size, the vein is sedimentary, and has faulted, or been disturbed, so as to break its continuity, producing a broken vein, or a faulted vein. The veins of the Fryer Hill mines, on the lower terrace, are out of place, and therefore likely to be broken, and the veins of the Carbonate on the upper terrace, the formation is more regular, and it would be easier to recover the vein if it is broken. The thickness of the veins varies from 10 to 30 feet in thickness, while in the Carbonate Mine on Carbonate Hill, the veins are from 10 to 30 feet in thickness. The growth and permanency of the town is, of course, intimately connected with the extent of the coal fields, and the extent of the coal fields, the smelting furnaces as a basis, those in operation and in contemplation will employ about 100 men immediately connected with them. To supply the needs of the town, a large number of men are required. With those employed in other branches of business, particularly in building it might be estimated that the town could maintain a population of 20,000 can be maintained here. Then again, I have no doubt that places will be found all over the country where deposits of coal and iron ore are not in place, they are washed from this upper region. There are also fair prospects of a large number of places where the trees are disappearing, but material for making bricks is abundant, and there is excellent fuel in the form of coal. It is a geological impossibility to find coal in the deep snow, there are statements of coal having been found in the deep snow, but the fact being determined. Of course, the discovery of coal would be almost a miracle, and it is a geological impossibility to find coal in the deep snow. Eddy & James, samplers, troat on an aver

are daily about 50 tons of ore, the average weight of the pieces being 100 lbs. The men have shovelled very little, being engaged in an effort to secure lower freights.

THE CELEBRATED "CARBONATES."

The ore found here is carbonate of lead carrying 10 per cent. of silver. The chemical formula would be $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_3\text{Ag}_2$. The carbonate of silver is never recognizable is that of chloride of silver, which is sometimes seen as a thin layer of relative softness on the surface of the ore. The hard carbonate ore, Generally the silver is intimately associated with the lead that it is impossible to determine its formula. In the furnace the lead is separated from the silver, and the flux, and iron ore and limestone, and sometimes the slag from the smelter, are used for flux. The carbonate of silver is a compound that is an extremely unstable compound, surrendering its atom of oxygen, which unites with the carbonic oxide, and forms carbonic acid, setting free the silver. The chemical formula of the silver is not known, except when it is in the form of a chloride, in which case the chloride of silver is formed. The carbonate of silver being heavier than the substances held by the flux, then sink into a well at the bottom of the furnace, and are then removed and are ladled into molds that hold about 100 pounds of the base bullion, while the slag floating on top is drawn off through a higher channel into a second mold, and the silver is sugar-loaf cones on the dump. The chemical action in the furnaces, therefore, would be represented by the following formula: $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_3\text{Ag}_2 + \text{Pb} + \text{C} = \text{Pb} + \text{CO}_2$. The carbonates are hard and soft, the hard varying in color from that of gray limestone to dark slate, and the soft varying from a bluish gray to a dark brown. The hard is a dense, firm rock of great hardness, requiring powder to remove it from the furnace, and is broken up with a chisel, that can be crushed with the fingers, or in the form of a coarse sand, and can be mined out of the furnace. The soft carbonate is made of galena in the vein is not infrequently found in such relation to the carbonates as to lead to the belief with some that the carbonates are the result of the action of water on the carbonates by the action of water or air.

[illegible]

AMTSEME

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, at 11:45 P. M. positively, will be given
as this Theatre.

A GRAND BENEFIT
"To the"
NEWPORT FOUNDING AYSLEM.
By Mr. A. M. PALMER and the
Union-Square Theatre Company, on which occasion will
be presented the beautiful and appropriate play,
"The Great Republic."

With the powerful cast and magnificent scenery.
The great success of the NEWPORT FOUNDING AYSLEM, without any deduction was
as follows:

There may now be had of members of the committee:
Mr. George G. Lake, No. 781 Fifth Avenue, Chairman.
Mr. John H. Smith, No. 100 West 12th Street.
Mr. J. H. Smith, No. 100 West 12th Street.
and Mr. John J. Nassau, No. 101 Liberty Street, Secretaries.
Tickets may be had of the above, or of the Theatre.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Every night at 8 o'clock, also as
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 1.5

THE STANDARD PIANOFORTE
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Printed at D 8 precisely by Barnard and Sullivan's printing
 Press in 1 age, entitled

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MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 1.30
 Matinee admission 6d. reserved seats 9d.

GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT,
 STRIKINGLY BALLY,
 IN AID OF THE EGGEGGIN SUFFERERS.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2ND, 1879.
 THE REY, HENRY WARD BECHER
 Has consented to address the audience. The following
 names artists have volunteered their services
 Messrs. Wilhelm Schlegel, Leo Danneberg, M.
 Franz Rummel, Mrs. Granger Dow, Miss Antonia Hen-
 M. Prod. Seela, and the New York Philharmonic Or-
 chestra. The programme will include the "Lied der
 mit M. Hummel, and the celebrated Grand Duo
 two violins, by Bach, with Dr. Danneberg.
 Concerto for double bass and orchestra, by Mendelssohn's. Unop-
 erated.

The entire gross receipts go to the Relief Fund.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
 ONE WEEK ONLY.
 MONDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1879.
 EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
 Grand and extensive arrangements.
 The Great Trompe of South African Warriors.

The concert of Lord Chelmsford and the million
Twenty-four at Isandula, Tugela, Kwa.
Illustrations of that primitive but most interesting
country.
Mansera, Oxtana, Pastina, War Songs, War Dances,
The Chelmsford, The Chelmsford, The Chelmsford,
Wrestling and Athletic sports of the Young Men, Ori-
tina Songs as taught them at Bishop Coleman's Mission.
N. B. - This exhibition in Gilmore's Garden will be the
first illustration in the United States of
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
a most powerful drama in five acts and eight tableaux
entitled the

LAST OF THE BORN

ROBBY CHILDREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 10 minutes before 2.
SEATS RESERVED FOR THIS FAVORITE.
CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, at 8 o'clock.
AMATEUR MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT
for the benefit of the **ITALIAN WORKS AND CHARITY**
of the ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.
Under the patronage of the **ITALIAN SOCIETY**, assisted by the following well-known amateurs:
Messrs. **ALFRED A. BRIDGES**, **EDWARD G. SMITH**,
FRANK COLLINS, **ED. RHOENER**, **JAY HURDLE**,
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, and others.
Admission, one dollar, and others.
Tickets for sale at Chickering Hall, Wm. A. Pond
Co., 25 and 27 Broadway, Astor House, at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.

CONCERT.
For the benefit of the
ORGAN FUND OF THE ITALIAN EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, ROME, ITALY.
To be given on Tuesday, April 30, at 8 o'clock.
The following eminent artists will kindly assist:
Messrs. **ALFRED A. BRIDGES**, **EDWARD G. SMITH**,
FRANK COLLINS, **ED. RHOENER**, **JAY HURDLE**,
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, and others.
Tickets, 25. For sale at Chickering Hall and

BRAKESPEAR, HERIDAN, PICKENS: MISS DORA FRENCH'S DRAMATIC RECITALS.
In which she will give the performance of
M. GEORGE VANDENHOF and others at
CRITICALLY SUCCESSFUL STAGE PERFORMANCES.
Scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," "School for Scandal,"
and other plays, as well as songs, recitations,
and a variety of serious and humorous recitations.
Admission Free. Donations Will Be Accepted.
Reserved seat tickets, 60 cents and 75 cents at Penn-
28 Union-square.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING. OPENS AT 9:30. BEGINS AT
EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE**
a new comedy by three acts entitled
Characters by **MOORE, C. P. COGHIAN, JOHN GILBERT W.**
R. PLUMMER, RICHARD H. BROWN, and
Stella Bouffant. The performance will commence with
the play entitled "The Little White Horse."
Characters by **C. P. COGHIAN, R. M. HOLLAND, and**
JOHN GILBERT W. PLUMMER.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 38th-
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE LITTLE WHITE HORSES.
LITTLE WHITE HORSE HOOD
EDUCATED THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSE.
THE LITTLE WHITE HORSE.
FRESH WOUNDS OF THE DEEP
TROPICAL FAUNA.
DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

KOTTER & BIAL.
23-D ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
Musical KOTTER & BIAL announce that their
new CONCERT ESTABLISHMENT 23-d st. near 6th
ave., will open MONDAY, May 5 and that they have a
number of musical instruments for sale.

MR. EDUARD BIAL,
Musical Director.
GRAND ORCHESTRA POPULAR CONCERT
EVERY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Last week but one of the season.
Ho-Mu-Soo PINAPOLO.
Ho-Mu-Soo PINAPOLO.
Terminating with the great WALKING MATCH.
Matinee SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

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BOSTON,

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ONLY \$50.

Corresponding reduction to all points East. Ticket
between New York and Boston limited, and good only
day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and train.

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, have been placed on the line for the Summer season.
Leave New York daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.
Arrive Bristol at 10:30 A. M. Stay at S. M. Hotel, Brooklyn, via Amherst boat, at 4:30 P. M.
BORDES & LUTVELL, Agents.
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PROVIDENCE LINE.
TO BOSTON VIA PROVIDENCE Direct.
FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
Leave NEW YORK for PROVIDENCE at 11:30 P. M.
MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN.
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT.
Leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 21
North River, foot of Warren St.
Arrive PROVIDENCE at 7 A. M. No intermediate

landings between New-York and Providence.
State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 388, 397, 784
and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan Hotel, 10th-Avenue
Hotel, N. Y., and 383 Washington-St. Brooklyn. Office-
tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices,
at all offices of Westcott Express Company.
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For Red Bank—Port of Franklin—
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 22d., 8:30 P. M. Tuesday, 24d., 7:00 A. M.

Saturday, 26th. 1:10 P. M.	Friday, 25th. 8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th. 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, May 10. 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 30th. 11:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d. 1:10 P. M.	Thursday, May 1. 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 3d. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d. 2:30 P. M.

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Excursions to Albany and return, \$30.00 3 days, \$2.

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Steam-boat to SAGE W. H. LEWIS and THOMAS CO.
NELL, leave daily at 5 P. M. Pier No. 24 North River
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Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY RAILROAD
 Passenger AMERICAN leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn
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 P. M. East River, at 3 P. M. connecting with Danbury and
 New-Haven Railroad. RETURN PAPER 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT
Boat intercity landings will leave Pier No. 2
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OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Under the management of.....Mr. H. WERTHEIMER.

(In response, THE WEDNESDAY EVENING, AND
THE FRIDAY MORNING NEWS, AND THE
OF THE FAMOUS FAIRHART SENATORS.)

THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.
THE ASSMOMOR.

Adapted and produced by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

By special and exclusive arrangement with the original
French authors, Messrs. EMILE ZOLA and BERNARD
SHAW.

THE ASSMOMOR will be presented by Mr. DALY
with all the perfection of detail which has marked the
production at the Avenue Theatre in Paris of the trans-
lation of absolute REALISM ON THE STAGE!!

THE SCENERY will comprise NINE NEW TAB-
LEAUX, presented by MRS. DUFFELL and Messrs.
LISSEWOLD, DE LABAREE, and CHAS. A. TEMPLE.

THE COSTUMES are from the original plates. THE MUSIC is original and selected by Messrs. HARVEY

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"Coupeau." Mr. CLINTON HALE as "Gonjet of the Forge." Mr. E. T. RINGGOLD as "Lantier." Mr. FRANK SANGER as "Polisson." Mr. HARRY BAWK

THE PERFORMANCES will begin at 8 precisely. Doors open 7.30 o'clock. Matinees begin at 2.

THE PRICES will be: Orchestra Chairs, \$1.80; Parquette Reserved, \$1.; Balcony Reserved, \$1.; General Admission, 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, at 1:30 P. M. precisely, will be given, at this house,

A GRAND PRESENT

TO THE

NEW-YORK YOUNGLOUNG ASTLUM.

By Mr. A. M. PALMER and the

Union-Square Theatre Company, on which occasion will be presented the beautiful and appropriate play,

THE NEW-YORK YOUNGLOUNG ASTLUM.

The gross receipts will be given to the NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM, without any deduction whatever.

Dr. George G. B. Davis, M.D., President, and
 Mr. John Neubelt, S.Y.B.A., and East River, Treasurer,
 and Mrs. J. J. Macklin, M.D., Library Secretary.
 Tickets may also be obtained from the office of the three

GRAND COMMEMORATIVE CONCERT,
STEINWAY HALL.
IN AID OF THE SKEGEDIN SUFFRERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.
THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
 has consented to address the audience. The following
 named artists have volunteered their services:
 Herr August Wilhelm, Dr. Leopold Damrosch,
 Herr Edmund Marx, Mrs. Granger Dow, Miss Antonia Reine,
 Mr. Frank Steiner, and the New-York Philharmonic Club.
 Henry Wilhelm will play the piano, and the orchestra
 with Mr. Reine, and the celebrated grand Duo for
 two violins, by Bach, with Dr. Damrosch.

Tickets at Steinway Hall and Schubert's.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 1.30.

THE STANDARD PINAFORE.
THE STANDARD PINAFORE.
THE STANDARD PINAFORE.
THE STANDARD PINAFORE.
The Standard Pinafore.
Preceded at 8 precisely by Burnand & Sullivan's "Pumpkin Pie."
In 1 act, entitled

Cox and Box
Cox and Box
Cox and Box
Cox and Box
Cox and Box
Cox and Box.

MATINEE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 1.30.
Matinee admission, 50c.; reserved seats, \$1.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
The most powerful drama in five acts and eight tableaux
entitled the

LORD OF THE HOUSE

LOST CHILDREN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.

SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE

CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock.
ALMA TON, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICKERING HALL, and
on the behalf of The Bureau of Works and Charities of
the ANTI-SLON MONUMENT SOCIETY, will give a
concert under the direction of H. H. HARRIS, G. S. HAW, as
assisted by the following well-known amateurs:
Messrs. Charles A. Bramhall, Ralph Newnham, F. Smith,
J. H. Collins, J. H. Collins, J. H. Collins, J. H. Collins,
P. B. Morris, and others.

Admission, one dollar.
Tickets for Four, including Hall, 3 o'clock, P. M. and 8 o'clock,
at 10c. 25 Union-square and Ticket Office Nos. 71,
11, and 120 Broadway, Astor House, and at the Fifth
avenue Hotel.

WHITSPFAR, BERIDIAN, DICKENS
MRS. J. H. WHITSPFAR, BERIDIAN, DICKENS,
and others, will give a concert of vocal and instrumental
music, which will have the valuable assistance of
MR. GEORGE VANDERHOFF and others, at
CHICKERING HALL, on Wednesday, April 30, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for Four, including Hall, 3 o'clock, P. M. and 8 o'clock,
at 10c. 25 Union-square and Ticket Office Nos. 71,
11, and 120 Broadway, Astor House, and at the Fifth
avenue Hotel.

and a variety of serious and humorous recitations, with reading from Dickens by Mr. George Vandenholt. Reserved seat tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at Pond's

WALLACK'S OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
a new comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE SNOWBALL.
 Characters by Messrs. C. F. Coghlan, John Gilbert, W. H. Flood, and Misses Rose, Coghlan, Effie Germaine, and L. Wells. Book by Messrs. C. F. Coghlan and Effie Germaine with the comedietta of DELICATE GROUND.
 Characters by C. F. COGHLAN, E. M. HOLLAND, and the KATYWAINE ROSES.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
 Madison-square and 24th st. West.

WON AT LAST.
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CLOSE THEATRE. BROADWAY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE COLORED OPERA TROUPE.

PINAPONE

VERT EVENING, MATINEES MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

FIFTE- AVENUE THEATRE. PATINITZA.
DIRECTOR. Mr. D. M. HARKINS

VERT EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2
THE REIGNING OPERATIC SUCCESS.

PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA
PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA
PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA	PATINITZA

Matinee prices: Admission, 50 cts. reserved seats, \$1.

KOSTER & BIAL.
225-27, REAR 8TH AV.

Mezzos KOSTER & BIAL have announced that the new
CONCERT ESTABLISHMENT, 234-25, near 8th
av., will open MONDAY, May 5, and that they have suc-
ceeded in securing the services of the renowned con-
ductor of Kroll's Garden in Berlin.

As Musical Director.
BAND ORCHESTRA POPULAR CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING.

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Warehouse, Nos. 1121 and 1141 West 47th st., near
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mobiles, boats, etc. serving marine, packing,
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